Report

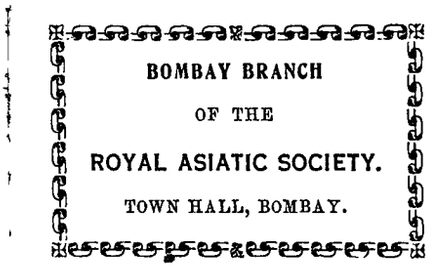
Public Instruction in

the Madras Presidency

1900-01 & 1902-03 to 1909-10

Vol I.

00134101



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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR 1900-1901. to 1909-10 (except 1901-02)

134101

VOLUME I. (only of each yy

MADRAS:
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1901.

Madras Presidency for the official-year 1900–1901.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentages of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
56	43	20,149	246	5,409	25,804	Institutions to number of towns and villages ...	47·0
18	14	1,066	...	56	1,122		2·1
74	57	21,215	246	5,465	26,926		49·1
1,257	3,116	614,949	5,373	101,829	722,151	Male scholars to male population of school age ...	25·5
355	811	116,258	104	11,711	128,073	Female scholars to female population of school age ...	4·4
1,612	3,927	731,207	5,477	113,540	850,224		14·8

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1900–1901.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,91,689	53,540	4,15,271	94,637	3,08,152	22,432	6,55,482	17,41,203	74,37,086
1,91,689	53,540	4,15,271	94,637	3,08,152	22,432	6,55,482	17,41,203	74,37,086
.....	2·85	15·95	3·28	5·41	·93	1·50	29·92	100·00
.....	.....	12·96	·93	4·17	·35	·65	19·06	100·00
.....	.....	5·73	·04	7·34	·83	.....	13·94	100·00
2·58	·72	5·59	1·27	4·14	·30	8·81	23·41	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local or by Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Collegiate education.																
Arts Colleges.																
English ... ... For boys	4	701	676	622	3	138	149	130	...	...	...	...	28	2,257	2,152	1,907
English ... ... For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	9	9
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	701	676	622	3	138	149	130	...	...	...	...	31	2,269	2,161	1,916
Colleges for professional training.																
Law	1	310	267	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	115	116	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	103	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	66	67	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	42	42	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	636	588	524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.																
Secondary schools.																
For boys — High schools, English ...	5	1,412	1,355	1,238	24	5,502	5,216	4,608	...	...	...	...	96	30,548	29,161	25,851
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	7	823	803	618	84	7,727	7,526	6,551	1	153	148	144	158	16,560	15,780	13,264
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	5	493	466	378	22	2,483	2,469	2,064	...	...	...	...	46	3,806	3,624	3,079
For girls — High schools, English ...	1	220	211	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2,199	2,095	1,818
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	386	410	298
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	1	57	59	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3,887	3,838	3,329
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	47	5,061	4,654	3,554	1	212	212	172	...	...	...	...	90	8,577	8,433	6,993
Total ...	66	8,066	7,548	6,013	131	15,924	15,423	13,395	1	153	148	144	455	65,963	63,341	54,532
Primary schools.																
For boys	196	7,730	7,534	5,680	2,509	119,728	118,165	99,751	...	...	...	...	11,008	329,895	322,127	273,593
For girls	103	6,244	6,002	4,644	24	1,530	1,493	1,125	...	...	...	...	574	26,884	26,139	20,564
Total ...	299	13,974	13,536	10,324	2,533	121,258	119,658	100,876	...	...	...	...	11,582	356,769	348,266	294,157
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction.																
Training schools for masters	33	919	895	642	13	166	163	153	...	...	...	...	8	162	178	164
Do. for mistresses	5	93	90	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	253	210	203
Schools of Art	1	491	474	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	368	377	364	1	29	29	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	1	182	178	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	104	96	92
Other schools	2	183	180	157	4	288	267	216	...	...	...	...	30	1,915	1,881	1,503
Total ...	43	2,236	2,194	1,767	18	483	459	396	...	...	...	...	54	2,434	2,365	1,962
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	418	25,613	24,542	19,250	2,685	137,803	135,689	114,797	1	153	148	144	12,120	427,435	416,133	352,567
Private institutions.																
1. Advanced, teaching—																
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—																
A vernacular only or mainly—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Qurán—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	418	25,613	24,542	19,250	2,685	137,803	135,689	114,797	1	153	148	144	12,120	427,435	416,133	352,567

Madras Presidency for the official year 1900–1901.

c						Number of scholars on 31st March reading							
management.						English.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.			
Unaided.													
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
3	171	170	153	38	3,267	3,134	19	937	17	2,126	2	20	...
...	...	...	...	3	12	...	12	...	9	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	171	170	153	41	3,279	3,134	31	937	26	2,126	5	20	...
...	...	...	...	1	310	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	115	112	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	1	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	66	65	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	636	632	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
23	6,023	5,265	4,673	148	43,485	42,079	89	7,540	14	35,985	70	94	...
32	2,601	2,422	2,051	282	27,864	24,171	865	1,488	9	24,881	816	1,210	...
20	1,140	1,008	889	93	7,922	4,583	196	113	...	7,315	601	627	...
1	14	12	11	21	2,433	382	2,002	40	540	68	780	...	397
...	...	...	...	3	386	8	226	...	...	11	375	...	11
2	70	67	57	44	4,014	563	3,122	... 7	... 37	242	1,971	...	637
3	172	181	140	141	14,022	136	2,096	...	...	301	13,723	...	301
81	10,020	8,955	7,821	732	100,126	71,927	8,596	9,188	600	68,803	18,336	1,931	1,346
5,770	125,854	119,212	102,933	13,483	583,197	47,662	1,616	14,902	3,445	531,409	57,193	57,039	...
121	3,772	3,628	2,898	822	38,430	341	1,398	198	1,834	1,734	36,455	...	1,853
5,891	129,626	122,840	105,831	20,305	621,627	48,003	3,014	15,100	5,279	533,143	93,648	57,039	1,853
2	19	18	16	56	1,266	136	...	...	...	1,102	9	9	...
...	...	...	...	18	346	...	54	...	...	...	292	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	491	173	32	...	...	284	2	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	397	371	26	...	...	...	...	26	...
...	...	...	...	1	182	132	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
7	149	145	121	* 19	253	185	...	...	...	86	82	...	...
7	218	203	159	† 43	2,604	1,292	550	...	...	643	119	3	36
16	386	366	296	131	5,539	2,189	662	...	...	2,165	504	72	36
5,991	140,203	132,331	114,101	21,215	731,207	125,885	12,307	25,225	5,905	606,237	112,493	59,066	3,235
...	...	...	...	43	2,553	38	...	2,823	76	1,442	75	101	...
...	...	...	...	198	2,862	33	2	2,854	2	153	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,460	84,467	79	...	34	7	80,145	4,502	4,477	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	949	27,729	...	...	21,295	5,811	2,438	353	5,930	...
...	...	...	...	56	1,344	...	...	40	1,214	9	302	...	40
...	...	...	...	5	62	47	...	...	...	61	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,711	119,017	197	2	27,046	7,110	84,248	5,235	10,511	40
5,991	140,203	132,331	114,101	26,926	850,224	126,082	12,309	52,271	13,015	690,485	117,728	69,577	3,275

* Of these, three are for girls with 32 pupils (all girls).

† Of these, eleven are for girls with 36 boys and 666 girls.

(3a)—*Number of scholars on the 31st March* 1901, *classified according to sex, race or creed.*

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.							
Arts Colleges.							
English ... For boys ... Male	16	232	2,929	66	...	...	4
English ... For boys ... Female	17	3	...	...	...	...	...
English ... For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English ... For girls ... Female	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for professional training.							
Law ... Male	...	5	303	2	...	...	...
Law ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... Male	12	29	69	2	...	...	...
Medicine ... Female	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... Male	7	4	91	1	...	...	...
Engineering ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... Male	...	10	55	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... Female	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... Male	...	...	40	2	...	...	...
Agriculture ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62	289	3,487	73	...	...	4
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.							
Secondary Schools.							
For boys—							
High Schools ... Male	1,478	4,619	34,780	2,482	4	16	12
High Schools ... Female	40	45	9	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—							
English ... Male	936	2,736	21,551	1,399	1	9	22
English ... Female	435	371	398	2	...	4	...
Vernacular ... Male	3	1,065	5,282	899	43	...	3
Vernacular ... Female	...	169	454	4	...	...	...
For girls—							
High Schools—							
English ... Male	309	46	34	...	...	2	6
English ... Female	1,165	690	155	2	...	20	4
Vernacular ... Male	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... Female	...	86	289	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—							
English ... Male	419	160	24	2	...	2	...
English ... Female	1,339	1,732	288	3	...	9	6
Vernacular ... Male	5	133	163	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... Female	25	3,497	10,059	137	1	...	2
Total ...	6,184	15,352	73,494	4,930	49	62	55
Primary Schools.							
For boys ... Male	227	28,719	441,997	51,590	24	2	3,590
For boys ... Female	53	10,364	40,738	5,760	6	8	110
For girls ... Male	116	326	1,109	298	...	4	...
For girls ... Female	254	4,494	27,777	4,045	...	7	...
Total ...	650	43,903	511,621	61,702	30	21	3,700

(3a)—*Number of scholars on the 31st March 1901, classified according to sex, race or creed*—cont.

c		Europeans and Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools for Masters	Male	1	337	810	109	...	...	...
	Female	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	43	274	23	6	...	...	...
Schools of Art	Male	18	45	374	20	...	...	...
	Female	32	2	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male	82	60	179	37	13	...	...
	Female	24	1	1	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	Male	1	11	168	2	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	Male	37	27	42	65	...	...	...
	Female	...	81	1	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	Male	227	510	1,000	197	...	...	1
	Female	515	118	1	33	...	2	...
	Total ...	980	1,475	2,599	469	13	2	1
	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	7,876	61,019	591,201	67,174	92	85	3,760
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
1. Advanced Teaching—								
(a) Arabic or Persian	Male	...	...	...	2,452	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	101	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	Male	...	...	2,860	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental classic ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary Teaching—A.—Vernacular only or mainly—								
For boys	Male	...	1,906	75,280	2,759	3	...	62
	Female	...	1,194	3,283	...	...	...	...
For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary Teaching—The Koran only—								
For boys	Male	...	...	2	21,797	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	5,930	...	...	...
For girls	Male	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	1,304	...	...	...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—								
For boys	Male	...	...	61	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Private Institutions ...	...	3,100	81,489	34,363	3	...	62
	Grand Total ...	7,876	64,119	672,690	101,537	95	85	3,822

(3b)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institution.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	33	29
University education. — English — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	6	6
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	55	39	35
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High schools, English	1	281	283	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,717	1,625	1,429
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	1	42	39	32	...	...	...	...	20	1,404	1,291	1,047
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,599	1,524	1,325
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, English	1	57	59	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1,813	1,794	1,536
Total	2	338	342	297	1	42	39	32	...	...	...	...	70	6,583	6,234	5,337
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	129	126	104
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	373	340	297
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	502	466	401
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	37	35
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	773	721	574
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	810	758	609
Total of public institutions	2	338	342	297	1	42	39	32	...	...	...	...	96	7,900	7,497	6,382
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	2	338	342	297	1	42	39	32	...	...	...	...	96	7,900	7,497	6,382

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 12*th October* 1901.

C. No. 7776.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. G. H. STUART, M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the year 1900–1901. It has been drawn up on the lines approved in G.O., No. 456, Educational, dated 16th August 1901, and agreeably to the wishes of the Government of India it has been compressed to a little over forty pages, the important part of the information contained in the statistical tables, which appeared in the body of previous reports and have been omitted from the present report, being given in the latter in narrative form. These tables, as well as the appendices which were required to be omitted from the report by the Government of India, have been bound into a separate volume as suggested by that Government. These changes in form of the report are not, in my opinion, an improvement.

Events of the year.

2. The year was not characterised by any events of very great importance, but among the minor changes that took place may be mentioned the following :—

(1) The holding of a Conference towards the close of the year of certain educational officers resident in Madras for the purpose of selecting the text-books to be prescribed for use in Government and board schools with reference to paragraph 9 of G.O., No. 315-A, Educational, dated 27th July 1900. A list of such books has been submitted to Government since the close of the year, and has been approved in G.O., No. 404, Educational, dated 20th July 1901.

(2) The following changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code have been sanctioned by Government :—

(i) Managers of aided schools are prohibited from using in their schools, without the express sanction of Government, any text-books not included in the authorised list;

(ii) Certain new classes have been added to the list of backward classes given in Chapter II of the code;

(iii) Results grants have been allowed in the case of blind and deaf and dumb children and in the case of pupils in schools for backward and indigent classes and in backward localities at 150 per cent. higher than the ordinary rates;

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(iv) The rates of results grants prescribed for geography and for hygiene and elementary sanitary science in the second and third standards respectively and for geometry and algebra in the sixth and seventh standards have been omitted, and a scale of grants has been fixed for book-keeping and commercial correspondence newly introduced as optional subjects for the seventh standard. The above changes were approved in G.Os., Nos. 681 and 116, Educational, dated 21st December 1900 and 2nd March 1901, respectively;

(v) Applications for change of management in the case of schools aided on the fixed or the results grant system are required to be sent to Inspectors of Schools or Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, as the case may be, and to the Director in the case of other aided institutions.

(3) The addition to article 5, Chapter II of the Educational Rules, of a rule to the effect that the members of St. Joseph's Society, Mill Hill, London, who are certified by the Superior General of the society to have completed the course of studies prescribed for them, should be ranked as equal to Trained Licentiates in Teaching.

(4) The revision of the rules of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, rendered necessary chiefly by the raising of the male branch to the upper secondary grade and the abolition of the industrial side of this branch (G.O., No. 689, Educational, dated 22nd December 1900).

(5) The change in the period covered by the annual reports on all educational institutions except the Medical College and the College of Agriculture from the official to the calendar year.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General statistics of institutions and scholars.

3. The following table compares the number of institutions of all grades and classes and the number of scholars attending each class of institution at the close of the past two years, the figures relating to scholars in secondary schools including, as usual, the number of pupils in the primary departments of such schools :—

Classes of institutions.	1899-00.			1900-01.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
Public institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges { for men	38	2,811	3,328	38	3,267	3,147
Arts colleges { for women	2	6	6	3	12	9
Professional colleges	6	575	658	6	636	588
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	145	41,669	39,202	148	43,485	40,997
Lower secondary { English	288	28,172	27,211	282	27,864	26,679
Lower secondary { Vernacular	95	7,846	7,426	93	7,922	7,567
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	19	2,252	2,154	21	2,433	2,318
Upper secondary { Vernacular	2	297	314	3	386	410
Lower secondary { English	44	4,007	3,944	44	4,014	3,964
Lower secondary { Vernacular	153	14,701	14,296	141	14,022	13,480
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	4,995	227,311	225,105	4,770	222,945	218,665
For boys { Lower primary	15,080	371,393	356,816	14,713	360,252	348,373
For girls { Upper primary	389	24,143	23,239	394	24,912	24,347
For girls { Lower primary	525	15,060	14,405	428	13,518	12,915
School education, special—						
Training schools for masters	58	1,440	1,312	58	1,266	1,254
Do. for mistresses	20	346	308	18	346	300
Other special schools for boys	43	3,118	2,986	43	3,143	3,092
Do. for girls	11	634	572	14	784	738
Total public institutions	21,913	745,781	723,282	21,215	731,207	708,843

Classes of institutions.	1899-00.			1900-01.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
Private institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian (for boys)	49	2,857	2,690	43	2,553	2,521
Sanskrit (for boys)	181	2,661	2,657	198	2,862	2,803
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only or mainly { for boys	4,323	82,829	78,819	4,460	84,467	73,885
{ for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Quran ... { for boys	936	27,515	26,028	949	27,729	26,237
{ for girls	44	1,307	1,287	56	1,344	1,337
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	4	41	41	5	62	62
Total private institutions ...	5,537	117,210	111,522	5,711	119,017	106,845
Grand total ...	27,450	862,991	834,804	26,926	850,224	815,688

Public institutions fell in number and strength, respectively, by 3·2 and 2 per cent., while private institutions rose in number by 3·1 per cent. and in strength by 1·5 per cent. During the past quinquennium there has been an increase of 3·3 per cent. in the total number of schools and an increase of 7·4 per cent. in their strength. The fall in the number and strength of public institutions, which was chiefly in schools of the primary grade, is attributed partly to the prevalence of famine and epidemics in various parts of the Presidency, and partly to the inadequate payment of results grants.

Institutions and scholars by districts and district groups.

4. Comparing the figures relating to the six district groups, it is found that in four district groups there was a decrease in both schools and scholars, and in the remaining two groups, the Inland and Ceded districts, while the former showed an increase in both schools and scholars, the latter declined in schools but increased in scholars. Of the districts seven gained in both respects, three lost in schools only and the rest lost in both. The largest advance in schools was made by Coimbatore and in scholars by South Arcot, while the greatest retrogression in scholars was shown in Malabar and in schools in Vizagapatam. The decline in scholars in Malabar was due chiefly to the closing of some Mappilla schools in consequence of their receiving but a small proportion of their earnings in results grants. The Northern Circars showed the greatest fall both in schools and scholars.

Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

5. Out of 3,279 students reading in arts colleges against 2,817 in the previous year, 1,422 belonged to Madras, showing an increase of 222. Trichinopoly again contributed the next highest number—455 or 94 more than in 1899-1900. Professional colleges advanced in strength from 575 to 636, the increase being confined to Madras. Upper secondary schools for boys increased in number by seven and in strength by 1,666, the increase in the latter case being chiefly contributed by Tanjore and Madras. Lower secondary schools for boys showed a better attendance in 14 districts, but the increase on the whole was insignificant. Primary schools declined in number in 14 districts and in strength in 13. The largest decrease in schools was in Tanjore and in pupils in Malabar. On the whole, there was a decrease of 442 in schools and of 14,043 in pupils. In the case of girls, a decrease in scholars in the upper secondary grade occurred only in Tinnevelly, but, on the whole, both schools and scholars of this stage increased. Lower secondary schools, on the other hand, showed a decline both in number and in strength, but in both respects it was small. Primary schools, however, as in the case of boys, lost considerably in number and strength, the loss in the former being shared by 14 districts and in the latter by 12. On the whole, the number of primary schools fell by 80, and the number of pupils by 1,102. The numbers respectively in the collegiate, upper

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secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary stages of instruction were 3,279, 17,849, 39,079, 49,480, and 615,345, against 2,817, 16,381, 38,611, 49,875 and 631,984 in the previous year. These figures indicate an improvement in all stages except the primary. Of those in the lower primary stage 541,969 were reading printed books and 73,376 were not, against 557,261 and 74,723.

Of the scholars on the 31st March last, ·4 per cent. were in the collegiate, 2·5 per cent. in the upper secondary, 5·4 per cent. in the lower secondary, 6·8 per cent. in the upper primary and the remaining 84·9 per cent. in the lower primary. Thus only 15·1 per cent. of the entire number were beyond the lower primary stage.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

6. Of the whole number of institutions, 3,104 with 163,569 pupils were under public management, and 23,822 with 686,655 pupils under private management. Of the former class, Government and board schools numbered 418 and 2,685 with 25,613 and 137,803 pupils, respectively; and the remaining institution with 153 pupils was under the Native State of Sandur. Institutions under private management comprised 12,120 aided schools with 427,435 pupils, 5,991 unaided with an aggregate strength of 140,203, and 5,711 indigenous and private schools with a nominal roll of 119,017 pupils. Government schools fell in number by five in consequence of the closing of the training and practising sections of the Hindu Branch Training school, Madras, and of the Government girls' schools at Narsapur, Kayalur and Náyudupéta. Two municipal and 108 local board schools were abolished with a view to set free more funds partly for communications and precautionary measures against plague and partly for increasing the allotment for results grants. It is to be regretted that every class of institution under both public and private management, except private and indigenous schools, fell in number as well as in strength. Diminished aid from public funds and the adverse circumstances of the year account for the fall in aided and unaided schools. Indigenous schools, however, as in the previous year, showed an advance in number and strength.

Education in relation to population.

7. Taking for the current year the figures of the census of 1901 as the basis of calculation and the population of school age to be 15 per cent. of the whole population, the percentage of male scholars alone in public institutions to the male population of school age fell from 23·7 to 21·7, and the corresponding percentage for female scholars from 4·3 to 4·0. In all institutions, public and private, 25·5 per cent. of the male and 4·4 per cent. of the female population of school age were at school against 27·8 and 4·8, respectively, for the previous year. In the above figures the percentages for the previous year have been calculated on the census statistics of 1891. Considering that the provisional figures of the census of 1901 show a rise of 7 per cent. in the male population of school age and of 7·4 per cent. in the female, the *fall* in each case indicated above would have to be correspondingly diminished. In map I. appended to this report the districts are distinguished according to the percentage given below of the population of school age attending school in each district group :—

(i) Less than 12½ per cent.
(ii) 12½ per cent. and more, but less than 15.
(iii) 15 per cent. and more, but less than 17½.
(iv) 17½ per cent. and more.

As in the previous year the Inland districts were in the lowest class, but the Northern Circars passed from the second to the first class, the Central and Southern districts from the fourth to the third, and the West Coast districts from the fifth to the fourth. The Ceded districts remained in the second.

Scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. Male and female scholars in public and private institutions are distinguished below according to the classes of the community to which they belonged :—

Classes of the community.	Population of school age (1901).		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1899–00.		1900–01.		1899–00.*		1900–01.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
European	3,224	2,812	4,133	3,910	3,924	3,952	128·2	140·3	121·7	140·5
Native Christians ...	73,420	76,372	40,198	21,878	40,983	23,136	66·0	34·7	55·8	30·3
Muhammadans	182,910	188,732	87,997	17,854	84,220	17,317	52·8	10·4	46·0	9·2
Hindus — Brahmans ...	†	†	90,193	19,383	89,475	18,935	107·7	22·4	23·1	3·2
Hindus — Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	2,545,214	2,620,274	462,587	58,525	456,150	56,932	24·9	3·1		
Hindus — Panchamas ...			44,714	7,383	43,576	7,622	10·4	1·7		
Buddhists	30	6	...	...	88	7	...	...	293·3	116·7
Parsis	29	24	...	...	35	50	...	...	120·7	208·3
Aborigines	48,884	47,390	3,944	79	3,650	110	10·7	·2	7·5	·2
Others	2,138	2,001	157	56	50	12	4·6	1·8	2·3	·6
Total ...	‡2,855,849	‡2,937,611	733,923	129,068	722,151	128,073	27·8	4·8	25·3	4·4

* Estimated on the census figures of 1891.

† Separate statistics for the various sub-divisions under Hindus are not available.

‡ These figures have been calculated on the statistics obtained from the Census office in October 1901, which differ from the provisional totals of March 1901, which have been adopted elsewhere.

Fewer male scholars were contributed by all classes except Native Christians, Buddhists and Parsis, and fewer female scholars by Muhammadans, Hindus excepting Panchamas, and Others, than in the previous year. The increase in the number of female scholars under Panchamas and aborigines is gratifying.

In Arts colleges the number of scholars rose from 2,817 (including 20 women) to 3,279 (inclusive of 32 women), and the increase was shared by all classes except Muhammadans. Europeans showed a marked advance in the number of women, but a very slight advance in the number of men. There was also an increase in the number of men attending professional colleges, but a fall in the number of women. The total of scholars in professional colleges was 636 against 575.

Upper secondary forms rose in strength from 16,381 to 17,849, showing an increase of 1,452 boys and 16 girls, the increase under boys being shared by all classes except Panchamas and Others and that under girls by Native Christians, Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus. European girls diminished slightly in numbers, while European boys increased in this stage.

Lower secondary forms were attended by 35,368 boys and 3,711 girls against 34,915 and 3,696. The increase of 453 in the case of boys was confined to Hindus comprising Brahmans, non-Brahman caste Hindus and Panchamas, and that of 15 in girls was shared by Europeans, Muhammadans, Panchamas and Others. Primary classes had 553,921 boys and 110,904 girls, showing a decrease of 15,558 boys and of 1,476 girls. Europeans, Muhammadans, Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus showed a decrease both in boys and girls in the primary stage and Panchamas in boys alone, while Native Christians showed an advance in both cases. The percentages of male scholars of the different sections of the population at each stage of instruction to the total number of male scholars at the respective stages show that almost all the classes of the community maintained their relative positions during the year. Europeans lost and Brahmans gained 1 per cent. in the collegiate stage, while Native Christians lost and Muhammadans gained 1 per cent. in the upper secondary stage. In the primary stage Native Christians had a gain of 1 per cent. and Others including Panchamas a loss of 1 per cent.

Scholars according to wealth.

9. The number of scholars belonging to the richer and middle classes rose from 6,799 and 151,625 to 7,656 and 162,295 or by 12·5 and 7·0 per cent., respectively, while the poorer classes fell from 704,567 to 680,273 or by 3·4 per cent., as the result mainly of famine. In arts colleges the percentage of the poorer classes to the total number was 19·8 for males and 6·2 for females against 22·3 and 15·0 in 1899–1900, while in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages it was 36 and 50, respectively, for the male pupils and 23 and 55 for females. These figures, compared with those of the previous year, show that male pupils of the poorer classes declined in both the collegiate and upper secondary stages, and female pupils in all the three stages, viz., collegiate, upper secondary and lower secondary.

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Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

10. Considering next the occupation of parents or guardians, it is found that officials, traders and landholders contributed 87, 80 and 69 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary and lower secondary stages against 86, 80 and 68 per cent. in the previous year. To the same classes belonged 65 and 49 per cent. of female scholars in the upper and lower secondary stages against 70 and 53 per cent.

Compared with the previous year all classes except officials and mendicants showed a falling off in number.

Scholars according to languages studied.

11. Out of 614,949 boys and 116,258 girls reading in public institutions, 125,885 of the former and 12,307 of the latter were reading English. In private institutions the number of boys reading English was 197 against 188 and that of girls two against none in the previous year. These figures show, on the whole, a decrease of 16·9 per cent. for boys and of 14·1 per cent. for girls below those of the previous year. This fall is to be attributed partly to the general decrease in the total number of scholars as compared with the previous year and partly to the abolition during the year of English as an optional subject in standards below the third.

Among the classical languages Arabic, as usual, was read by the largest number, the number of Arabic pupils being 49,892 out of a total of 65,286 reading these languages. Of these, 37,740 were boys and 12,152 girls, showing a decrease of 3,249 boys and 1,070 girls below the previous year. Next in order is Sanskrit, which was learnt by 12,106 boys and 233 girls, or by 1·3 per cent. more in the former case and 2·9 per cent. less in the latter than last year.

The number studying French rose from three to six in the case of boys and from 340 to 418 in the case of girls. All the vernaculars except Tulu, Marathi and Konkani were brought up by fewer pupils than in 1899–1900.

Scholars with reference to protection from small-pox.

12. The number of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 30,411 to 15,461 and from 7,144 to 3,779, respectively.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

13. There were, on the 31st March 1901 ,2,860 schools with 190,741 scholars in municipal areas and 24,066 schools with 659,483 scholars in non-municipal areas. These figures show a decrease of one school and an increase of 2,329 scholars in the former case and a decrease of 523 schools and 15,096 scholars in the latter. Of the total number of schools and scholars 10·6 and 22·4 per cent., respectively, belonged to municipal towns against 10·4 and 21·8 per cent. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school age were 83·7 and 21·6 against 94·6 and 23·3 in the previous year.

General statistics of receipts and charges.

14. The total expenditure for the year on education, direct and indirect, from all sources including the figures relating to such of the indigenous and private institutions as have furnished returns amounted to Rs. 74,37,086 against Rs. 71,63,161. To the increase amounting to over 273 thousand rupees, local funds contributed over one thousand rupees, municipal funds nearly 18 thousand rupees, fees over 207 thousand rupees, and private funds over 135 thousand rupees, while provincial revenues contributed over 88 thousand rupees less than in the previous year. Of the total expenditure public funds, fees and private funds met 39, 32 and 29 per cent. against 41, 30 and 29 per cent., respectively, in 1899–1900.

The total direct expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 56,95,883, or over 204 thousand rupees less than in the previous year. Provincial, local and private funds contributed 88 thousand, 5 thousand and 200 thousand rupees less, respectively, and municipal funds and fees 16 thousand and 73 thousand rupees more, respectively, than in 1899–1900. Arts colleges and primary schools cost 11 thousand and 6 thousand rupees more, respectively, and professional colleges, secondary schools and training and other special schools 17 thousand, 178 thousand, and 26 thousand less than in 1899–1900. The total indirect expenditure for the year was Rs. 17,41,203 or 478 thousand rupees more than in 1899–1900, to which increase the university contributed 30 thousand, buildings and special grants 57 thousand, and miscellaneous items 393 thousand rupees, while the outlay

on direction and inspection, and on scholarships was in each case a thousand rupees less than in the previous year. The large increase under "Miscellaneous" is due to the fact that the total hostel charges, which in 1899–1900 were shown partly against the institutions to which they were attached and partly against "Miscellaneous," are, in the year under report, wholly included under "Miscellaneous." The other variations will be explained later on.

If surplus fees and the expenditure on indigenous and private schools be left out of account, the expenditure will be found to be Rs. 71,76,850. Of this sum 9·01 per cent. was spent upon arts colleges, 3·43 upon professional colleges, 59·80 upon schools general, 7·13 upon schools special, and 20·63 per cent. on general or indirect charges, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 9·17, 3·79, 64·42, 7·77 and 14·85, respectively. Thus the increase was solely confined to the last item, viz., general or indirect charges. Over 59 per cent. of the total expenditure, or 5 per cent. less than in 1899–1900, appertained to secondary and primary education. The percentage of the expenditure met from provincial, local and municipal funds, from fees and from private funds, respectively, was 26·19, 10·79, 3·68, 31·13 and 28·21 against 28·40, 11·11, 3·50, 29·42 and 27·57 in the previous year.

The expenditure on Government, board and aided institutions together from provincial, local and municipal funds was Rs. 13,17,314, Rs. 6,21,799 and Rs. 2,19,109, respectively, against Rs. 14,05,459, Rs. 6,27,311 and Rs. 2,03,269 in 1899–1900. Government spent less, and municipal boards more, than in 1899–1900 on all classes of institutions, while local boards expended more on Government and aided institutions and less on their own, in consequence, in the latter case, of the closing of some of their schools and of the conversion of others into fixed grant schools.

Provincial charges and receipts.

15. Including, as usual, the figures relating to the college and school departments of the Medical College, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total provincial charges and receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 20,98,872 and Rs. 2,72,700, respectively, or Rs. 34,912 less in the former case and Rs. 55,282 more in the latter than in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 90,194 in the net provincial expenditure. Compared with the previous year the charges showed a decrease under all heads except inspection, Government colleges and schools, general, scholarships and Government educational buildings.

The altered grant for the year under 22. Education was Rs. 17,56,000 and with the additional allotment of Rs. 33,000 sanctioned in G.O., No. 241, Financial, dated 19th March 1901, the total grant amounted to Rs. 17,89,000. The actuals for the year were only Rs. 17,68,188, or Rs. 20,812 short of the altered grant. The necessity for the increases over the budget grant under certain minor heads was explained fully in my revised notes for 1900–1901 referred to in the Government order quoted above.

The expenditure proper of the department was Rs. 18,54,482, which is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 20,98,872 the sum of Rs. 1,72,750 spent on the Medical College which is not debited to 22. Education and also the sum of Rs. 71,640 spent by the Public Works Department on Government educational buildings out of the funds at its disposal. The Accountant-General's final statement gives the total expenditure on education and on stationery and printing and adjusting heads as Rs. 18,54,674. If from this sum is deducted Rs. 192, the bonus given to 19 board salary results in South Canara and wrongly paid from provincial funds instead of from local funds, we arrive at the figure in the departmental returns.

Of the net provincial expenditure of Rs. 18,26,172, Rs. 91,402 represents the net cost of the Medical College including stipends, and Rs. 71,640, the outlay on Government educational buildings incurred by the Public Works Department. The net expenditure proper of the department was thus reduced to Rs. 16,63,130, which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure less Rs. 2,450, which was the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training school endowments, credited by the Accountant-General to a different major head.

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Column 34 of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 18,79,734. If from this sum is deducted Rs. 2,16,604 (Rs. 91,402, net cost of the Medical College and school and stipends + Rs. 48,000 grant to Lawrence Asylum + Rs. 71,640, Public Works expenditure + Rs. 5,562, grants to orphanages not paid through the department), the balance will be found to agree with the net cost proper given above.

Local Fund operations.

16. Schools under the management of local boards fell further in number from 2,476 to 2,367 and in strength from 118,867 to 115,213. The expenditure from local funds on education, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 7,69,952 to Rs. 7,74,688. Further particulars are furnished in general table 7.

Municipal operations.

17. The number of institutions under the management of municipal bodies fell from 319 to 318 and in strength from 22,806 to 22,590. The expenditure on education from municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,42,251 to Rs. 2,63,999. Fuller particulars are given in general table 7.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

18. Distributing the direct expenditure on education during the year among the different classes of institutions, it is observed that Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, claimed Rs. 9,82,208, board institutions Rs. 9,10,878, institutions in Native States Rs. 1,194, aided institutions Rs. 32,47,215 and unaided institutions Rs. 4,40,377. Compared with the previous year, each class of institutions showed a decrease, which was marked in the case of board and aided institutions.

The expenditure from provincial, local and municipal funds on secondary and primary schools for boys and girls during the year amounted to Rs. 5,89,069, Rs. 5,59,738 and Rs. 1,96,515, respectively, against Rs. 5,97,042, Rs. 5,77,327 and Rs. 1,89,281 in 1899–1900. The expenditure from municipal funds alone showed an increase over that for the previous year. From provincial funds a larger sum was spent on secondary schools and a smaller amount on primary schools than in the previous year, and in the case of local funds the expenditure on both classes of schools showed a decrease, while the reverse was the case with municipal funds.

The total expenditure from public funds on the secondary and primary education of boys rose and fell, respectively, from Rs. 2,02,071 and Rs. 9,19,925 to Rs. 2,02,735 and Rs. 9,06,367. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools for boys fell from 82 per cent. to 81·7 per cent.

Average cost of education.

19. The average cost of education per head of population fell from As. 3–3 to As. 3–1 and the cost to public funds from As. 1–4 to As. 1–2.

The proportion of expenditure met from public and private funds (the latter including fees) under the several main heads of education shows that the percentage of expenditure met from public funds fell from 41·5 to 39·1, while that met from private funds rose correspondingly from 58·5 to 60·9. Public funds met a larger proportion of the expenditure on secondary and special education than in the previous year, but the proportion fell under all other heads, notably under indirect expenditure.

Taking the average cost per head as calculated with reference to the average number on the rolls in Government, board and aided institutions for the general education of boys, it is noticed that, in contrast with the previous year, the average cost per student in Government and aided arts colleges rose by Rs. 5–10–9 and Rs. 15–13–6, respectively, while in board colleges it fell by Rs. 7–6–9. As regards secondary schools for boys, the cost per pupil was more in Government schools and less in board and aided schools. In primary schools for boys the cost per pupil increased slightly in all three classes of schools. The average monthly cost per pupil in Government primary schools was As. 10–4, in board primary schools As. 6–3, and in aided primary schools As. 4–4, against As. 10–3, As. 6–2, and As. 4–1, respectively, in 1899–1900.

School fees.

20. Notwithstanding the fall in the total average number on the rolls of all classes of institutions according to managing agency, the fee income rose from Rs. 20,28,869 to Rs. 21,07,098 or by Rs. 78,229, the corresponding increase in the previous year being Rs. 70,958. The increase appertained to all classes of institutions except local and municipal board schools in which there was a slight decrease. Particulars as to the fees and the average fee in the several classes of institutions for the past two years are given in the separate volume of statistics.

The fee collections in Government, board and aided institutions of all grades for the general education of boys amounted to Rs. 81,088, Rs. 3,46,023 and Rs. 11,08,044, against Rs. 74,582, Rs. 3,46,437 and Rs. 10,24,968, respectively, the increase being shared by the first and last classes of institutions. Except in the case of board lower secondary and primary schools, institutions of all grades and classes for the general education of boys showed an improvement in the fee income of the year.

In first-grade and second-grade aided colleges the average number of students fell from 1,591 and 784 in 1899–1900 to 1,399 and 753 during the year, but the fee revenue rose from Rs. 83,702 and Rs. 35,206 to Rs. 99,980 and Rs. 40,510, the increase being due to reductions in the number of full and partial free scholarships awarded.

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

21. There was a rise in the percentage of expenditure met from fees in arts and professional colleges and in upper and lower secondary schools for boys; in primary schools for boys and girls and in special schools, the percentage remained the same as in the previous year; and in upper and lower secondary schools for girls, it declined in consequence of the generally irregular attendance in them and the changeable nature of the rates of fees levied in schools for native girls. Professional colleges almost recovered from the heavy fall of the previous year. The proportion of the total cost met from fees in all classes and grades of institutions rose from 33 to 35 per cent. In Government, board and aided institutions, 15, 38 and 37 per cent. of the charges were met from fees against 14, 37 and 34 per cent., respectively, in 1899–1900.

Scholarships.

22. No changes were made in the scholarship notification published in February last.

The total expenditure on scholarships from public funds fell from Rs. 71,056 to Rs. 69,012, while that from private funds increased from Rs. 24,714 to Rs. 25,625, the decrease in the former case being shared by colleges professional, and schools special, and the increase in the latter by arts colleges, colleges professional, and schools special. The expenditure from private funds in professional colleges more than quadrupled itself and that from public funds in primary schools more than doubled itself during the year. Particulars as to the number of scholarships provided for and appropriated in the different classes of institutions will be furnished in the chapters that follow.

Grants-in-aid.

23. The amounts of grants-in-aid paid from provincial, local and municipal funds, during the year, were Rs. 6,27,753, Rs. 2,34,200 and Rs. 1,17,380, respectively, or Rs. 9,79,333 in all, against a total of Rs. 10,02,238 in the previous year. Provincial funds paid Rs. 24,148 less, while local and municipal funds Rs. 635 and Rs. 608 more than in 1899–1900. Details as to the grants paid from the different funds are given below:

A.—Grants-in-Aid from Provincial Funds.

The total budget allotment for the year under grants-in-aid including the grants for payment of the net cost of municipal high schools at Cuddapah and Kurnool and those under "Adjusting Heads" was Rs. 6,41,500, of which Rs. 6,27,753, against Rs. 6,51,901 in 1899–1900, were actually expended. The greater portion of the savings occurred under "Adjusting Heads." Under "Grants-in-Aid" proper the expenditure exceeded the budget allotment by Rs. 2,020, and the necessary additional allotment was sanctioned in G.O., No. 241, Financial, dated 19th March 1901.

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Of the total actual expenditure on grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 6,27,753, Rs. 5,08,753 were paid to schools under private management, Rs. 85,733 to local board schools, and Rs. 33,267 to municipal schools. Full particulars regarding payments to each class of schools will be found in the separate volume of statistics.

B.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

From local funds a sum of Rs. 2,34,200 was paid as grants-in-aid to institutions under private management against Rs. 2,33,565 in 1899–1900. The expenditure under fixed and results grants increased by Rs. 2,620, while that under other grants showed in each case a decrease.

C.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The amount of grants-in-aid paid from municipal funds during the year to institutions under private management was Rs. 1,17,380 or Rs. 608 more than in the previous year. There was an increase both under salary and fixed and results grants, notably the latter, and a decrease under other grants.

Out of 3,650 mission schools, 2,903 were aided and 747 unaided, the corresponding figures for non-mission schools being 14,461, 9,217 and 5,244. In the case of both agencies there was a fall in the number of schools both aided and unaided, but the proportion of aided mission schools to the whole number of mission schools still remained greater than the corresponding proportion for non-mission schools.

Working of the Fixed grant system.

24. On the 31st March last the fixed grant system completed its second year of existence. The number of schools for boys and girls aided on this system during the year were 1,962 and 264, respectively, against 1,598 and 225 in the previous year. The amount of fixed grants assigned during the year from provincial, local and municipal funds was Rs. 1,47,580, Rs. 33,910, and Rs. 53,450, respectively, against Rs. 1,35,140, Rs. 22,524 and Rs. 49,830.

Working of the Results grant system.

25. An increase in the number of fixed grant schools led to a decrease in the number of schools aided on the results grant system, of which there were 15,112 schools for boys and 633 for girls on the 31st March last. Of these, 12,569 boys' and 511 girls' schools only were examined for results grants. The earnings of boys' schools amounted to Rs. 6,57,600 and of girls' schools to Rs. 55,027, showing an increase of Rs. 1,49,887 and Rs. 798, respectively, over those of the previous year. The increase in the amount of earnings, notwithstanding that fewer schools were examined for results grants than in 1899–1900, is gratifying. The increase in the total amount of results grants earned in all the standards taken together appertained to each class of public funds, provincial, municipal and local, and to boys as well as to girls, of whom the latter were eligible to earn from provincial funds only.

The rates at which results grants were paid to boys' schools from the respective funds for every rupee earned varied in each district. In the case of provincial funds the rates had generally decreased, having ranged from As. 1–5 in Tinnevelly to As. 9–10 in North Arcot, whereas in the previous year they ranged from As. 2–2 in Tanjore to As. 14–2 in Anantapur. It is proposed to pay from next year results grants from provincial funds to Mappilla boys' schools situated in non-municipal areas. In the case of local funds the lowest rates were paid in Malabar during the past two years, viz., As. 2–3 in 1900–1901 and As. 4 in the previous year. The lowest rate, viz., As. 4–2 in the case of municipal funds was paid in Nellore and the highest rate, viz., Re. 1 in Ganjám.

Distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts.

26. The distribution by districts of provincial grants-in-aid was nearly the same as it was in the previous year. Madras, as usual, absorbed more than 20 per cent. of the total grants allotted for the Presidency, and Kurnool received less than 1 per cent.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

27. I was in charge of the Department throughout the year. In June I inspected several schools on the Nilgiris and the training school at Coimbatore. In September I visited the Northern Circars and inspected all the Colleges as far as Vizianagram besides several schools and the technical institute at Bezwada. In October I went to Bangalore to confer with the Resident. I visited all the important schools there and, on my way back, the schools at the principal stations in North Arcot. I also paid a short visit to Conjeeveram in February and inspected the Reformatory school, Chingleput, in March.

Inspectors.

28. Mr. Marsden was in charge of the Central circle throughout the year. In the Western circle Mr. Stone who was acting was relieved by Mr. Logan, the permanent Inspector. In the Southern circle Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau was on privilege leave for a little over two months, when M.R.Ry. L. Williams Pillai acted for him; while the Inspector of the Northern circle first took privilege leave and later on went on sick leave for a year, the officer acting for him on the first occasion being M.R.Ry. G. Subbarayudu Sastri and on the second M.R.Ry. L. Williams Pillai, who is still in charge. The number of institutions inspected by these officers was 507 including 31 colleges, 115 upper secondary schools, 62 lower secondary schools, 259 primary, and 40 special. The total number of the previous year was 648, the difference being chiefly in lower secondary and primary schools, which are only incidentally examined by Inspectors.

Inspectresses.

29. Mrs. Brander, Inspectress of the Northern and Central circles, went on privilege leave from 17th July 1900, and Miss Bernard acted for her. Miss Arnold, who acted in the Southern and Western circles, was relieved by Miss Carr who returned from furlough on the 25th October 1900. In the Northern and Central circles 101 schools were examined; in the Southern and Western 133 schools were examined. Since the close of the year Miss Arnold has been appointed third Inspectress, and a redistribution of the charges of the Inspectresses has been sanctioned.

Assistant Inspectors.

30. Of the nine Assistant Inspectors' divisions, five changed hands during the year under report, in consequence of the changes that took place in the Inspectors' circles. The average number of schools examined by these officers for grant rose from 195 to 198, and the number of pupils examined from 8,042 to 9,069, while the corresponding figures relating to schools for improvement were 57 and 2,936 against 56 and 3,137 in the previous year. The average number of days spent in examining schools rose from 132 to 152.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

31. As in the previous year there were, exclusive of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools, 56 Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools, of whom five were in charge of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools. The average number of schools examined by these officers for grant rose from 257 to 261, and the number of days spent on circuit from 201 to 207. The heaviest work, as usual, fell to the Sub-Assistants in the Northern divisions, but the work will be more equal in future, as two additional Sub-Assistants have been sanctioned by Government. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools visited 14 districts spending 112 days on circuit and examined 11 schools for grant and 89 for improvement.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

32. Of the six girls' ranges one was under female and five under male Sub-Assistants. Three of the ranges changed hands during the year. On an average each Sub-Assistant examined 167 schools and spent 195 days on circuit, against 166 schools and 189 days in the previous year.

Supervisors of primary schools.

33. The number of supervisors of primary schools was 256 or five less than in the previous year, the decrease being due to the abolition of seven posts in four districts and the creation of two new posts in two districts. Three of the officers were paid from provincial, 57 from municipal, and 196 from local funds. Twenty-two of them were

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employed for schools intended for Muhammadans or Mappillas. Of the whole number, 157 were trained men, but as many as 71 were men of inferior qualifications, having passed only the Lower Secondary or Primary examination, and one was an unpassed man. These officers visited 3,343 villages without schools, started 1,784 new schools and brought 2,245 unaided schools to the aided list. The proposal to provincialize this agency, which was rejected last year on financial grounds, was reconsidered this year, but has not received the approval of the Government of India.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

34. As in the previous year, there were six superintendents of hill schools, working in the agency tracts of the Northern Circars. They visited 173 villages without schools, started 34 new schools, and brought 31 unaided schools to the aided list.

Sub-Assistants' Test.

35. Fifteen candidates appeared for the Sub-Assistants' test held in April 1900, and 14 passed, 2 being placed in the first class.

Cost of direction and inspection.

36. The total expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year under report was Rs. 4,68,811 against Rs. 4,70,472. The proportion of this expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction, surplus fee receipts being deducted, was 16·1 per cent. against 15·8 in 1899–1900.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

University degrees.

37. At the convocation held in March 1901, 532 candidates were admitted to degrees against 511 in the previous year.

University by-laws.

38. The revision of the Matriculation examination syllabus, referred to in my last report, was completed during the year, and is now together with the changes proposed last year in the by-laws of the Matriculation examination and the First examination in Arts under the consideration of Government. The by-laws relating to the M.L. degree examination were revised during the year with a view of making some of the subjects optional.

University affiliation.

39. The Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, was affiliated during the year in Branch V (History Branch of the B.A. degree examination).

University examinations.

40. Of 41 candidates registered for the M.A. degree examination, 36 were examined and 19 passed—the largest number of passes on record. Three of these passed in mental and moral science and three in English literature, of whom one was a Native Christian lady who has gained the distinction of being the first lady M.A. of this university. Mathematics, physics, zoology, history and sanskrit were each represented by two candidates, and chemistry, botany and physiology by one each.

In the English Language division of the B.A. degree examination, of 856 candidates examined, including four females, 354 passed, all the female candidates being successful. The percentage of success ranged from 20 per cent. in the Noble College, Masulipatam, to 64·7 in St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, the percentage for the Presidency being 41·4 against 43·8 last year. For the Second Language division comprising eleven languages, 669 candidates were examined and 539 passed, one of the two females who appeared being successful. The average of success was, as usual, high, being 80 per cent. In the Science division 394 or 51·5 per cent. passed out of 765 examined; 363 appeared for the non-literary subjects, viz., mathematics, physical and natural science, and 402 in the literary subjects—mental and moral science and history—against 407 and 400, respectively, in the previous year.

The number of candidates that appeared for all three divisions of the B.A. degree examination together, was 453, of whom 151 passed completely. Of 639 candidates who had previously passed a portion of the examination, and now appeared for a part or whole of the remaining portion, 185 completed the test. Thus 336 candidates qualified for the B.A. diploma during the year.

In Government, aided and unaided colleges the percentages of success were in English 49, 42 and 43, respectively, in the Second Language 83, 79 and 71, and in science 58, 57 and 50. Government colleges were thus the most successful in all three divisions.

At the First examination in Arts there was a larger number of candidates and better success than in the previous year, 868 or 41·6 per cent. having passed out of 2,089 examined against 674 or 33 per cent. out of 2,045. There were twenty-two female candidates, of whom seven passed.

In English 60 per cent. were successful, in the Second Language 82 per cent., and in mathematics 59 per cent. Of the alternative subjects, physiography was taken up by only 219 candidates out of 2,089, the percentage of success being 75·8 against 76·4 in physiology—a considerable improvement on the results of the previous year.

The average of success in the First examination in Arts was highest in unaided colleges (59 per cent.) and lowest in Government colleges (40 per cent.). Board and aided colleges passed 50 and 44 per cent., respectively. Of the total number who passed nearly three-fourths were Brahmans, and the proportion of failures was highest among Muhammadans.

Cost of the University.

41. The receipts from examination fees, interest on Government securities and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 2,18,368 and the expenditure on account of remuneration to examiners, repairs, municipal taxes and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 1,91,689. Government securities were purchased for the nominal value of Rs. 50,700. The total amount in Government securities on 1st April 1901 was Rs. 3,83,700 and the cash balance in favour of the university was Rs. 40,034.

(*a*) Arts Colleges.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

42. The number of first-grade colleges was 11, the same as last year, three of these being under Government, one under native, and six under missionary management, the remaining institution (the only unaided one) being maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. These eleven institutions had 30 M.A., 1,198 B.A., and 1,012 F.A. students on the rolls on the 31st March last against 18, 1,606 and 884, respectively, on the corresponding date in 1900. The increase in the number of M.A. students is worthy of note. The number of second-grade colleges increased from 29 to 30, in consequence of the raising of the Presentation Convent Institution, Vepery, Madras, to the grade of a college. Of these one was under Government, three were under municipal, seventeen under mission or European, and nine under native management. Only two of the second-grade colleges were unaided, viz., the Zamorin's College, Calicut, formerly known as the Kerala Vidyasala, and the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi. Three of the colleges were intended for women and had only 12 students on the rolls. The F.A. classes had 1,039 students altogether against 909 in the previous year, and the total number of F.A. students in first and second-grade colleges taken together was, at the close of the year, 2,051 or 258 more than in the previous year.

Comparative popularity of the several branches of the Science division of the B.A. course.

43. The number of students in the literary branches of the Science division, viz., mental and moral science and history, rose from 501 to 577, and in the non-literary subjects from 461 to 544. The number on the rolls in the junior B.A. classes in the latter subjects rose from 231 in 1900 to 295 in 1901, and in the literary branches from 234 to 320. These figures indicate a slight fall in the percentage of students on the scientific side. There was a larger increase in mathematics and in the physical sciences than in the natural sciences.

Extension of University Education.

44. As in the previous year five districts, viz., three of the Ceded Districts, and the Nilgiris and Chingleput, had no college. Of the 1,198 B.A. students, 118 belonged to Native States. Tanjore contributed, as usual, the largest number, viz., 233, Malabar coming next with 83 students.

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Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

45. Six M.A. scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 were offered and four were awarded, one in mathematics, one in chemistry, and two in physics, two being tenable in the Presidency College, and two in the Madras Christian College. Three of the recipients were Brahmans, and the fourth was a Native Christian. Of the eight B.A. scholarships of Rs. 10, three were given to members of backward classes, one to an Uriya, and the remaining four to Muhammadans. All the 25 F.A. scholarships of Rs. 7 were appropriated, seven being awarded to female students (all Eurasians), six to Muhammadans, six to Brahmans, two to Uriyas, and the remaining four to members of the backward classes. Two scholarships were reserved for Mappillas, but there were no applicants. Scholarship grants amounting to Rs. 2,546 were paid from provincial funds to B.A. and F.A. students. The total expenditure on scholarships in Arts Colleges amounted to Rs. 25,505, of which provincial funds met Rs. 12,498.

Expenditure in Arts Colleges.

46. The total expenditure from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,46,333 against Rs. 6,35,116 in 1899–1900. The expenditure from provincial funds fell slightly from Rs. 2,61,882 to Rs. 2,61,823.

The average number on the rolls in Government, board, aided and unaided colleges was 676, 149, 2,161 and 170, respectively, against 670, 128, 2,381 and 155 in the previous year, and the fee income was Rs. 57,475, Rs. 10,703, Rs. 1,41,120 and Rs. 9,242, against Rs. 53,348, Rs. 9,461, Rs. 1,19,449 and Rs. 6,971, respectively.

The average fee collected from each student of Government and board colleges was Rs. 85–0 and Rs. 71–13, respectively, against Rs. 79–10 and Rs. 73–14 in the year 1899–1900, while the corresponding figures for aided and unaided colleges were Rs. 65–5 and Rs. 54–6, respectively, against Rs. 50–3 and Rs. 45–0. The rates of fees in Government and board colleges remained the same as in the previous year, and the average fee in Government colleges was 30 per cent. above that in aided colleges. In Government, board and aided colleges, the cost per scholar was Rs. 330, Rs. 115, Rs. 175 and the cost to Government, Rs. 242, Rs. 31 and Rs. 43, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 324, Rs. 122, and Rs. 158 in the former case, and Rs. 242, Rs. 39 and Rs. 40 in the latter case, respectively. The net expenditure on Government colleges rose from Rs. 1,62,054 to Rs. 1,63,476 and the grants to colleges under private management fell from Rs. 94,811 to Rs. 93,743.

(*b*) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

University examinations in Law.

47. Two candidates, both Brahmans, appeared for the M.L. degree examination and one passed. For the B.L. degree examination 328 presented themselves including one Muhammadan, and 141 passed, the percentage of success being 42·6 per cent. against 30 per cent. in the previous year. For the First examination in Law of May 1900 402 candidates appeared and 224 passed, one of the successful candidates being a Muhammadan. These results compared very favourably with those of the previous year.

The Law College, Madras.

48. On the 31st March last there were 310 students in the Law college, 275 in the law classes proper, and 35 in the pleadership classes against 267, 233 and 34, respectively, on the corresponding date in 1900. As many as 296 students belonged to the richer and middle classes, and 284 to the official and land-holding classes. For the First examination in Law and the B.L. examination 336 and 289 appeared, and of these 195 and 113 passed. The total receipts rose from Rs. 28,391 to Rs. 34,916, but the total expenditure fell from Rs. 46,621 to Rs. 35,419. Final orders on my proposals for the future working of the Law college as a full-time day college have been passed since the close of the year—*vide* G.O., No. 447, Educational, dated 12th August 1901.

Medicine.

University examinations in Medicine.

49. Eight candidates appeared for the First L.M. & S. examination and six passed. For the second L.M. & S. examination, according to the old regulations, six presented themselves and two passed, while five appeared for this examination according to the new regulations and two passed. For the First M.B. and C.M. examination 24 candidates entered, of whom eight were successful. There were nine candidates for the second M.B. and C.M. examination under the old regulations and 16 under the new, and of these four and nine, respectively, passed. The total number presented at these medical examinations was 68, of whom 31 passed against 66 and 44 of the year previous.

Madras Medical College.

50. The reorganization scheme of the Medical college has, since the close of the year under report, been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the new staff of professors entered on their duties on the 1st July last. The strength of the college rose from 93 to 115. Europeans numbered 14, Native Christians 30, Muhammadans 2, Brahmans 41, and non-Brahman caste Hindus 28. It is worthy of note that the Brahman element preponderated, while in the previous year it was the non-Brahman caste Hindu. The M.B. and C.M. section included three female students. The total expenditure, including the school department and excluding stipends, amounted to Rs. 1,67,301 against Rs. 1,84,964 in 1899–1900, while the total receipts amounted to Rs. 81,348 against Rs. 52,582.

Engineering.

University examinations in Engineering.

51. Eight candidates appeared for the B.E. degree examination and six—four Brahmans and two non-Brahman caste Hindus—passed, three in the civil and an equal number in the mechanical branch. For the First examination in Engineering 22 appeared, and 13—all Brahmans—were successful.

Madras College of Engineering.

52. The new professor of civil engineering and the new instructor in mechanical engineering entered on their duties at the college after the close of the year under report. The engineer and the engineer subordinate classes contained 40 and 63 students, respectively, against 37 and 60 in the previous year. Seven of the students were Europeans, four were Native Christians, one was a Muhammadan, 85 were Brahmans, and six were non-Brahman caste Hindus. At the final examination of the senior engineer class conducted by the Board of Examiners, 10 passed out of 11 presented, and at the corresponding examination of engineer subordinates 29 appeared and 28 passed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 64,367, of which fees and miscellaneous receipts covered Rs. 15,515 against Rs. 61,218 and Rs. 11,926, respectively, last year.

Teaching.

Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grade.

53. For the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 104 and 114 candidates appeared respectively, and of these 70 and 51 passed—an improvement on the results of the previous year, when 39 and 39 were respectively successful out of 79 and 91. Of those who passed the practical test, three were Europeans, 11 were Native Christians, 35 were Brahmans, and two non-Brahman caste Hindus. At the written and practical tests for the second-grade collegiate certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates, 32 and 29 passed, respectively, out of 72 and 38 examined against 28 and 17 out of 74 and 21.

Training college, Rajahmundry.

54. Three graduates and nine First-in-Arts undergraduates (all Brahmans) were under training in the Training College, Rajahmundry, on the 31st March last, against six graduates and nine undergraduates in the previous year. All the students were in receipt of stipends. Four passed out of six at the theoretical portion of the L.T.

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degree examination, and one out of two at the practical. At the written test for teachers' certificates of the second-grade collegiate five passed out of nine; and at the practical one passed out of two. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 6,885 against Rs. 4,494.

Teachers' college, Saidapet.

55. Thirty-three graduates and 21 First-in-Arts undergraduates were under training at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, on the 31st March 1901 against 34 and 22 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Eleven of them were Native Christians, 39 were Brahmans, and four were non-Brahman caste Hindus. One of the Native Christians was a lady graduate. Forty-eight of the students were in receipt of stipends. At the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination, 32 and 18 passed out of 34 and 32 that appeared. At the written and practical tests for teachers' certificates of the second-grade collegiate, 12 and 18 passed out of 22 and 25. The majority of the students who passed out of the training colleges during the year succeeded in finding employment. The three hostels attached to the Saidapet College worked with success. The total expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 31,200, of which fees and sundry receipts covered Rs. 1,032.

Agriculture.

The College of Agriculture.

56. There were 42 students in the College of Agriculture on the 31st March 1901 against 47 in the previous year. Two were Muhammadans, 21 were Brahmans, 18 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, and the remaining one was a Panchama. Ten of the students were First-in-Arts undergraduates and 21 were matriculates. As many as 40 of the students belonged to the richer and middle classes, and their parents were officials or landholders. Twenty-seven of the students were stipendiaries. Of the seven district scholarships, six were filled by Collectors' nominees. The results obtained by the college at the several technical examinations of April 1900 compared unfavourably with those of the previous year, 57 having passed out of 154 subject-candidates sent up against 76 out of 134. Only one student obtained the diploma in agriculture against four last year.

The Agricultural Chemist, Dr. Leather, delivered a course of lectures as usual, but the course lasted only a month and a half, as his services could not be spared by the Government of India for a longer period. Arrangements were made during the year for the delivery of a course of lectures by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. A committee was appointed during the year to revise the courses of instruction in the college, and to consider certain suggestions made by Dr. Leather. Since the close of the year the committee has submitted its proposals which are now under consideration.

The cemetery ground at Saidapet, which is bounded on all sides by the college farm, was handed over to the college authorities by the Madras Municipality, and has been converted into a grazing ground for the farm cattle and sheep. Owing to the failure of the rains all the crops suffered. The finances of the college showed a slight improvement, the total expenditure being Rs. 35,298, of which fees and other receipts met Rs. 6,393, while the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 36,221 and Rs. 5,235, respectively.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation examinations.*

Upper Secondary examination.

57. For the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination of December last, 129 male and three female candidates appeared against 72 and two in the previous year, and 17 passed against nine. Sixty-one of the candidates were pupils belonging to 33 institutions, the rest being private candidates. Of those who passed, 11 were pupils and six were private candidates. Of 98 Brahmans and 29 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 13 and three passed, respectively, while of four Muhammadans only one

passed. Three candidates completed the test during the year, bringing the total number of candidates that have passed the examination since its institution eleven years ago up to 42.

Matriculation examination.

58. The number of candidates who appeared for the Matriculation examination rose from 6,494 to 7,313, and the number of passes from 1,362 to 1,423, but the percentage of success fell from 21 to 19·5 which is lower than it has been during the past quinquennium. In consequence of the decline in the results of the Matriculation examination during the past few years, it appears to have been felt generally by those interested in upper secondary education that the rules regulating the Matriculation examination required revision. The Senate accordingly appointed a committee to revise the by-laws relating to the examination and the proposals formulated by the committee and sanctioned by the Senate are now before Government.

Out of the 5,861 pupils who were in the sixth form on the 31st March 1900, 1,593 or over a fourth were kept back from the Matriculation examination, against a fifth of the number in the previous year. The difference indicates that there has been greater strictness in the selection of candidates for the examination. Government and board schools presented 123 and 586 candidates, respectively, and passed 27 and 140, while aided schools sent up 3,004 or about three-fourths of the total number of pupil candidates, and passed 697 or 23 per cent. of them against a general average of 19·5 per cent. Unaided schools presented 555 candidates and passed 131 of them. Board schools secured the highest percentage of success, viz., 23·8 per cent., and Government schools the lowest, viz., 22 per cent. According to subjects, the proportion of success ranged from 80 per cent. in the second language to 43 per cent. in physics and chemistry. In English it was 47 per cent. against 59 last year. Of the successful candidates 44 were Europeans, 133 Native Christians, 26 Muhammadans, 932 Brahmans, 285 non-Brahman caste Hindus, and three Parsis.

(b) *Public upper secondary schools for boys.*

Number and strength of upper secondary schools for boys.

59. On the 31st March 1901 the total number of upper secondary schools for boys was 148, or three more than in the previous year; and the total number of pupils rose from 41,669 to 43,485. All the departments improved in strength, the average strength of the two secondary departments alone being 242 against 236 in 1899–1900. Of the total number of schools 142 were recognized, 75 as permanent, and 67 as temporary.

Upper secondary schools according to management.

60. The number of Government upper secondary schools remained unchanged at five, of which two are attached to training colleges, one is the school department of the Mangalore college, one is the Government Madrasa-i-Azam intended for Muhammadans, and the fifth is the Lawrence Asylum High school (European), Ootacamund. Board schools also remained the same, viz., at 24; aided schools rose from 92 to 96, while unaided schools fell from 24 to 23.

Of the 96 aided and 23 unaided schools 59 and three, respectively, were under mission management. The average strength of the upper secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided schools was 98, 91, 125 and 118, respectively, against 90, 86, 118 and 109 in the previous year.

Upper secondary schools and upper secondary pupils according to districts.

61. In 16 out of 22 districts the number of upper secondary schools remained unchanged. As in the previous year, Madras had the largest number of upper secondary schools and pupils, viz., 18 and 2,822, and was followed by Tanjore with 14 schools and 2,296 pupils. Tinnevelly and Malabar had over ten schools each, and these districts, and Gódávari and Trichinopoly had over 1,000 pupils each. The Ceded Districts had the smallest number of upper secondary schools and pupils.

Scholarships in upper secondary schools and departments.

62. As in the previous year provision had been made for the award of 45 scholarships to boys passing the Lower Secondary examination, and of 25 scholarships to girls passing the same examination. Of the 45 scholarships for boys, 22 were

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district scholarships open to all classes, and of the rest six were reserved for Uriyas, five for Mappillas, seven for Muhammadans other than Mappillas, and the remaining five for backward classes. Forty-six scholarships were awarded to boys, of whom 21 were recipients of district scholarships; of the remaining 25, seven were Uriyas, nine Muhammadans, three Mappillas, and six were members of backward classes. Of the 25 scholarships reserved for girls, only 13 were awarded, there being no eligible candidates for the rest. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools, including the lower secondary departments, was Rs. 13,435, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 10,458, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 14,586 and Rs. 10,321.

Expenditure in upper secondary schools.

63. The average number on the rolls rose from 39,202 to 40,997, but the total expenditure fell from Rs. 11,95,536 to Rs. 11,80,934. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 28–13 against Rs. 30–8 in 1899–1900. Government and unaided schools cost Rs. 11,815 and Rs. 2,756, respectively, more and board and aided schools Rs. 514 and Rs. 28,649 less than in the previous year. The average fee paid by each pupil in an aided school rose from Rs. 17–7 to Rs. 17–14. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools Rs. 6,42,770, Rs. 3,78,519 and Rs. 1,59,645 appertained to the upper secondary, lower secondary and the primary department, against Rs. 6,12,732, Rs. 4,05,106 and Rs. 1,77,698, respectively, in 1899–1900, while the fee collections from these departments amounted to Rs. 4,46,005, Rs. 2,68,117 and Rs. 42,968, against Rs. 3,96,244, Rs. 2,60,267 and Rs. 45,516 in the previous year. Of the expenditure on the upper secondary department alone, provincial funds met 15 per cent., fees 69 per cent. and private funds 16 per cent. against 15, 65 and 20 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. Municipal and local boards made a profit of Rs. 8,236 and Rs. 1,318, respectively, in the upper secondary departments maintained by them. The cost of educating each pupil and the cost to Government were Rs. 40–12, and Rs. 6–2, respectively, and the average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 28. The average cost of educating each pupil in board schools was Rs. 40–10, of which fees met Rs. 34–13, while in aided schools, it was Rs. 43, of which fees met Rs. 29–4. The cost to Government per pupil in board schools was Rs. 10–5, and in aided schools Rs. 6.

(c) *Lower secondary examination and lower secondary standard examinations.*

Lower secondary examination.

64. The number of male pupil candidates that appeared for this examination fell from 7,003 to 6,945, and the number that passed for complete certificates from 2,280 to 2,194. Private candidates increased from 2,832 to 2,996, but of these only 724 passed for complete certificates against 748 in the previous year. Among the male candidates 50 per cent. of the number examined and 57 per cent. of the number that passed were Brahmans.

Lower secondary results standard examinations.

65. For the fifth, sixth and seventh results standard examinations, 79, 67 and 52 schools presented pupils during the year against 92, 69 and 53 in the previous year, and of these 78, 66 and 50 schools passed pupils against 91, 68 and 53 in 1899–1900. The number of pupils presented for the fifth standard was 1,055 against 1,108 in 1899–1900, and the number passed was 697 against 686. 714 and 470 pupils were presented for the sixth and seventh standards, respectively, during the year against 695 and 509 in the previous year; and 497 and 270 passed against 458 and 199 in 1899–1900. In the fifth and sixth standards mission schools passed the highest percentages, viz., 70 and 76 per cent.; non-mission schools came next with 69 and 71 per cent., and board schools stood last with 55 and 57 per cent. Board schools secured the highest percentage of success in the seventh standard, viz., 72. Non-mission schools came next with 53 per cent. and were closely followed by mission schools with 52 per cent. Taking all the three standards together, board schools passed 59 per cent., mission schools 68 per cent., and non-mission schools 66 per cent., the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 61, 55 and 58.

No male pupils in the seventh standard were examined by the inspecting officers, all of them having appeared for the lower secondary examination.

(d) *Public lower secondary or middle schools for boys.*

Number and strength of lower secondary or middle schools for boys.

66. Lower secondary schools (including both English and Vernacular) decreased in number during the year from 383 to 375, and in strength from 36,018 to 35,786. The strength of the lower secondary departments, however, rose from 16,796 to 17,192, and the average for each school rose from 44 to 46. English schools fell in number from 288 to 282 and vernacular schools from 95 to 93. The average strength of the lower secondary department of each English school rose from 50 to 52, and that of each vernacular school from 23 to 26. Of the English schools, 265 were recognized, 164 as permanent and 101 as temporary. Of the vernacular schools, 61 were recognized, nine being in the permanent and 52 in the temporary section. Thus the total number of recognized schools of this grade was 326 against 327 in the previous year.

Lower secondary schools according to management.

67. The number of English lower secondary schools managed by Government fell from eight to seven, and that under local boards from 85 to 84. Aided and unaided schools also decreased in number from 159 and 35 to 158 and 32, respectively. Of the vernacular schools, those under departmental management rose from four to five, while those managed by local boards fell from 23 to 22. Aided schools decreased in number from 47 to 46, and unaided schools from 21 to 20. The average strength of the lower secondary department in Government, board, aided and unaided English schools was 40, 50, 52 and 61, respectively, against 40, 51, 50 and 55 in the previous year. The average strength of the corresponding department of vernacular schools was 13 in Government schools, 21 in board, 33 in aided, and 18 in unaided schools.

Out of the 158 aided English schools 77, and out of the 32 unaided schools, nine were under mission management, while of the 46 aided and 20 unaided vernacular schools, 27 and five, respectively, were under the same agency.

Lower secondary schools and pupils according to districts.

68. Nine districts had fewer schools and eight had fewer pupils than in the previous year, and the Ceded Districts and Nellore continued to be the most backward in the matter of secondary education.

Scholarships in lower secondary schools and departments.

69. Provision had been made for the award of 80 scholarships to boys passing the primary examination, of which 44 were district scholarships open to all classes and the rest were reserved for Muhammadans and backward classes. Scholarships were awarded to 51 boys, of whom 16 were recipients of the district scholarships, three were Uriyas, 13 were Muhammadans, seven Mappillas, and 12 belonged to the backward classes. The total expenditure on scholarships in lower secondary schools amounted to Rs. 3,417, of which Rs 3,353 was met from provincial funds, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,824 and Rs. 1,688, respectively.

Expenditure in lower secondary schools for boys.

70. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys fell from Rs. 5,29,516 to Rs. 5,12,854. The average number on the rolls fell from 34,548 to 34,098, but the average cost remained the same, viz., Rs. 15. Public funds contributed Rs. 1,20,486, and fees and private funds Rs. 2,56,545 and Rs. 1,35,823 towards the total expenditure against Rs. 1,26,076, Rs. 2,48,614 and Rs. 1,54,826 in 1899–1900. Taking lower secondary schools for boys according to management, the expenditure on Government schools amounted to Rs. 16,693 against Rs. 14,125 in the previous year. Board schools cost Rs. 1,46,606 against Rs. 1,55,951, aided schools Rs. 3,13,977 against Rs. 3,16,278 and unaided schools Rs. 35,578 against Rs. 43,162. Government grants met 17 and 12 per cent. and fees 67 and 43 per cent. of the expenditure on board schools and aided schools, respectively. Each pupil in a board school paid on the average a fee of Rs. 9–10, while each pupil in an aided school paid Rs. 6–15.

The aggregate expenditure on the lower secondary departments of all secondary schools for boys under Government was Rs. 49,983 against Rs. 47,111 ; and that on board schools was Rs. 1,59,423 against Rs. 1,65,659, the corresponding figures for aided and unaided schools being Rs. 4,48,812 and Rs. 77,809 against Rs. 4,80,284 and Rs. 72,994 in the previous year.

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Public funds, fees and private funds met 16, 63 and 21 per cent. respectively, against 16, 58 and 26 per cent. in 1899–1900. The average number on the rolls being 34,064, the total cost and the cost to Government per pupil were Rs. 21–10 and Rs. 2–6 against Rs. 23–1 and Rs. 2–8 in the previous year.

(e) *General.*

Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction.

71. Excluding girls in secondary schools for boys and including boys in secondary schools for girls, there were 52,776 boys in the secondary stage of instruction against 50,871 in the previous year. They were distributed over the several district groups as shown below :—

District groups.	Male population of school age.		Boys in the secondary stage on the 31st March		Percentage of boys to population of school age.	
	1900.*	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.*	1901.
Northern Circars	643,399	696,190	9,471	9,395	1·47	1·35
Ceded districts	282,266	297,517	2,119	2,271	0·75	·76
Central do.	556,332	591,484	13,085	13,372	2·35	2·26
Southern do.	587,197	619,175	16,100	16,995	2·74	2·74
Inland do.	299,921	334,562	4,242	4,269	1·41	1·28
West Coast do.	273,794	289,026	5,854	6,474	2·14	2·24
Total ...	2,642,909	2,827,954	50,871	52,776	1·92	1·87

* According to census figures of 1891.

Map II. appended to this report shows the relative progress made by the several district groups.

Qualifications of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

72. The returns for the year show that, out of a total of 3,368 teachers employed in secondary schools for boys 11 held non-Indian diplomas against 16 in the previous year; 1,284 trained teachers' certificates against 1,244, 767 untrained teachers' certificates against 794, 242 approved teachers' certificates against 255; 864 general education certificates against 908, and 200 no certificates whatever against 221. Of 2,580 general teachers, excluding headmasters, pandits and special teachers 1,035 held trained, 609 untrained teachers' certificates, 238 general education certificates with five years' service on the 1st April 1895, 39 held no general education certificates, but had five years' service on the 1st April 1895 and 659 were entirely unqualified under the educational rules. The number of drawing masters rose from 164 to 194, while that of drill and gymnastic instructors was the same as in the previous year, viz., 398. Of the gymnastic instructors 365 against 353 were trained men.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary examination.*

Primary examination.

73. The Primary examination notification was slightly altered so as to enable the Khond and Savara pupils of the Government salary-results schools in the Agency tracts to appear for the examination as pupil candidates instead of as private candidates.

The examination was conducted at 276 centres by 29 boards consisting of 545 members; 24,278 candidates appeared for it, and 14,187 passed for complete certificates, against 12,677 out of 24,949 in 1899–1900. Pupil candidates numbering 11,978 came up from 2,043 boys' and 98 girls' schools against 13,213 such candidates from 2,305 boys' and 126 girls' schools in the previous year, and 6,663 or 6,239 males and 424 females passed for complete certificates. Of the male pupils examined for the fourth results standard, 51 were examined by the inspecting officers against

68 in the previous year, and of these 35 passed against 37. The rest were examined by the Primary examination board. Excluding the figures relating to salary-results schools, the number of boys who passed the examination for results grants in the compulsory subjects in the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards were 109,878, 148,953, 122,008, 85,763 and 25,281 against 120,670, 149,034, 123,334, 86,367 and 26,213, respectively, showing a decrease in all the primary standards. In the case of the optional subjects, however, there was a fairly appreciable increase in the number of passes under every one of the standards except the fourth. A revised curriculum for primary schools was approved by Government during the year under report (*vide* G.O., No. 389, Educational, dated 24th August 1900). Proposals were also submitted for the advancement of education among the Savaras of the Northern Circars, and a new curriculum adapted to the peculiar social and educational conditions of this class of the community has, since the close of the year, received the approval of Government (*vide* G.O., No. 251, Educational, dated 7th May 1901).

(b) *Public primary schools for boys.*

Public primary schools for boys.

74. During the year under report the total number of public primary schools (including night schools) for boys fell from 20,975 to 19,483 and their strength from 598,704 to 583,197. Both upper primary and lower primary schools shared in the decrease, the former having fallen from 4,995 with 227,311 pupils to 4,770 with 222,945 pupils, and the latter from 15,080 with 371,393 pupils to 14,713 with 360,252 pupils. Of the upper primary schools, 4,666 were on the list of recognized schools against 4,883 in the previous year, 1,428 being in the permanent section against 1,435 in 1899–1900. Of the lower primary schools, 11,842 were recognized, 443 being in the permanent section against 415 in the previous year.

Public night schools fell from 1,351 to 1,044 and their strength from 23,615 to 18,007. Two of them with 27 pupils were under Government against four with 59 pupils in 1899–1900, 47 with 1,489 pupils were managed by local boards against 57 with 1,850 pupils, 581 with 9,630 pupils were aided from public funds against 750 with 12,921 pupils, and 414 with 6,861 pupils were unaided against 540 with 8,785 pupils in the previous year. The year under report was thus unfavourable to the progress of all classes of night schools for boys. There was a similar decline in the previous year.

This large decrease in the number of primary schools is to be attributed to the prevalence of distress and epidemics, to the strict enforcement of the rules of recognition and to the inadequate payment of results grants.

Primary schools for boys according to management.

75. Classified according to managing agencies, public primary schools showed a considerable fall in number as well as in strength.

The number of upper primary schools under departmental management remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 163; but their strength fell from 7,074 to 6,737. Lower primary schools under Government fell from 34 to 33 and their strength from 1,031 to 993 in consequence of the abolition of the Lower Secondary Training school, Madras, with its practising section. Of the total number of Government schools, one was the Reformatory school, Chingleput, 22 were practising sections of training schools, 158 were hill schools in the Agency tracts and 15 were schools for Muhammadans in the city of Madras. Of the pupils 1,202 or 16 per cent. were in the upper primary stage against 15 per cent, in 1899–1900. Of the 4,882 pupils in the Agency tracts, 1,637 belonged to the aboriginal tribes; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 5,189 and 1,228, respectively.

The number of upper primary schools for boys under the management of the local and municipal boards fell from 1,945 to 1,860 and their strength from 98,419 to 95,529. Of these, 1,688 schools with 10,847 and 72,147 pupils in the upper primary and lower primary stages, respectively, were under local fund boards, and 172 schools with 2,148 and 10,387 pupils in the same stages were under municipal boards. Lower primary schools under the management of the local and municipal boards also fell from 665 to 649 and their strength from 24,877 to 24,199. Of these, 544 schools with 20,057 pupils were under local fund boards and 105 schools

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with 4,142 pupils under municipal boards. The decrease under local fund board schools and pupils was due to the abolition of several schools. Of the total number of pupils in local fund and municipal primary schools, 13 and 17 per cent., respectively, were in the upper primary stage.

Aided upper primary schools fell from 2,488 to 2,409 and their strength from 109,675 to 109,343; aided lower primary schools also fell from 8,744 to 8,599 and their strength from 228,845 to 220,542. Unaided primary schools of both grades declined in number and strength; the upper primary schools having decreased from 399 to 338 and their strength from 12,143 to 11,336, while lower primary schools fell irom 5,637 to 5,432 and their strength from 116,640 to 114,518. The heavy fall under both aided and unaided primary schools is much to be regretted, and is to be attributed partly to the low rates at which results grants were passed to them, compared with their earnings, and partly to the working of the fixed-grant system. As fixed grant schools have a priority of claim for aid over results grant schools, the major portion of the lump allotment made for results and fixed grants was appropriated for these schools. The balance available for distribution among results schools being inadequate, a number of these schools could get only a trifling sum and must therefore have ceased to exist.

Of the total number of pupils in aided and unaided primary schools, 6·3 and 1·6 per cent., respectively, were in the upper primary stage against 13 and 17 per cent. in local board and municipal schools.

Primary schools for boys according to districts and district groups.

76. Only one district group, viz., the Ceded districts had an increase in the number of upper primary schools, and similarly the inland districts alone showed an advance in the number of lower primary schools. In other cases there was a loss in the number of schools of the respective grades.

Scholarships in primary schools and departments.

77. All the twenty-five scholarships, sanctioned under G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896, were awarded during the year, five in each of the five standards, from the infant to the fourth, the value of the scholarships being As. 8 in the infant and first standards, Re. 1 in the second and third standards and Rs. 2 in the fourth standard. Of the 220 Mappilla scholarships, sanctioned in G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 20th June 1898, 210 were awarded. The expenditure on scholarships in primary schools during the year amounted to Rs. 2,486.

Expenditure in primary schools.

78. The average number on the rolls fell from 581,921 to 567,038, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 18,48,463 to Rs. 18,82,779. The expenditure from local funds fell by Rs. 13,840. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 3–5 against Rs. 3–4 in 1899–1900. Government schools cost Rs. 58,177, board schools Rs. 5,51,558, aided schools Rs. 10,51,244, and unaided schools Rs. 2,21,800, against Rs. 57,978, Rs. 5,68,371, Rs. 9,99,793 and Rs. 2,22,321, respectively, in the previous year. Fees met 20 per cent. of the expenditure in board schools and 30 per cent. in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for lower secondary schools being 67 and 43. Each pupil in a board school cost Rs. 4–11 against Rs. 4–10 and each pupil in an aided school Rs. 3–4 against Rs. 3–1 in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure on primary departments of secondary schools and primary schools for boys was Rs. 21,97,770 against Rs. 21,94,735 in 1899–1900.

(c) *General.*

Male pupils in the primary stage of instruction.

79. Taking all classes and grades of public schools there were 553,921 boys in the primary stage of instruction on the 31st March last against 569,479 on the corresponding date in 1900. The percentage of boys in the primary stage of instruction to the male population of school age fell from 21·5 to 19·6, the decrease being due partly to the fall in the numbers under instruction but mainly to the recent census figures being taken as the bases for calculating the male population of school age. The fall in the percentage occurred in all the districts except Cuddapah in which it rose slightly from 15·5 to 15·7. As usual, Madras had the highest percentage,

viz., 40·6, and Vizagapatam the lowest, viz., 10·9 per cent. Twelve districts as against ten in the previous year had less than one-fifth of the male population of school age under instruction.

The figures in the marginal summary showing the proportion of male pupils in the primary stage to the male population of school age in each district group when compared with those of the previous year, show a fall in the percentage of such pupils in all the district groups. The percentage was below 20 in three district groups against two in the previous year, the additional district group being the Central districts. In map III attached to this report, the district groups are divided into four classes according as they contained—

District groups.	Population.	Pupils.	Percentage.
Northern Circars ...	696,190	121,751	17·5
Ceded districts ...	297,517	60.554	20·4
Central do. ...	591,484	115,757	19·6
Southern do. ...	619,175	139,884	22·6
Inland do. ...	334,562	56,675	16·9
West Coast do. ...	289,026	59,300	20·5
Total ...	2,827,954	553,921	19·6

(1) 16 per cent. or more, but less than 18 per cent.
(2) 18 do. 20 do.
(3) 20 do. 22 do.
(4) 22 per cent. or more.

The Inland districts and the Northern Circars come in the first class, the Central districts in the second, the Ceded and the West Coast districts in the third and the Southern districts in the fourth class.

Extension of primary education.

80. Including the boys attending indigenous and private primary schools numbering 101,829, the total number of boys receiving primary education on the 31st March last was 655,750 against 669,709 on the corresponding date in 1900; the percentage of pupils to the total male population of school age fell from 25·3 to 23·2. The number of villages having a population of 200 and more, which are provided with one or more public or private schools, fell from 14,761 to 14,657, and that of villages or groups of hamlets with a population of less than 200, which are provided with some means of education, from 1,361 to 1,336. The percentages of villages of the former and latter classes left without any provision for education, however, remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 54 and 94.

Qualifications of teachers in primary schools for boys.

81. The total number of teachers in public primary schools for boys rose from 24,004 to 24,355, of whom 5,104 held trained teachers' certificates, 1,232 untrained teachers' certificates, 4,847 approved service certificates and 8,080 general education certificates, while 5,092 had passed no examination. The percentage of unpassed teachers was 20·9 against 20 per cent. in the previous year. Of the 16,996 teachers holding teachers' or general education certificates, or approved service certificates with general education qualification, three held second-grade collegiate, 128 upper secondary, 1,808 lower secondary and 15,057 primary grade teachers' certificates.

Of the 21,056 general teachers, excluding headmasters, pandits, and drawing and other special teachers, 11,900 or 56·5 per cent. were entirely unqualified under the Educational Rules, against 55 per cent. in the previous year.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Public examinations in connection with special education.*

Teachers' certificate examinations.

82. The results of the L.T. degree examination and of the examination for teachers' certificates of the second-grade collegiate have been noticed in Chapter III. The number of trained candidates that appeared for the written examination conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary grade rose from 215 to 235; and of these 75 passed against 52 in the previous year. Thirty-four untrained candidates appeared for the same examination and eight passed against seven out of

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33 in 1899–1900. For the written examination for teachers' certificates of the lower secondary grade 705 trained and 51 untrained candidates presented themselves against 757 and 63, respectively, in the previous year, and of these 393 and 24 candidates passed against 327 and 26 in 1899–1900. Of trained candidates 1,434, and of untrained 99 appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates of the primary grade against 1,369 and 111 in 1899–1900, and of these 681 trained and 31 untrained candidates were successful, against 752 and 49. The total number of trained candidates that appeared for all three examinations rose from 2,341 to 2,374, but that of untrained candidates fell from 207 to 184; similarly the number that passed rose in the case of the former from 1,131 to 1,149, and fell for the latter from 82 to 63.

For the practical test for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary grade, 97 candidates appeared and 88 passed, against 87 out of 109 in 1899–1900. Four hundred and sixteen candidates appeared for the practical test for the lower secondary grade and 328 passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 334 and 293, respectively. For the primary grade, 832 candidates appeared, of whom 582 passed against 717 out of 1,000 in 1899–1900.

The total number of candidates that appeared for the practical test for all three grades fell from 1,443 to 1,345, and the number that passed from 1,097 to 998. The percentage of passed to examined fell from 76 to 73.

Examinations in medicine.

83. The results of the university examinations in medicine have been noticed in Chapter III. For the final examination of the apothecary grade held in March last 15 candidates appeared, nine under the old and six under the new rules, and all passed against 11 out of 15 in the previous year. Eight of the candidates were women. For the first examination for the apothecary grade 18 candidates appeared (including eight women) and 15 passed, of whom seven were women. For the second examination of the apothecary grade there were nine candidates (including three women) and six passed (including two women). For the final examination of the hospital assistant grade 58 candidates appeared and 36 passed, all in the second class.

Government technical examinations.

84. The total number of subject-candidates that appeared for the several technical examinations rose from 4,307 to 4,782, and the number passed from 1,788 to 1,925, but the percentage of success fell from 41·5 to 40·2. The increase in the number that appeared for these examinations and passed indicate a very satisfactory extension of technical education, though there was a slight decline in the percentage of success. One hundred and one candidates appeared for the advanced technical examinations in 16 subjects against 96 candidates in 15 subjects in the previous year, and 46 passed against 48. Candidates appeared in three subjects not brought up in the previous year, viz., practical telegraphy, design and modelling, but there were no entries in building materials and construction, and in wood-engraving. Nine of the candidates were females, who all brought up needle-work and dress-making, and four passed. For the intermediate examinations 1,178 candidates appeared in 56 subjects against 1,106 in 53 subjects and 483 passed against 528. The new subjects brought up were six in number—plane and solid geometry, machine construction, copper-plate engraving, proof-readers' work, stereotyping, and tailoring, but no candidates appeared in bridge work, jewellers' work, and silversmiths' work, which were taken up in the previous year. Of the subject-candidates examined and passed, 62 and 30, respectively, were females, the majority of whom brought up needle-work and dress-making. For the elementary examinations 3,503 subject-candidates appeared in 48 subjects against 3,105 candidates in 51 subjects in the previous year. No candidates appeared in botany, jewellers' work, and silversmiths' work, which were brought up in 1899–1900. One hundred and seventy-one of the candidates were females and of these 90 were successful. The majority of the female candidates brought up freehand outline drawing.

Seven diplomas, of which five were for commerce, and 55 group certificates, of which 34 were for drawing, were issued during the year.

The bulk of the candidates that passed were non-Brahman caste Hindus.

(b) *Schools and classes for special education.*

85. The total number of special schools fell during the year from 132 to 131, but their strength rose slightly from 5,538 to 5,539. The variations will be explained later on under the several classes of special schools.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

(A) TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(i) *Training schools for masters.*

86. The number of training schools for masters remained at 41, but their strength fell from 1,209 to 1,064 owing to greater strictness observed in the selection of students for training. Government training schools fell in number from 32 to 31 owing to the abolition of the lower secondary training school, Madras. Of the Government schools, one is intended for Muhammadans, one for Panchamas, and one for Mappillas, while two (Russellkonda and Gunupur) are for teachers in the hill tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam. There were ten schools—eight aided and two unaided—under mission management against nine in the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of a new school at Gooty. Eight schools were of the upper secondary grade, 17 of the lower secondary and 16 of the primary grade. In all, 67 students were under training for the upper secondary grade, 209 for the lower secondary and 788 for the primary, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 82, 238 and 889. Of the total number of students, viz., 1,064, one was a European, 298 were Native Christians, 101 Muhammadans, 329 Brahmans, 297 non-Brahman caste Hindus, and the remaining 38 were Panchamas. Excluding the single European student all the classes declined in number except Muhammadans who increased from 72 to 101. The strength of the practising sections rose from 4,738 to 5,016. All the districts were represented.

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

87. For the written examination for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary grade, 194 trained students were sent up from the training schools against 150 in the previous year, and 56 passed against 30 in 1899–1900. Four hundred and eighteen students appeared for the written examination for the lower secondary grade and 240 passed, against 203 out of 437 in the previous year, while for the primary grade 1,245 students appeared in all and 599 passed, against 635 out of 1,169 in 1899–1900. 1,031 students, or 26 more than in 1899–1900, are reported to have obtained employment as teachers during the year under report. Of the students trained in 1897–98 and the two succeeding years 217 remained unemployed.

Work done by training schools for masters.

88. Of the one hundred and four teachers employed in training schools for masters on the 31st March last, one held a non-Indian diploma, 87 held trained teachers' certificates, nine held untrained teachers' certificates, six had general education certificates only, and one no certificate at all. Of the 87 trained teachers, 14 were of the first-grade collegiate, 19 of the second grade, 47 of the upper secondary, five of the lower secondary, and two of the primary.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

89. On a representation made by a deputation from the Diocesan Board of Education towards the close of the year, the scale of stipendiary grants for European students was raised for the upper secondary grade from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 in Madras and to Rs. 12½ in the mufassal, and for the lower secondary grade from Rs. 7½ to Rs. 15 in Madras and to Rs. 10 in the mufassal. Of the 883 students in Government, and 162 in aided training schools on the 31st March last, 858 and 153, respectively, were stipendiaries. The expenditure on stipends in Government, board and aided schools amounted to Rs. 54,187, Rs. 748, and Rs. 10,885, and of the total outlay provincial funds met Rs. 63,971.

Stipends in training schools.

90. The total expenditure on training schools for masters during the year amounted to Rs. 1,24,879, of which provincial funds met Rs. 1,14,403, municipal funds Rs. 517, and local Rs. 39. Public funds met 92 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 88 per cent. in 1899–1900; the cost to Government per student was Rs. 108 against Rs. 103.

Expenditure in training schools for masters.

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(ii) *Training schools for mistresses.*

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

91. Training schools for mistresses fell in number from 20 to 18 owing to the abolition of the Sharkey memorial training school, Masulipatam, and St. John's training school, Vellore, but their total strength remained the same, viz., 346. Five of the schools with 93 students were under departmental management, and the remaining 13 with 253 students were aided schools under mission management. Four of the schools were of the upper secondary grade, ten of the lower secondary, and the remaining four of the primary grade. Twenty-three of the students were being prepared for the upper secondary, 188 for the lower secondary, and 135 for the primary grade, against 25, 166, and 155, respectively, in the previous year. The total strength of the practising sections fell slightly from 2,394 to 2,354. The majority of the students under training were Native Christians. Madras contributed the largest number of students, viz., 86; Madura and Tinnevelly came next with 62 and 63.

Work done by training schools for mistresses.

92. Forty-one candidates were sent up from these training schools for the written examination for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary grade against 34 in 1899–1900, and of these 19 were successful against 12. For the lower secondary grade examination 287 appeared and 153 passed against 90 out of 249 in the previous year, while for the examination for the primary grade 189 went up and 82 passed against 92 out of 160 in 1899–1900. Two hundred and forty-six students are reported to have entered the profession of teaching. Of the students trained in 1897–98 and the two succeeding years, 124 remained unemployed on the 31st March last.

Qualifications of the teachers employed in training schools for mistresses.

93. Of the 32 teachers employed in training schools for mistresses on the 31st March 1901, one held a non-Indian diploma, 28 trained teachers' certificates, one an untrained teachers' certificate, and two had general education certificates. Of the 28 trained teachers, three held second-grade collegiate certificates, 21 upper secondary and four lower secondary certificates.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

94. Reference has already been made in paragraph 89 to the increase in the scale of stipendiary grants sanctioned for European students since the close of the year. Of the 93 and 253 students who were under training in Government and aided training schools, 77 and 60 were stipendiaries. The total expenditure on stipends in these schools was Rs. 20,709 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 20,202.

Expenditure in training schools for mistresses.

95. The total expenditure in training schools for mistresses during the year amounted to Rs. 53,181 against Rs. 57,928 in the previous year. Provincial funds met 67 per cent. of the total cost against 58 per cent. in 1899–1900, and the cost to Government per student rose from Rs. 109 to 119.

(iii) *Training schools for gymnastic instructors.*

Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

96. The special classes attached to the Teachers' college and the Rajahmundry college for the training of gymnastic instructors contained 26 and 10 students respectively against 29 and 11 in the previous year. Twenty-three of the students were stipendiaries. The expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 1,572.

(iv) *Sessional schools.*

Sessional schools.

97. Fifty-three sessional schools were worked during the year and these were attended by 795 teachers. Thirteen schools with 166 teachers were in existence on the 31st March 1901. For the Primary examination 733 teachers appeared from these schools, 724 for the complete test, and nine for optional subjects only. Of these 587 passed the complete test, one in the compulsory subjects and one optional subject, and nine in optional subjects only. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 18,287 against Rs. 20,296.

(v) *General.*

98. Eight hundred and forty-nine teachers' certificates were issued during the year under report, and of these 140 were for trained teachers, 94 for untrained teachers, and 615 were for approved service. Of the trained teachers' certificates, three were of the collegiate grade, one was of the second-grade collegiate, 22 were of the upper secondary, 13 of the lower secondary, and 101 of the primary grade, against 1, 10, 71, 182 and 477, respectively, or 741 in all in the previous year. The certificates issued during the year were all *renewed certificates*, while those issued in the previous year included also certificates issued for the first time.

Number of teachers' certificates issued during 1900–1901.

(B) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

99. Final orders on the reorganization and establishment of medical schools were passed after the close of the year under report—*vide* G.O., No. 320, Educational, dated 10th June 1901; and G.O., No. 371, Educational, dated 2nd July 1901. Under these orders the chief changes effected will be the abolition of the school department of the medical college, and the establishment of two new schools—one at Ráyapuram and the other at Vizagapatam.

Medical schools.

Two medical schools were at work during the year, viz., the school department of the Madras Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, and these had 368 and 29 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1901 as against 332 and 36 in the previous year. Of the pupils attending the school department of the medical college 95 (including 25 women) were qualifying for the apothecary diploma, 183 (including one woman) for the hospital assistant certificate, and 90 for certificates as sanitary inspectors. All the qupils of the Tanjore schools were being trained as hospital assistants. Two hundred and seventy of the pupils were in receipt of stipends. For the final examination for the hospital assistant grade held in March 1901 the Madras and Tanjore schools presented 45 and 13 pupils, respectively, of whom 31 and five passed. The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 98,935, of which local funds met Rs. 56,133, municipal funds Rs. 25,472, and fees and other receipts Rs. 10,704.

(C) TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.

100. The number of higher class technical, industrial or art schools in which instruction was being given in subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme rose from 19 to 21, but their strength fell from 1,833 to 1,779. The number of subject-candidates fell from 3,088 to 2,843, the decrease being chiefly under those who were learning engineering, commerce, and drawing. The most important of these institutions are the School of Arts, Madras; the Technical Institute, Madura; Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras; Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras; and the Art Industrial School, Nazareth, each of which had not less than 100 pupils on the rolls.

Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme.

101. The number of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme fell from 25 to 24. Of the 24 schools, six were schools of music as in the previous year, four taught drawing against five in 1899–1900, one was a school of art and mechanical engineering, one a school of electrical engineering, six were schools of commerce against seven in the previous year, two were schools of printing and four were schools of textile fabrics against three in the previous year. The total strength of these schools rose from 1,380 to 1,498; the increase being chiefly in the schools of music and commerce.

Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.

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Number and strength of lower class technical, industrial or art schools.

102. Lower class technical, industrial or art schools rose in number from eight to ten, and their strength from 171 to 253, the increase being due to the opening of four new schools and to the transfer of two schools to the list of higher class schools. Sixty-seven pupils were receiving instruction in carpentry, 71 in free-hand outline drawing, 82 in lace-making, 30 in embroidery, and 36 in tailoring. Three of the schools were aided from public funds during the year.

Work done by technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

103. The results of the Government technical examinations have been referred to in the beginning of this chapter. Three hundred and sixty-five students, trained in the several technical schools, are reported to have obtained employment during the year. Articles of the value of Rs. 85,020 were produced in 30 of these schools, and the amount realized by sales was Rs. 64,980.

Qualifications of teachers in technical schools.

104. The total number of teachers employed in these schools rose from 169 to 187, of whom ten had been educated in Europe, nine were graduates in science, 27 had passed the advanced technical examination, 60 the intermediate examination, and 40 the elementary examination, the remaining 41 being unqualified. The total number of qualified teachers was 146 against 126 in the previous year.

Scholarships in technical schools.

105. Of the 180 scholarships usually offered on the results of the technical examinations, only 51 were actually awarded against 94 in 1899–1900. Of these, eight were awarded on the results of the intermediate examinations, 21 on those of the elementary, six each in connection with the examinations in standards D and C, and ten on the results of the examination in standard B. A larger number of scholarships could not be awarded for want of eligible candidates. Scholarship grants were given under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code to a few institutions. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical and industrial schools amounted to Rs. 25,385 against Rs. 27,139 in 1899–1900, provincial funds contributing Rs. 13,560 against Rs. 15,834.

Expenditure in technical schools.

106. The total expenditure on technical schools during the year was Rs. 2,15,025 against Rs. 2,19,701 in the previous year. Provincial funds met 36 per cent. of the total expenditure against 38 per cent. in 1899–1900, and fees 12 per cent.

Extension of technical education.

107. Final orders were passed during the year on the reorganization of the School of Arts—*vide* G.O., No. 511, Educational, dated 18th October 1900. The various recommendations made by the committee were allowed to stand over for future consideration, pending the result of the new scheme sanctioned in G.O., No. 174, Educational, dated 10th April 1900, under which Mr. Chatterton has been placed on special duty for three years in connection with the extension of technical education.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of female education.*

General condition of female education.

108. Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, the total number of institutions for girls at the close of the year was 1,122 with 128,073 pupils against 1,209 with 129,068 pupils in the previous year. There was thus a fall of 7·1 per cent. in schools and of 0·7 per cent. in strength. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 69,577, which was 54·3 per cent. of the whole number of girls under instruction. The decrease in the number of schools and scholars was restricted to public institutions and occurred chiefly among girls attending girls' schools and in lower secondary and primary schools under private management. The following summary relates to each district group so far as public institutions are concerned:—

District group.	Female population of school age.	Female scholars in public institutions.	Percentage of scholars to population of school age.
Northern Circars	714,367	27,914	3·9
Ceded districts	287,566	7,908	2·7
Central do.	590,317	29,507	5·0
Southern do.	668,326	24,827	3·7
Inland do.	343,387	8,928	2·6
West coast districts	299,374	17,174	5·7
Total ...	2,903,337	116,258	4·0

The decline in the number of female scholars in public institutions took place in the Northern Circars and in the West coast districts. In the former owing to the inadequacy of the aid given during the year some of the managers of girls' schools appear to have amalgamated their schools with the boys' schools in the locality, and in the latter a few primary girls' schools are reported to have been closed in Malabar. The smaller proportion of female scholars to the total female population of school age is mainly attributable to the adoption, in the report for the year, of the recent census population statistics.

In map IV appended to this report the district groups are divided into four classes according as they contained—

(1) less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age.
(2) 3 per cent. or more, but less than 4 per cent.
(3) 4 per cent. or more, but less than 5 per cent.
(4) 5 per cent. or more.

(b) *University examinations.*

University examinations.

109. For the First examination in Arts 22 female candidates, three Brahmans, 13 Europeans and six Native Christians appeared and seven—three Brahmans and four Europeans—passed. The total number of women who have passed this examination up to the present is 45, of whom four are Brahmans, 34 Europeans and seven Native Christians. For the B.A. degree examination nine candidates in all appeared for the whole or part of the examination, and eight passed, viz., six Europeans and two Native Christians, the single failure occurring in the second language division. The success at the M.A. degree examination of the Native Christian lady graduate who appeared for it has already been referred to.

(c) *Colleges for women.*

Colleges for women.

110. Three colleges of the second-grade as in the previous year were at work. The combined strength of the senior F.A. classes in them on the 31st March last was seven and that of the junior classes was five. For the First examination in Arts of December last eight appeared and five passed. In colleges intended for males, there were 20 female students, two of these being in the Presidency College, 17 in the Doveton College and one in the Coimbatore College. In all, the number of women in the collegiate stage of education was 32, or 12 more than in the previous year.

(d) *Upper secondary and Matriculation examinations.*

Upper secondary and Matriculation examinations.

111. For the last Upper Secondary examination three female candidates appeared and one passed, who was placed in the first class. At the Matriculation examination, as many as 165 female candidates were examined and 52 passed with one in the first class, the majority of these being, as in the previous year, Europeans. Among the successful candidates was one Brahman. The last examination brought the total number of girl-matriculates up to 453.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

(e) *Public upper secondary schools for girls.*

Public upper secondary schools for girls.

112. Upper secondary schools for girls numbered 24 with 2,819 pupils showing an increase of three schools and 270 pupils over the figures of the previous year. The numbers in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments were 442, 675 and 1,702, respectively, against 426, 661 and 1,462. The increase in the number of schools was due to the opening of fourth forms in three lower secondary schools for girls. From 16 of these schools, 87 pupils appeared for the Matriculation examination, and 30 were successful against 68 and 19. Of the 23 aided schools with 2,599 pupils, 22 with 2,464 pupils were under mission management. Of the pupils in the upper secondary stage of instruction 239 were Europeans, 191 Native Christians, four Brahmans, and eight non-Brahman caste Hindus. All the classes shared in the general increase in strength, and the presence of four Brahman females in the upper secondary department is gratifying.

(f) *Lower secondary examination and lower secondary standard examinations.*

Lower Secondary examination.

113. Of 636 pupil-candidates and 100 private, or 736 in all, 369 of the former and 35 of the latter or 404 in all passed the examination completely against 330 out of 746 last year. Sixty-five pupils and 19 private candidates passed a part of the examination.

Lower secondary standard examinations.

114. The girls' schools that presented and passed pupils for the results grant examinations under the fifth standard numbered 36 and 33 against 39 and 35, respectively; for the sixth and seventh standards the figures were, respectively, 22 and 19 against 22 and 20, and 13 and 12 against 10 and 4. Fifty-one girls presented for the seventh standard were tested at the lower secondary examination, and thirty-three passed. The percentage of passed to examined rose from 18·4 to 64·7. The pupils that were presented and passed under the fifth and sixth standards numbered, respectively, 214 and 149 for the former and 116 and 74 for the latter, the percentage of passed to examined being 69·6 and 63·8 against 66·5 and 64·7.

(g) *Public lower secondary schools for girls.*

Public lower secondary schools for girls.

115. The number of these schools fell from 197 to 185, and their strength from 18,708 to 18,036. English and vernacular schools numbered 44 and 141, respectively, with 4,014 and 14,022 pupils. Of the whole number Government, board, aided and unaided schools numbered 48, 1, 131, and 5, with 5,118, 212, 12,464, and 242 pupils, respectively. Under mission management there were 123 schools out of 136 schools, aided and unaided. Government schools were one less than in the previous year, and the decrease is due to the reduction in the standard of six lower secondary schools for girls and to the raising of the standard of five primary schools. This loss was more than compensated by the increase in their strength. The average strength of each school rose from 95 to 97. Twenty-eight of the schools were unrecognised.

Considering the variations by departments it is found that the upper secondary department in public secondary schools rose in strength from 426 to 442, but that the lower secondary fell from 3,592 to 3,540, and the primary from 17,239 to 16,873. These slight variations do not call for any comment.

The total number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last in all classes of schools was 4,152, Madras having the largest number and the Ganjám district the least. Of the pupils in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls, 774 were Europeans, 1,998 Native Christians, 16 Muhammadans, 149 Brahmans, 516 non-Brahman Hindus, and 47 Panchamas, the remaining 10 being Others. All the classes, except Muhammadans, Panchamas and Others, declined in attendance.

(h) *Primary examination and primary standard examinations.*

Primary examination.

116. For the primary examination 1,380 girls appeared, of whom 962 passed against 1,556 and 1,047 in the previous year. Only 682 of the candidates were pupils against 895 last year. Of the 962 successful candidates 57 were Europeans, 473 Native Christians, 37 Muhammadans, 81 Brahmans, 291 non-Brahman Hindus, and 22 Panchamas. The results obtained by the Muhammadan girls were a marked improvement over those of the previous year, the percentage of passes having nearly doubled.

The most popular optional subjects were, as in the previous year, geography, hygiene and needlework. Kindergarten occupations, object lessons or elementary science, and drill with gymnastics or calisthenics were also brought up by a large number.

Primary standard examinations.

117. The number of girls that passed under the several primary standards —infant to fourth—were 8,626, 7,349, 5,223, 2,812, and 637, against 9,646, 7,732, 5,391, 2,742, and 681. The percentage was slightly lower in all the standards except the first and the third. Of the 905 girls examined for the fourth standard, 614 were tested at the primary examination, and 445 were successful.

Owing to a fall in the number of schools that presented and passed pupils under the primary standards, the number of pupils who passed, especially in the compulsory subjects, was fewer than in the previous year, the numbers successful in those subjects in standards (infant to fourth) being 28,071, 23,836, 16,844, 9,786 and 2,208, against 31,446, 25,462, 17,519, 9,596 and 2,481, respectively, in 1899–1900. The results in singing and drill among the optional subjects were an improvement over those of the previous year. A larger number passed in kindergarten and object lessons, in the infant and first standards in the former subject and in the infant, first and fourth standards in the latter, while a smaller number passed in the other standards. Fewer pupils passed in needlework in all the standards except the third.

(i) *Public primary schools for girls.*

Public primary schools for girls.

118. The number of schools under public management was 127 with 7,774 pupils, while 695 schools with 30,656 pupils were under private management. Of the former class 103 schools with 6,244 pupils were under Government and 24 schools with 1,530 pupils under board management; while aided and unaided schools, respectively, numbered 574 and 121 with 26,884 and 3,772 pupils. Of the aided schools 346 with 19,080 pupils and of the unaided schools 35 with 1,658 pupils were under mission management. There was, on the whole, a loss of 92 schools and 773 pupils, the decrease being confined to lower primary schools. All classes of schools declined in number and all except Government schools in strength. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage was 329 in Government, 62 in board, 1,807 in aided and 75 in unaided upper primary schools. Of the 822 primary schools for girls 708 were recognized, 238 being in the permanent and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

Girls in the primary stage of instruction.

119. Of 2,903,337 girls of school age the number in public schools, both primary and secondary, in the primary stage of instruction was 110,904 against 112,380 in the previous year or in percentages, 3·8 against 4·2, (the latter percentage being calculated on the census figures of 1891), the largest number being 13,124 in the Malabar district and the smallest, 773 in the Nilgiri district. In three districts (Nellore, Tanjore and Trichinopoly) the percentage remained the same, Cuddapah made a slight advance, while all the remaining eighteen districts more or less retrograded. As usual, Madras had the highest percentage, and five districts excluding Madras had, as in the previous year, over five per cent. of girls of school age in the primary stage, and eight districts had between 2·5 and 5 per cent.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

(j) *Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.*

Scholarships in girls' schools.

120. Of 25 and 40 scholarships provided for girls on the results of the Lower Secondary and Primary examinations, respectively, 13 and 39 were awarded, the majority of the recipients being Native Christians. Out of the 60 special scholarships provided for Muhammadan, Brahman, and non-Brahman caste Hindu girls on the results of the Primary examination, 25 were awarded to Hindu girls. Seven scholarships were given on the results of the Matriculation examination—all to Europeans and Eurasians. Scholarship grants also were given in accordance with the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The expenditure on scholarships aggregated Rs. 10,175, the contribution from provincial funds being Rs. 6,856 against Rs. 9,072 in the previous year.

Expenditure in girls' schools.

121. The expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls amounted to Rs. 7,13,712, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,31,402, local and municipal funds, Rs. 9,039, fees Rs. 80,310 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,92,961. The total average cost and the average cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 12–7 and Rs. 4–3, respectively, against Rs. 15–4 and Rs. 4–6 in the previous year, and the average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1–6 against Rs. 2–0 in 1899–1900.

(k) *General.*

Female pupils in the different stages of instruction in public schools.

	1899–00.	1900–01.
Upper secondary stage ...	425	441
Lower secondary stage ...	3,696	3,711
Upper primary stage ...	5,563	5,866
Lower primary stage ...	106,817	105,038
Total ...	116,501	115,056

122. The number of girls in the various stages of instruction in public secondary and primary schools for the past two years is shown in the margin. The percentage of girls in the secondary stage rose from 3·5 per cent. to 3·6, while in the upper primary stage the percentage was 5·1 against 7·2 for boys.

Extension of female education.

123. Though there was a fall in the total number of institutions for girls and in the number of girls under instruction during the year, yet the figures in the preceding paragraph as well as those under heads (*c*) and (*e*) *supra* indicate some progress at least in the higher stages of female education. The decline in the primary education both of boys and girls has been explained in the first chapter. It has been resolved to convert all local fund girls' schools into Government schools as soon as funds permit.

Qualifications of teachers.

124. The number of teachers in public schools for girls at the close of the year was 3,039, of whom ten held non-Indian diplomas, and 295 were entirely uncertificated. Of the rest, 1,314, 447, 233, and 740 held trained teachers', untrained teachers', approved service, and merely general education certificates, respectively, against 1,232, 486, 268 and 758. Excluding headmasters and head-mistresses, pandits and special instructors, there were 2,309 general teachers in public schools for girls. Of these 902 held trained teachers' certificates, 302 untrained teachers' certificates with two years' service in recognised schools, 137 general education certificates with approved service certificates, and 99 merely approved service certificates. Of the total number 869 or 37·6 per cent. were wholly unqualified against 30 per cent. in the previous year.

Zenana agencies.

125. Five groups of home education classes of the secondary grade conducted by zenana agencies returned 110 pupils during the year, of whom two were in the upper secondary, 30 in the lower secondary, and 78 in the primary department. The National Indian Association maintained classes at Madras, Cuddalore and Coimbatore, the Free Church Mission at Madras only, and the Church of England Zenana Mission at Ootacamund. The classes managed by the Free Church Mission gave instruction up to the upper secondary grade, while those under the other agencies were all of the lower secondary grade.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

126. Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans rose in number from 100 to 101, but their strength fell from 8,386 to 8,350. Five of these were colleges, 75 were secondary schools, 11 primary, and ten special, while the pupils in these four classes of institutions numbered 55, 6,983, 502, and 810, respectively, the corresponding figures for schools and strength for the previous year being 4, 71, 16, and 9, and 40, 6,861, 807, and 678. The total number of European scholars in all classes of institutions fell from 8,043 to 7,876. The distribution according to management was the same as last year as regards Government and Board schools, two schools, the male and female branches of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, being under Government, and one, the Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund, under municipal management. Of aided schools there were 96 against 92 and of unaided two against five.

Scholars in the different stages of instruction.

127. The distribution of scholars according to the several stages of instruction is shown below for the past two years:—

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	21	13	16	25
Professional colleges...	17	4	19	2
Upper secondary stage	291	231	312	229
Lower secondary stage	965	786	924	791
Primary stage	2,562	2,365	2,287	2,291
Special or technical school	277	521	366	614
Total ...	4,133	3,910	3,924	3,952

The number of students in the collegiate stage rose from 34 to 41. In the secondary stage there were 2,256 pupils against 2,273, and in the primary stage 4,578 against 4,917.

Collegiate education.

128. For the B.A. degree examination 13, ten, and seven candidates appeared in English, Second Language, and Science, respectively, and 12, ten, and six passed. Of these females numbered three, two, and two in the respective divisions and three, one, and two passed. The number that passed completely was six. At the First examination in Arts nine, including four females, were successful out of 23 examined. Thirteen candidates appeared for the several examinations in Medicine and eight passed, including one female. In the five colleges for Europeans 28, including eight females, out of 55 belonged to the community against 14 out of 40; but the total number of Europeans attending the various colleges was 41 against 34, and included 25 females.

Secondary education.

129. At the Matriculation examination of last December 15 out of 85 males were successful against 28 out of 114 in the previous year. For the Upper Secondary examination no male candidates presented themselves. At the Lower Secondary examination 70 out of 274 males passed against 66 out of 288. Of 75 secondary schools, 32 were for boys and 43 for girls, 11 of the boys' schools being of the upper secondary grade against ten. The number of European boys in the upper secondary stage rose from 291 to 312, but that in the lower secondary stage fell from 965 to 924.

Primary education.

130. For the Primary examination 73 males appeared and 37 passed against 60 out of 96 in the previous year. Primary schools fell in number from 16 to 11, three being for boys and eight for girls. The total number of boys in the primary stage was 2,287 against 2,562.

Female education.

131. Of seven European female candidates, who appeared for the whole or part of the B.A. degree examination, three qualified for the diploma. At the First in Arts and Matriculation examinations 4 out of 13 and 29 out of 102, respectively, passed; while at the Lower Secondary and

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Primary examinations 156 out of 245 and 57 out of 88 were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being four out of 13, 17 out of 95, 135 out of 258, and 96 out of 118, respectively. For the Upper Secondary examination one appeared and she failed. In the two Presentation Convent Colleges in Black Town and Vepery intended for European nuns the strength on 31st March 1901 stood at ten. The Doveton College, though not classed among colleges for women, had 17 females on its rolls out of a total collegiate strength of 22. Secondary, primary and special schools for European girls numbered 43, eight and seven, with 3,539, 373 and 583 pupils, respectively, against 40, eight, and six, with 3,461, 344, and 489 pupils. In all classes and grades of institutions the total strength was 3,952 or 42 more than in 1899–1900.

Special education.

132. Special schools comprised three industrial schools for boys, and seven girls' schools, of which four were schools of music, and of the remaining three, one was for drawing, one for singing, and the third for dress-making. Male pupils receiving special education rose in number from 277 to 366, and female from 521 to 614.

Railway schools.

133. The schools of the Madras Railway Company numbered nine as in the previous year. Their strength rose from 408 to 411. They received Rs. 3,413 against Rs. 3,098 from provincial funds. The schools have a common circulating library at Perambúr. The South Indian Railway maintained two schools, one at Negapatam and the other at Madura, with a total strength of 100 against 51. They drew Rs. 268 against Rs. 200 from provincial funds.

Scholarships.

134. Of the 25 scholarships annually awarded by Government on the results of the Matriculation examination seven were gained by European females. The total expenditure on scholarships in European schools amounted to Rs. 3,045, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,189.

Expenditure in European schools.

135. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 7,17,618 against Rs. 6,21,552, showing an increase of Rs. 96,066 due to increased expenditure on buildings. Public funds met 20 per cent., fees 18 per cent., and private funds 62 per cent. of the expenditure.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

136. Public institutions for Muhammadans fell in number from 1,091 to 940, the decrease being chiefly under schools of the primary grade, while their strength fell from 46,202 to 41,168. The number of private schools also declined from 1,000 to 929, but their strength rose from 31,043 to 33,032. Thus the total number of institutions for the community fell from 2,091 with a strength of 77,245 to 1,869 with 74,200 pupils. Taking into account also Muhammadans in other institutions, the total number of pupils was 101,537 against 105,851 in the previous year, and the percentage of pupils to the population of school-age was 27·3 to 31·4 in 1899–1900 and 30·2 in 1898–99.

Muhammadan scholars in the different stages of instruction.

137. The number of male students in the collegiate stage of instruction was 66 in Arts colleges and seven in professional against 67 and three in the previous year. In the secondary stage the numbers were 707 in the upper secondary and 1,690 in the lower secondary against 467 and 1,726, respectively; while in the primary stage the number fell from 58,088 to 54,280. There were no girls above the lower secondary stage, in which and in the primary stage, respectively, the numbers under instruction were 16 and 9,939 against nine and 10,436 in the year previous. In training schools there were 109 boys and six girls against 83 and 22, and in other special schools 321 boys and 33 girls against 271 and 38. Thus, on the whole, there were 56,743 boys and

9,955 girls receiving a general education against 60,348 and 10,445, respectively, and 437 boys and 39 girls in special schools against 357 and 60 in 1899–1900. The fall in the number of male pupils receiving general education occurred in the lower secondary and primary stages, while in the case of female scholars it was confined to the latter stage. The number of males receiving special education advanced, while the reverse was the case with females, especially with those undergoing normal training.

Distribution of Muhammadan pupils by districts.

138. The highest percentage of male and female pupils to the respective population of school-age is shown in the Gódávari district, while the lowest percentage appears against the Nellore district. On the whole, the percentage of male scholars fell from 52·8 to 46·0, and that of female scholars from 10·4 to 9·2. Only one district, viz., Madras, showed an advance, while all the others retrograded. In ten districts the proportion of males was below 50 per cent. an din thirteen that of females below 10 per cent.

Collegiate education.

139. For the B.A. degree examination 40 appeared, 16 in English, ten in Second Language, and 14 in Science, and one, seven, and seven, respectively, passed in the three divisions, the figures for the previous year being three, six, and two out of ten, six and nine, or 11 on the whole out of 25. At the First examination in Arts 15 passed out of 46 against 17 out of 55. The results of the B.A. degree examination were fair, except in the English Language division. Not a single Muhammadan candidate qualified for the B.A. diploma during the year.

Secondary education.

140. At the Matriculation and Lower Secondary examinations, respectively, 26 and 81 were successful out of 182 and 412 against 22 and 74 out of 158 and 381. One candidate passed the Upper Secondary examination out of four examined against none out of five in 1899–1900. There was hardly any improvement in the results of the first two examinations. Secondary schools for Muhammadans fell from 11 to nine, two of which were upper secondary schools with a combined strength of 420. The only Government High school for Muhammadans, the Madrasa-i-Azam passed no pupils at the Matriculation examination, though four were sent up for it, while the Harris High school passed two out of 11. Lower secondary schools for Muhammadans changed in number from seven to six and in strength from 782 to 614. The total number of upper secondary and lower secondary boys in all classes and grades of institutions was 707 of the former and 1,690 of the latter against 467 and 1,726, respectively, in the previous year.

Primary education.

141. The number of Muhammadan boys, that appeared for the Primary examination, was 1,516, of whom 857 passed for certificates. These results compare favourably with those of the previous year, when 720 passed out of 1,605.

Public primary schools for boys fell from 957 to 860, and their strength from 40,254 to 36,669. The decrease seems to have been due to the general scarcity that prevailed during the year, and to the inadequate aid given from public funds.

Female education.

142. Three female candidates appeared for the Lower Secondary examination and one passed. In the previous year one candidate appeared for the examination without success. At the Primary examination 37 passed for certificates out of 46 entrants against 19 out of 46 in 1899–1900 and 37 out of 78 in 1898–99. The results of the year were thus very satisfactory, not less than 80 per cent. of the entrants having qualified for certificates. Not taking into account special schools, but including indigenous schools, the number of schools for girls was 120 with 4,547 pupils against 154 schools with 5,612 pupils in 1899–1900 and 163 schools with 5,550 pupils in the year before. The total number of girls in all classes and grades of schools fell from 17,854 to 17,329. Sixteen girls reached the lower secondary stage against nine in the previous year. The number in 1898–99 was 28.

EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

143. Of special schools for Muhammadans there were eight with 262 pupils against six with 202 pupils, the increase being due to the opening of industrial classes in connection with two Muhammadan schools—one at Cuddapah and the other at Vellore. In the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering and the Law and Medical Colleges there were, respectively, two, one, two and two pupils under training. Twenty pupils attended the School of Arts, and 35 the Madras School of Medicine. In the training schools there were in all 109 male students, of whom 26 were Mappillas; while of six female students under training three attended the Hobart Training School in Madras, and the same number the school at Gunairbeed. The two industrial schools, viz., the Anjuman at Madras, and the industrial school for Muhammadan women at Guntúr, had 100 and 34 pupils, respectively, on their rolls against 100 and 40 in 1899-1900. The reorganization of the former institution is now under consideration.

Special education

144. Public schools for Mappilla boys fell from 318 to 274 and their strength from 17,312 to 14,807, while private schools rose from 291 with 11,107 pupils to 298 with 11,285. Public girls' schools fell from 17 with 794 pupils to 13 attended by 627 girls. Of public schools for boys 116 with 5,655 pupils were aided from public funds, while 109 with 6,898 pupils were under boards, and one with 26 pupils was under Government; of those for girls, eight with 417 pupils were under Government, four with 165 pupils were aided from public funds and one with 45 pupils was unaided. There were 424 teachers employed in primary boys' schools, of whom 79 held trained teachers' certificates, eight untrained teachers' certificates, 77 general education certificates only, and 56 held approved service certificates, while 204 or 48·1 per cent. of the whole were entirely unqualified. These figures show no improvement over those of the previous year when 226 were unqualified out of a total of 519 or 43·5 per cent.

Education of Mappillas.

145. The number of scholarships allotted for Muhammadan and Mappilla boys was the same as in the previous year, and the numbers actually awarded were 32 to Muhammadans and 220 to Mappillas. The former comprised six, nine, and 13 awarded on the results of the Matriculation, Lower Secondary and Primary examinations, and four scholarships given to Muhammadan lads to enable them to prosecute their studies for the B.A. degree examination, while the latter included seven, three, and 210, given on the results of the Primary, Lower Secondary, and Standard examinations. Special scholarships also, equivalent to the value of the school fees paid, were given to 51 children of the Carnatic Stipendiaries. The professional colleges also provide special scholarships for Muhammadans, while Mappilla students in the Calicut School of Commerce receive a monthly scholarship of Rs. 2 each during their course of study.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

146. Of the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 2,27,691, on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools, Rs. 48,241 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 50,029 from local funds, Rs. 25,652 from municipal funds, Rs. 38,804 from fees, and the balance Rs. 64,965 from subscriptions, endowments, and miscellaneous sources. The percentages were 54, 17, and 29 from public funds, fees, and other sources against 58, 17, and 25 last year.

Expenditure in Muhammadan and Mappilla schools.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

147. The total number of public schools for Panchamas was 2,603 with 59,399 pupils against 2,650 with 61,723 pupils, while private schools numbered 33 with 443 pupils against 37 schools and 492 pupils in the previous year. There were thus, on the whole, 2,636 schools with 59,842 pupils against 2,687 and 62,215 pupils. Of public schools 15 were secondary, 2,586 primary and two special, and the pupils in these schools numbered, respectively, 1,520, 57,854 and 25.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

The above figures compared with those of the previous year show that, while public secondary schools advanced both in number and in strength, public

primary schools and private schools declined in both respects. Public special schools remained stationary but lost five pupils. Five of the public schools with 189 pupils were under Government management, while local boards managed 338 schools with 11,036 pupils and private bodies 2,260 schools with a strength of 48,174 pupils. Of public schools under private management, 1,477 with 35,005 pupils were aided against 1,548 with 36,503 pupils, while 783 with 13,169 pupils were unaided against 790 with 14,785 pupils in the previous year.

Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction.

148. There were in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction one, seven, 208 and 41,286 boys and 0, 0, 57 and 7,443 girls, respectively, against 0, 19, 203 and 42,915 boys and 0, 0, 47 and 7,304 girls in the previous year. In training schools there were 41 boys and two girls against 69 and two, while one boy against none in the previous year was reading in a professional college and 25 boys and one girl against 28 and 0 in other special schools. The number of boys in both the upper secondary and primary stages declined, while those in the lower secondary stage advanced slightly. Girls, on the other hand, were found in larger numbers both in the secondary and primary stages. For the Primary examination 357 boys and 46 girls appeared and 187 and 22 passed for certificates against 178 out of 473 boys and 43 out of 87 girls last year. There was a fall in the number examined both in the case of boys and girls, but the results in the case of the former were more satisfactory than in 1899–1900. Six Panchama boys appeared for the Lower Secondary examination and two passed against two and one, respectively, in the previous year.

Distribution of Panchama scholars by districts.

149. Male scholars fell from 44,714 to 43,576 or by 2·5 per cent. and female scholars from 7,383 to 7,622 or by 3·2 per cent., the figures for the previous year showing for boys an increase of 7 per cent. and for girls an increase of 16 per cent. over those of the year before. The percentages of total male and female pupils to the respective population of school age were 10·1 and 1·7 against 10·3 and 1·7 in 1899–1900. As in the previous year the highest percentage of male pupils to the male population of school age was in Madras, and the lowest percentage in South Canara.

Expenditure on Panchama schools.

150. The expenditure on Panchama schools was Rs. 2,59,874, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 12,102, local funds Rs. 53,373, municipal funds Rs. 19,750, fees Rs. 12,735, and other sources Rs. 1,61,914. Public funds met 33 per cent., fees 5 per cent., and private funds 62 per cent. of the expenditure.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

151. The education of the aboriginal and hill tribes showed some retrogression, as might be expected in a year of drought and famine. The majority of these tribes are to be found in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari. In all the three agencies there were, on the 31st March last, 362 schools specially intended for the aborigines with an attendance of 8,857 pupils to 391 and 9,932, respectively, in 1899–1900, the net result being a loss of 29 schools and 1,075 pupils during the year. Of the public schools, Government institutions numbered 164 with 5,381 pupils, aided 106 with 2,066 pupils, and unaided 50 with 1,016 pupils, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 164 with 5,795, 135 with 2,782 and 54 with 1,002 pupils. Private or indigenous schools, which were, as in the previous year, found in the Vizagapatam and Gódávari agencies only, rose in number from 38 to 42 and in strength from 353 to 394. Of the three agencies, Ganjám claimed 141 schools with 3,939 pupils, Vizagapatam 158 with 3,271 pupils and Gódávari 63 with 1,647 pupils, against 146 schools with 4,248 pupils, 178 with 3,688 and 67 with 1,996, respectively, in 1899–1900. Of these schools seven

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

were, as in the previous year, of the secondary and the rest of the primary grade. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the three agencies declined from 3,466 to 3,331 during the year.

Provision also existed for the education of the various aboriginal or hill tribes found in other parts of the Presidency. Thus, in Kistna there was a school for the Lambadies with 14 pupils, in Kurnool the local board maintained for the Chenchus three schools with 79 pupils against the same number of schools with 84 pupils, and in Nellore 91 pupils belonging to the Yenadi and Yerukula classes were reading in Hindu schools against 155 in 1899–1900. In Trichinopoly two schools with 40 pupils, one being a board school and the other an aided one, provided instruction for the Malayalis found on the Pachamalai Hills in the Perambalúr Range, against three and 45, respectively, in the previous year, and on the Nilgiris there were 37 schools with 1,078 pupils for Badagas, two with 40 for Kotas and one with ten pupils for Todas, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 40 with 1,148, one with 13 and two with 37 pupils, respectively. The fall in the number of schools for the Todas and in their strength was due to the abolition of one of the two schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society. The Badagas have not been classed in the returns as aborigines but as non-Brahman caste Hindus.

The school for the Malayalis on the Kollimalai Hills in the Salem district was temporarily closed on the 31st March last in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining teachers to stay in so unhealthy a locality, and it is proposed to revive it in a better place.

In Malabar there were no schools specially intended for the hill tribes found in the Wynaad and on the borders of the Chirakkal taluk, such as Kurichyas, Kurumas, Paniyas, &c., but the number of pupils of these classes on the 31st March last was 118 to 149 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The majority of the pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes were examined for grant, but none of them appear to have been presented for the public examinations, except two of the Chenchus in Kurnool, who appeared for the Primary examination and failed.

There were in all 3,650 boys and 110 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of the year under report against 3,944 and 79 in the previous year.

Expenditure on aboriginal and hill schools.

152. The total expenditure on schools for aboriginal and hill tribes during 1900–1901 was Rs. 47,760, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 42,513, fees Rs. 3,246, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 2,001.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

Schools for the blind.

153. As in the previous year, there were three schools for blind children—two at Palamcottah and one at Pannaivilai in the Tinnevelly district. Two of them were boys' schools and the third was a girls' school. The total number of blind children under instruction on the 31st March last was 36 against 44 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The two schools at Palamcottah were aided on the fixed grant system and the one at Pannaivilai was aided on the results system. Six pupils appeared for the Primary examination and all passed, one being placed in the first class. These results are excellent.

The Christian Association for the Education of the South Indian Blind had under instruction 14 pupils (thirteen male and one female) against 6 in 1899–1900. The school is now under inspection.

154. There were two schools for deaf-mutes, both at Palamcottah, under the management of Miss Swainson, one for girls and the other for boys. The girls' school had 33 pupils on the 31st March last and the boys' school 24, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 26 and 28, respectively. Both the schools were aided on the fixed grant system. The results of the examinations held by the inspecting officers were very fair. In the boys' school the pupils were taught carpentry and mat-making, and since the close of the year under report weaving has been added to the subjects of instruction.

Schools for deaf-mutes.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

155. There is no public institution in this Presidency specially intended for the education of native chiefs and noblemen. A private institution was started during the year by M.R.Ry. P. Sankaranarayana Chettiar, M.A., but how far it has been a success is not known. The education of native zamindars, however, is to some extent provided for by the establishment in Madras which has for some years been maintained by the Court of Wards. The teaching staff of this institution was strengthened during the year by the appointment of a European assistant tutor, and it now consists of two European tutors and three Native assistants. There were under the care of the Court 52 wards (47 males and five females) during 1899–1900, the same number as in the previous year when there were 46 males and six females. Sixteen of the male wards, including 11 who were under the charge of the Court's European tutors at Madras, were under private tuition, while 30 received instruction in public institutions and the remaining one, who was not under tuition at all, was to be sent to school at the close of the year. The female wards were under private instruction. Of the very few male wards presented for public examinations, one passed the Primary examination and another the Lower Secondary, while two failed in the Lower Secondary, one in the Matriculation examination, and one in the First examination in Arts. The 11 minors educated at Newington, Madras, are reported to have made steady progress during the year, and attention has been paid to their physical as well as mental development, gymnastics, cycling and tennis forming part of their daily curriculum.

Education of native chiefs and noblemen.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

156. During the year under report the total number of private institutions rose from 5,537 to 5,711 and the total number of pupils in them from 117,210 to 119,017. The increase extended to all classes of institutions, but was most marked in the case of elementary schools. Malabar returned, as usual, the largest number of elementary schools (596) and scholars (20,228) and the Ceded districts and the Nilgiris the smallest number.

Of the total number of private schools 241 were high-class indigenous schools, in which Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature were taught; 4,460 were pial schools, in which elementary instruction was given mainly or only in a vernacular language; 1,005 were Quran schools; and the remaining five were returned as schools not conforming to departmental standards.

Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions.

157. Of the high-class indigenous schools, Sanskrit schools alone took advantage of the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code, and received aid in the shape of salary and special grants amounting to Rs. 1,338. Of these, 13 were high schools with 314 pupils against 9 schools with 282 pupils in 1899–1900. There were besides 185 Sanskrit schools returned as middle schools with 2,548 pupils against 172 schools with 2,379 pupils in the previous year; there were also 43 Arabic schools, of which

High-class indigenous schools.

Books. two were high schools, both at Vellore, with 255 pupils on the 31st March last against 168 in the previous year. Tanjore returned, as usual, the largest number of Sanskrit middle schools (37) and scholars (491), and Gódávari came next with 30 schools and 340 pupils. Malabar and the Nilgiris did not return any Sanskrit schools. South Arcot returned the largest number of Arabic middle schools (12); but Salem returned the largest number of pupils (639).

Elementary indigenous schools.

158. Elementary indigenous schools rose from 5,303 with 111,651 pupils to 5,465 with 113,540 pupils. Of these 56 schools with 1,344 pupils were for girls and the rest for boys.

XV.—BOOKS.

Text-Book Committee.

159. In accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India, the rules relating to the working of the Text-Book Committee were revised during the year, and under the new rules the duties of President devolved on me, Mr. Morren, the former President, remaining as Secretary. There occurred six vacancies during the year caused by the resignation of five of the members and the death of M.R.Ry. M. Seshagiri Sastriar. But these vacancies were not filled up, as the strength of the Committee still exceeded the maximum number prescribed by the rules. The number of books referred to the Committee was 190 against 209 last year, and it is satisfactory to note that all of them were considered before the close of the year.

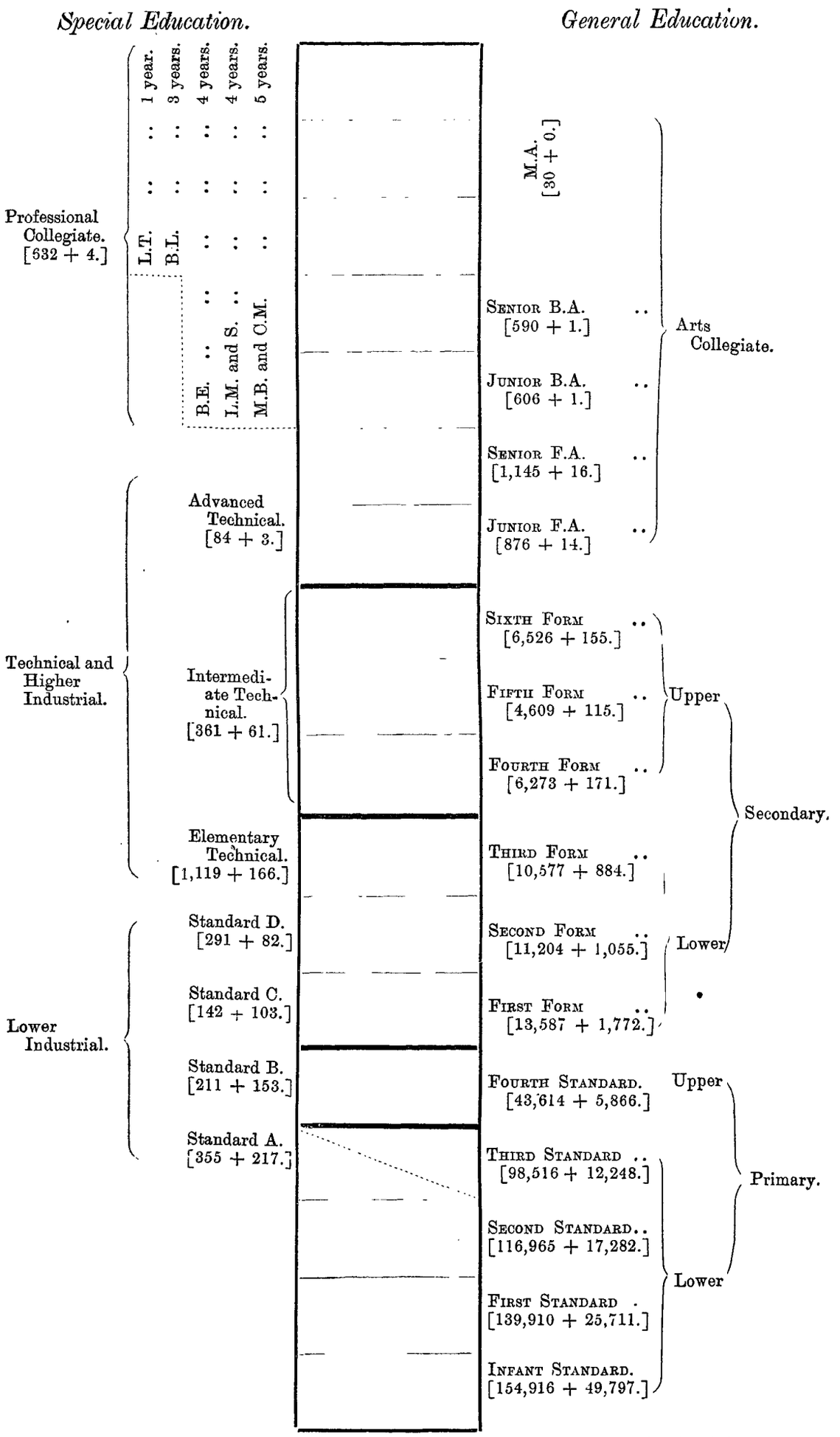
The books are classified below according to subjects :—

English	47	French and German	7
Mathematics	8	Hygiene, Physics and Chemistry ...	14
History and Geography	12	Drawing, Mensuration and Handwriting	11
Tamil	17	Domestic Economy	1
Telugu	14	Kindergarten	*Nil.*
Malayalam	5	Music	*Nil.*
Canarese	7	Agriculture	*Nil.*
Hindustani, Arabic and Persian	11	Miscellaneous	9
Sanskrit, Mahratti and Uriya	8		
Latin and Greek	19	Total ...	190

Of these, 122 were considered suitable for use as text-books in schools and 68 unsuitable. Under G.O., No. 614, Educational, dated 28th November 1900, and G.O., No. 676, Educational, dated 20th December 1900, the Madras Text-Book Committee was appointed the Text-Book Committee for Coorg and for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. No books were specially prescribed for use in these provinces, those approved for this Presidency being found suitable for use there also.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

160. Early in March this year the place of Curator fell vacant through the death of M.R.Ry. Seshagiri Sastriyar, who held the office with credit for eight years. The number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 105 against 160 of the previous year, the decrease being due to the temporary suspension of tours in search of new manuscripts, as ordered in G.O., No. 342, Educational, dated 13th June 1899. None were purchased during the year. Of the manuscripts acquired 102 were presented, and three were transcribed at a cost of Rs. 159. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of visitors to the library from 1,549 to 1,641; of these, 806 were readers, 819 copyists, and 16 mere visitors, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 660, 870 and 19, respectively. Of the manuscripts consulted the largest number was under poetry, medicine coming second as in the previous year, and religion third. The preparation of the descriptive catalogue was pushed through more expeditiously than in the previous year. On the 1st April 1900 there were 5,731 slips to be revised and 1,047 to be newly prepared, the number on hand on the 31st March 1901 was 781 slips to be revised and 581 to be newly prepared. The work has, I am glad to say, since the close of the year under report, been completed, and Government will now be addressed in regard to the cataloguing of vernacular manuscripts.



Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right female scholars.

161. Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar continued to hold the office of Registrar of Books. There was a decrease in the number of publications from 1,190 to 1,144; of these, 825 were books and 319 periodicals against 918 and 272, respectively, for last year. Of the total number 1,030 were original works, 72 republications, and 42 translations against 1,053, 84 and 53, respectively, in the previous year, a fall being indicated under all three heads, while 403 were in English and 741 in the vernacular. A classification of the works according to subject-matter shows that, as in the previous year, the majority of them dealt with religion and that there was a decrease under language, poetry, biography and medicine, but an increase under law and science. Two hundred and ninety of the works were educational in their aim. The number of works of which the copyright was registered was 240 against 345 last year, two of them being Government publications registered free of charge. The fall in the number of registrations is attributed by the Registrar to the prevalence during the year of plague, famine, and the consequent high price of food-grains. The general tone of the publications was not objectionable either from a political or moral point of view.

Registration of Books.

162. Five private firms, viz.—the Madras School Book and Literary Society, the Empress of India Press, Messrs. Thompson & Co., P. Numberumal Chetty, Madras, and the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore, were engaged in the publication and sale of Government copyright works, and four of them altogether published 63 books, sold 11,869 copies and realised Rs. 5,190. The fifth, the Empress of India Press, Madras, failed to furnish particulars of its operations during the year.

Government copyright books.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

163. The changes proposed by the Educational Conference held in December 1899 were carried out during the year. As stated in last year's report the most important of these changes are the abolition of English as an optional subject in standards below the third, and of geometry and algebra in the lower secondary forms, and the introduction of conversation lessons in English in the lower standards and of native music and singing for pupils in native schools. An important addendum was also made to the curriculum in the form of a special course of instruction for Savaras in the Northern Circars. M.R.Ry. G. Ramamurthi Pantulu, an Assistant Master in the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi, had for some years interested himself in the education of these hill people, and found that a simpler course in the elementary standards than that prescribed in the Educational Rules would be necessary for them. Such a course he has proposed, and it has been accepted and prescribed. Special concessions have also been allowed for Savaras in the matter of results grants, and honoraria equal to three months' pay are offered to teachers employed in schools established in the Savara villages and to superintendents of hill schools who acquire a fair knowledge of the Savara language. The Department is indebted to M.R.Ry. Ramamurthi Pantulu for the interest and trouble he has taken in this matter.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

The usual diagram comparing the number of scholars at the various stages of instruction on the literary and non-literary sides is attached to this paragraph. Each step in the ladder indicates ordinarily a year's course. On the literary side a considerable increase is shown in the number of M.A. students and in the junior B.A. and F.A. classes. In the secondary forms also there was more or less advance; but as regards primary classes the figures confirm the fact already recorded in previous chapters that primary education suffered a decline during the year. On the non-literary side professional colleges and advanced technical classes showed an improvement in numbers, as did also the three lower standards more especially in the number of female scholars.

164. At the University examinations 12,683 candidates were examined against 11,829 in the previous year, and 4,086 against 3,669 were successful, or 32 against 31 per cent. There was an increase

Summary of progress.

GENERAL REMARKS.

in the number of both individual and subject-candidates who appeared for the various Government technical examinations and likewise in the number of the latter who passed, though the proportion of passes to the number examined fell from 41·5 to 40·2 per cent. A smaller number of candidates appeared for the Primary examination, but a larger number passed, while the reverse was the case with the Lower Secondary examination. For the Upper Secondary examination a larger number appeared and passed securing a higher percentage of success than in the previous year. So far then as the results of examination indicate, it would appear that the year under report was one of fair progress. Considering next the number under instruction on the 31st March as shown in the marginal statement, it will be observed that in the forms there was an increase under every head except under girls in the first and fifth forms, but that in the standards except under the third, and under girls in the fourth there was a fall in every case. 15·9 per cent. of the boys and 8·7 per cent. of the girls in public schools had passed beyond the lower primary stage against 15·4 and 8·3 per cent. in the previous year.

Form or standard.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sixth form	5,859	150	6,526	155
Fifth form	4,176	120	4,609	115
Fourth form	5,921	155	6,273	171
Third form	10,501	872	10,577	884
Second form	10,927	1,021	11,204	1,055
First form	13,487	1,803	13,587	1,772
Fourth standard	44,312	5,563	43,614	5,866
Third standard	97,543	11,974	98,516	12,248
Second standard	120,161	17,505	116,965	17,282
First standard	149,039	26,516	139,910	25,711
Infant standard	158,424	50,822	154,916	49,797
Total ...	620,350	116,501	606,697	115,056

Kindergarten teaching and object lessons.

165. Notwithstanding the fall in the number and strength of primary schools and the increase in the number of fixed grant schools, there was an increase in the number of pupils that passed the examination for results grants in Kindergarten occupations, indicating that greater attention was paid to Kindergarten instruction during the year than was given to it in the year previous. The number of boys who passed in the subject rose from 2,183 to 2,639, and the number of girls from 3,250 to 3,329. A very satisfactory improvement took place also in the number of pupils that passed in object lessons, 6,265 boys having passed against 3,482, while the number of girls fell slightly from 3,202 to 3,148. In boys' schools, object lessons are naturally preferred, as men-teachers are better qualified to teach them than they are for Kindergarten teaching. There is still considerable room for further extension in the matter of Kindergarten instruction, but the chief difficulty in the way is, as before, the want of properly qualified teachers. It is hoped that the recent developments in the Kindergarten department of the Teachers' College will help to improve the supply of qualified teachers.

Manual training.

166. The manual training class attached to the workshops of the College of Engineering was attended by only two apprentices. Similar classes are in existence in the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and in a few other institutions, and are doing fairly well.

School Hygiene.

167. The same number of copies of the *Vivekachintamani* as in the previous year, viz., 39, were distributed among the subordinate inspecting officers. Also copies of special circulars bearing on public health and village sanitation were, at the request of the Secretary to the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Madras, distributed to the inspecting officers in districts where they were likely to be useful.

Physical education.

168. Though the total number of institutions fell during the year from 21,859 to 21,215, the number in which European gymnastics was taught rose from 4,207 to 4,723, and those schools in which instruction in native gymnastics was given rose in number from 559 to 564, the increase being considerably in favour of European gymnastics. On the other hand, the institutions in which no provision for gymnastics was made fell from 17,093 to 15,928. These figures indicate that increased attention was paid to physical education during the year. In the majority of the institutions in which gymnastics is not taught, exercises in drill or calisthenics are provided for. Colleges and high schools have clubs

for games and sports, and take part in annual tournaments held in various parts of the presidency every year.

School attendance and discipline.

169. While the population of school age is now 2,827,954 males and 2,903,337 females, our returns show only 722,151 (or 1 in 4) of the former and 128,073 (or 1 in 22) of the latter actually receiving education. The average daily attendance in public schools was 600,859 and in private schools 93,989, making in all 694,848 out of 850,224 on the registers or 80 per cent. In colleges the percentages of average daily attendance were for Government, board, aided and unaided institutions, respectively, 92, 87, 89 and 90 against 90, 89, 88, 90; for secondary schools the figures were 80, 87, 86 and 87 against 80, 88, 85 and 86, and for primary schools 76, 84, 84 and 87, against 72, 84, 85 and 85, respectively. These figures show an improvement in all classes of institutions except board schools and aided primary schools. The increased attendance in Government primary schools would seem to indicate greater interest in the education of the hill tribes and of girls, for whom these schools are chiefly maintained.

Moral education.

170. I have nothing to add this year to what has been said on this subject in last year's report.

Education and crime.

171. From paragraph 13 and statement No. II on page 42 of the Report on the Administration of Jails for 1900, it will be seen that there was a further increase from 1·6 to 1·8 per cent. in the proportion of juveniles imprisoned to the total admissions into the jails in this presidency, and that the proportion of convicts able to read and write or able to read only fell from 12·1 to 11·2 per cent. The statement appended to paragraph 29, and Form No. I on page 26 of the Report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for 1900 show respectively that out of the 304 pupils that had obtained their discharge since the establishment of the school, only 34 including the number in jails or only 11 per cent. were not reported on favourably, and that out of the 39 admissions during the year, only two were able to read.

Hostels or boarding houses.

172. The Victoria hostel, Chepâk, is working satisfactorily. The completed portion is quite full and many applications for admission have to be refused. It is very desirable that the building should be finished on the original plan, but all the funds have been expended and there is no prospect of raising more by public subscription. No further orders have been passed since the submission to Government in June 1900 of the revised plan for Rajah Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar's hostel. A more suitable site west of the college buildings has been selected for the Kumbakónam hostel, and the sanction of Government has been requested for the acquisition of the above site under the Land Acquisition Act and for the execution of the work by the Public Works Department. Revised plans for the Metcalfe hostel at Rajahmundry have not yet been submitted to Government, pending decision of the question regarding the future of the college there. The three hostels attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the one attached to the Panchama Training School, Madras, are reported to be exercising a wholesome influence on the physical and moral condition of the students for whose benefit they have been started.

According to general table 8 there were on the 31st March last 95 hostels or boarding houses with 4,672 male boarders and 86 such institutions with 4,316 female boarders against 92 with 5,728 and 91 with 4,205, respectively, at the close of 1899–1900. Of the 181 hostels or boarding houses, 19 were intended for Europeans, 133 for Native Christians, 16 for Hindus and 13 for Panchamas. The marginal summary furnishes particulars as regards the classes of the community to which the boarders belonged. Under boys all the classes except Europeans, Panchamas and Aborigines were fewer than in the

Classes.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1899–00.	1900–01.	1899–00.	1900–01.
Europeans ...	674	750	422	431
Native Christians.	4,308	3,163	3,548	3,582
Muhammadans ...	2	1	3	2
Brahmans ...	394	393	...	...
Non-Brahmans ...	108	86	45	60
Panchamas ...	232	267	187	239
Aborigines ...	10	11	...	...
Others	...	* 1	...	† 2
Total ...	5,728	4,672	4,205	4,316

* Buddhist. † Parsis.

GENERAL REMARKS.

previous year, while, on the other hand, there was an increase in the case of girls under every class except Muhammadans. The boarding houses for boys cost Rs. 1,92,856 * and those for girls Rs. 1,80,791, to which provincial funds contributed † Rs. 7,210, and Rs. 15,666, respectively.

In addition to the hostels and boarding houses referred to above, there are hostels or feeding houses licensed by colleges under the university regulations, in which some of the students board and lodge.

School accommodation.

173. Out of 21,209 institutions of all grades, 7,128 are held in buildings owned by the management, 5,489 in rented buildings, 5,035 in chavadies, temples, &c., and 3,557 in the managers' or headmasters' houses. Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, it is observed that there has been a fall under all four heads which is accounted for by the fall in the total number of institutions. Many of the Government schools for girls are now located in rented buildings, an arrangement found to be very unsatisfactory. I propose, as soon as funds permit, to provide each of these schools with a suitable building of its own.

Building grants to the amount of Rs. 29,987 were paid during the year by the department on the completion of the erection or enlargement of 40 schools. The amount promised by this department for work that has yet to be done is approximately Rs. 1,32,551.

Libraries, museums, and exhibitions.

174. All the colleges are provided with libraries, to which they made satisfactory additions during the year. Libraries also exist in 464 out of 523 secondary schools for boys, and in 191 out of 209 schools of the same grade for girls; but only 273 out of 19,483 primary schools for boys and 157 out of 822 primary schools for girls were provided with them. Out of 74 training schools and 57 other special schools, 52 and 28, respectively, have libraries. On the whole, provision exists for general reading in 1,212 institutions out of 21,215, the total number of books being 348,838, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,144, 21,913 and 330,685. As regards the number of volumes, addition appears to have been made to the libraries in all classes of institutions except primary schools for boys and training schools, in which the fall in the number is explained by the decrease in the number of schools.

Most colleges and many secondary schools are provided with reading rooms, and periodicals are subscribed for with the aid of grants from public funds, which are limited to half the cost.

There are very few museums worthy of the name. Museums are attached to the Medical and Teachers' colleges, the College of Agriculture, the School of Arts, the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and to some of the well conducted training and industrial schools. The Art Loan Collection located in my office continued to be well used by the schools in the Presidency town.

Educational associations and reading rooms.

175. The number of teachers' associations rose from 154 to 172, and their combined membership from 4,307 to 4,372. Registered reading rooms and literary societies remained stationary at 17, but fell in members from 4,824 to 4,664. On the other hand, unregistered reading rooms and literary societies, which are those attached to schools and colleges, rose from 231 to 249 in number and from 40,708 to 55,566 in strength.

Educational conferences.

176. The work of the conference held for the purpose of selecting the text books to be prescribed for use in Government and board schools has already been noticed in Chapter I.

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* Excludes expenditure on the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, which is, however, included under general charges. The particulars have not been furnished by the Principal, Lawrence Asylum.

† Excludes the figures relating to the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, which have not been furnished by the Principal.

177. The work of schoolmasters as postmasters has been favourably reported on by the head of the postal department. The Postmaster-General has under contemplation a proposal under which supervisors of schools will, with the permission of the Presidents of local boards, be required, for a remuneration of Rs. 5 per mensem, to check the cash and stamp balances held by schoolmasters in charge of village post offices.

Schoolmasters as postmasters.

178. Service registers and the verified copies of them, and inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been properly maintained in the department.

Service registers and inventories of valuable stock.

179. On the whole there has been satisfactory progress in all stages of education above the primary. The great need for the encouragement of primary education is more money for payment of grants: with the disappearance of the evils of famine and plague, with prospects of better seasons and a more liberal assignment to this presidency of its revenues, there is every hope that primary education may make rapid progress in the near future.

Conclusion.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. H. STUART,

Director of Public Instruction.

MAP I

MADRAS PRESIDENCY SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS TO THE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1901

Class	District groups (6.)	Assistant Inspectors' Divisions. (9.)
I	Inland Districts	1. Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
II	Northern Circars	2. Ganjam and Vizagapatam 3. Godavari and Kistna
II	Ceded Districts	4. Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur
III	Central Districts	5. Nellore, Madras and Chingleput 6. North Arcot and South Arcot
»	Southern Districts	7. Tanjore and Trichinopoly 8. Madura and Tinnevelly
IV	West Coast Districts	9. Malabar and South Canara

The District groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of the pupils under instruction to the population of school age:—

CLASS I.—Less than 12½ per cent

Do. II.—12½ per cent and more, but less than 15 p. c.

Do. III.—15 per cent and more, but less than 17½ p. c.

Do. IV.—17½ per cent and more.

Reg. No. 5582
Copies 470

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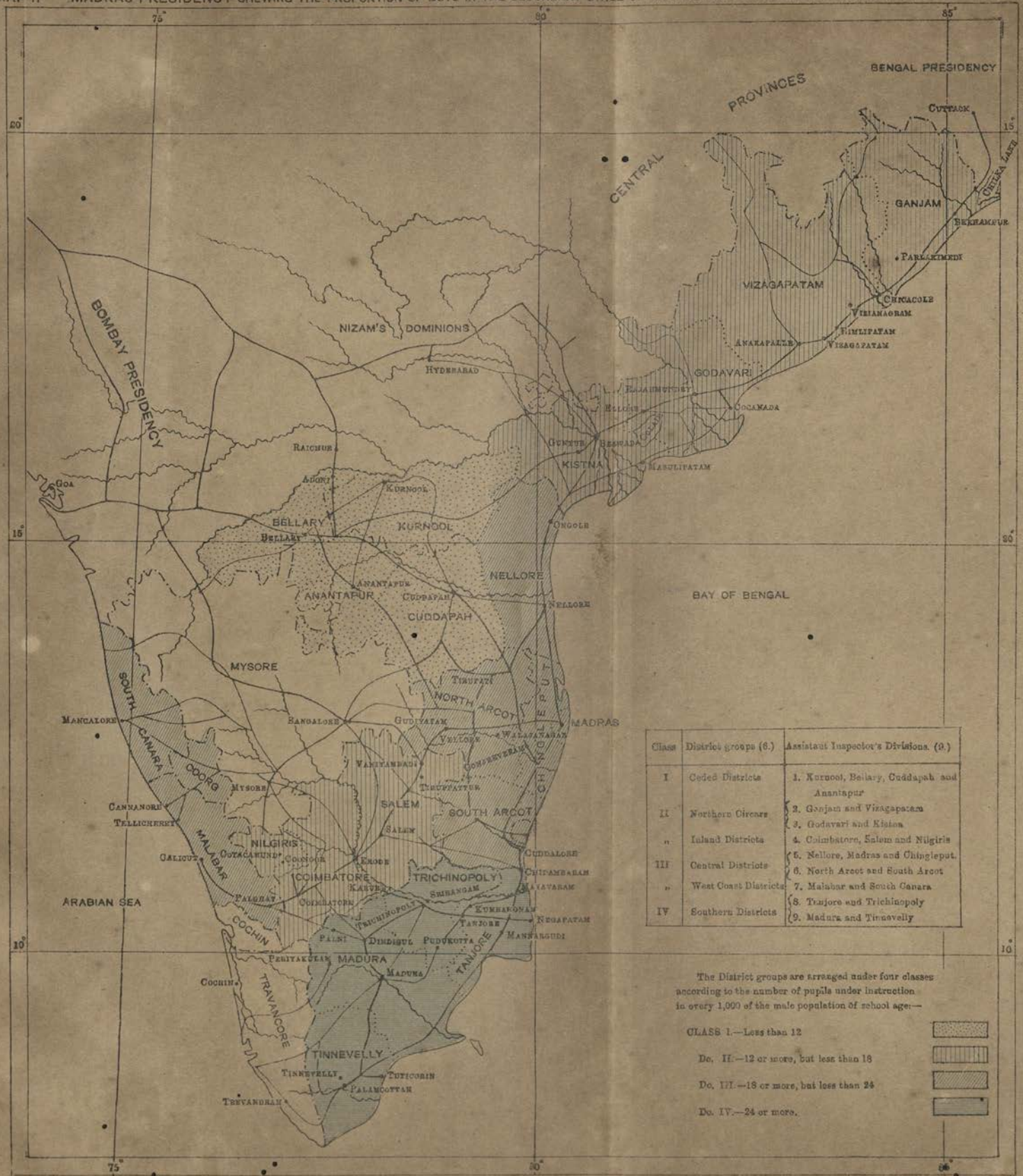
1901.

MAP II MADRAS PRESIDENCY SHEWING THE PROPORTION OF BOYS IN THE SECONDARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION TO THE MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE 1901



Class	District groups (8.)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions. (9.)
I	Ceded Districts	1. Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur
II	Northern Circars	2. Ganjam and Vizagapatam 3. Godavari and Kistna
„	Inland Districts	4. Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
III	Central Districts	5. Nellore, Madras and Chingleput. 6. North Arcot and South Arcot
„	West Coast Districts	7. Malabar and South Canara
IV	Southern Districts	8. Tanjore and Trichinopoly 9. Madura and Tinnevelly

The District groups are arranged under four classes according to the number of pupils under instruction in every 1,000 of the male population of school age:—

CLASS I.—Less than 12

Do. II.—12 or more, but less than 18

Do. III.—18 or more, but less than 24

Do. IV.—24 or more.

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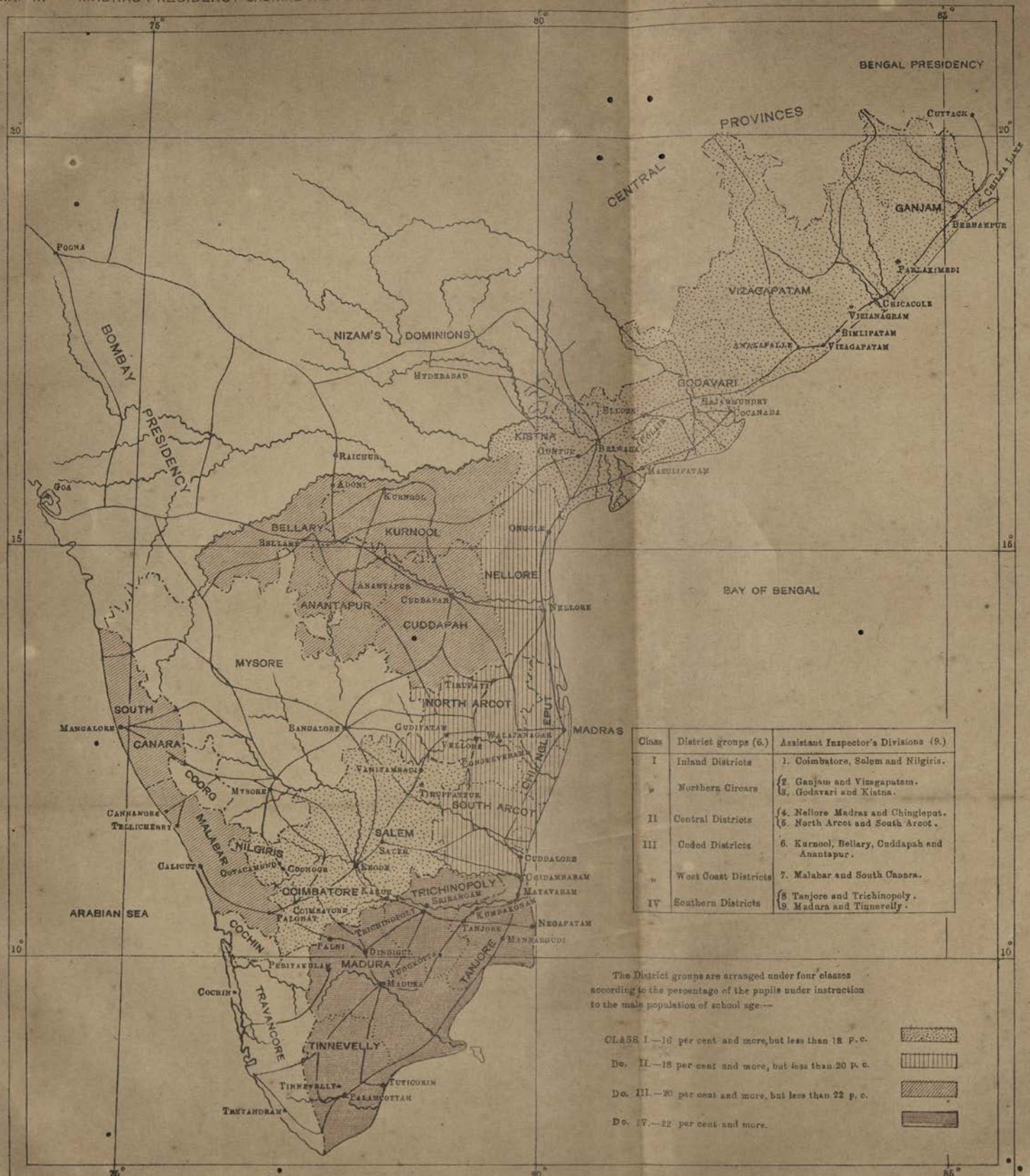
1901

MAP III MADRAS PRESIDENCY SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN THE PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION TO THE MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE 1901



Class	District groups (6.)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9.)
I	Inland Districts	1. Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
II	Northern Circars	2. Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 3. Godavari and Kistna.
II	Central Districts	4. Nellore Madras and Chingleput. 5. North Arcot and South Arcot.
III	Ceded Districts	6. Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur.
II	West Coast Districts	7. Malabar and South Canara.
IV	Southern Districts	8 Tanjore and Trichinopoly. 9. Madura and Tinnevelly.

The District groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of the pupils under instruction to the male population of school age:—

CLASS I.—16 per cent and more, but less than 18 P. c.

Do. II.—18 per cent and more, but less than 20 P. c.

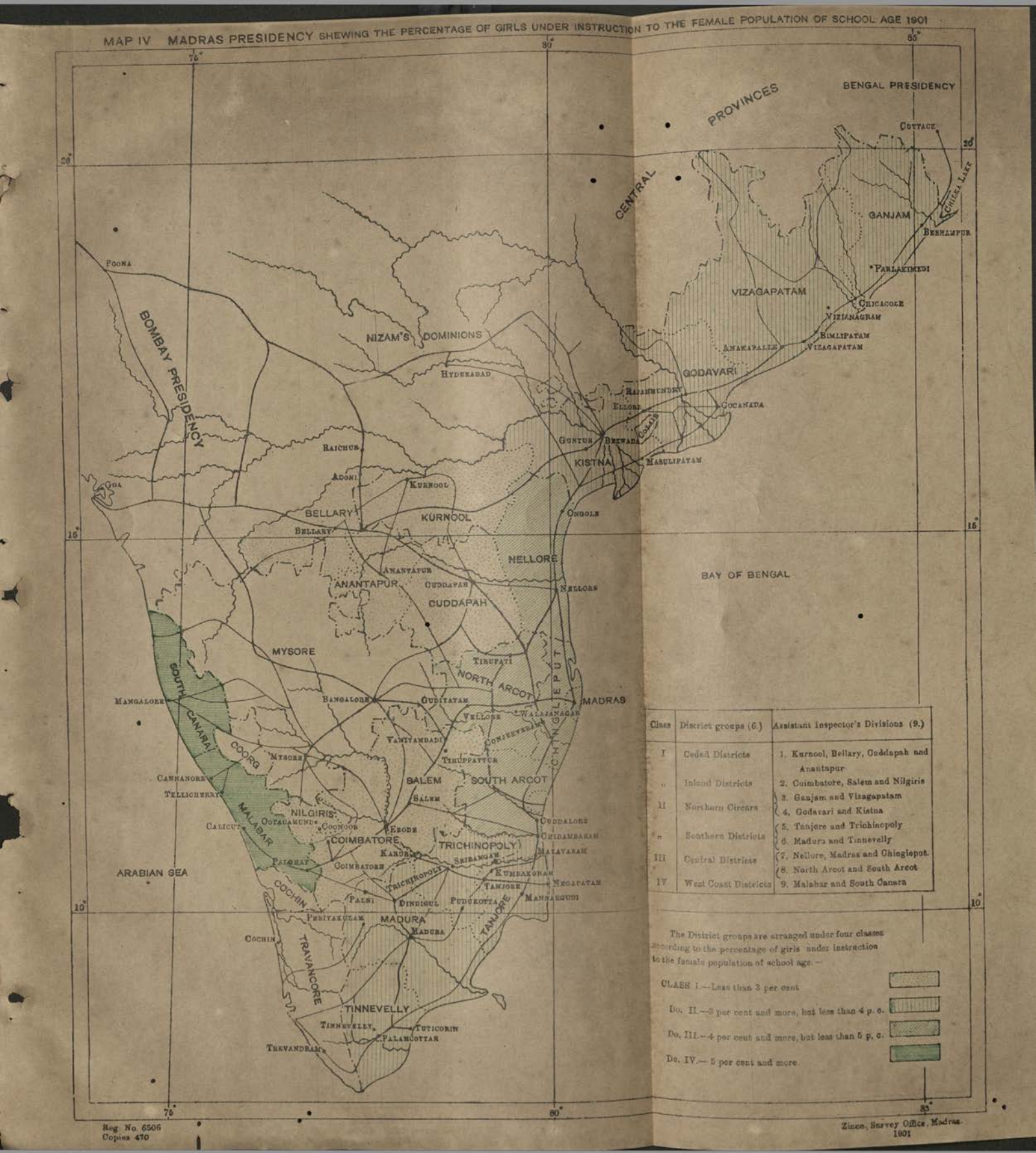
Do. III.—20 per cent and more, but less than 22 p. c.

Do. IV.—22 per cent and more.

Reg. No. 6518
Copies. 470

Zinco., Survey Office, Madras.
1901

MAP IV MADRAS PRESIDENCY SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS UNDER INSTRUCTION TO THE FEMALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE 1901



Class	District groups (6.)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9.)
I	Ceded Districts	1. Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur
"	Inland Districts	2. Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
II	Northern Circars	3. Ganjam and Vizagapatam 4. Godavari and Kistna
"	Southern Districts	5. Tanjore and Trichinopoly 6. Madura and Tinnevelly
III	Central Districts	7. Nellore, Madras and Chingleput. 8. North Arcot and South Arcot
IV	West Coast Districts	9. Malabar and South Canara

The District groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age.—

CLASS I.—Less than 3 per cent.

Do. II.—3 per cent and more, but less than 4 p. c.

Do. III.—4 per cent and more, but less than 5 p. c.

Do. IV.—5 per cent and more.

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Zinco, Survey Office, Madras.
1901

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.				Public			
				University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Institutions { For males	38	6	523	19,483
			Institutions { For females	3	...	209	822
			Total ...	41	6	732	20,305
143,219	Towns 234	Males 18,853,024					
	Villages 54,648	Females 19,355,578	Scholars ... { Males	3,247	632	78,686	528,011
			Scholars ... { Females	32	4	21,440	93,616
	Total ... 54,882	Total ... 38,208,602					
			Total ...	3,279	636	100,126	621,627

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... { For male scholars	6,40,579	2,46,198	16,94,982	18,82,779	1,44,738	2,94,343	49,03,619
1. Institutions ... { For female scholars	5,754	.....	4,65,919	2,47,793	53,181	19,617	7,92,264
Total ...	6,46,333	2,46,198	21,60,901	21,30,572	1,97,919	3,13,960	56,95,883
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·93	9·29	19·70	13·50	8·07	5·59	70·08
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	2·97	69·96	2·35	5·66	80·94
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	·65	.....	16·71	58·00	·20	10·50	86·06
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	3·69	3·31	29·06	28·65	2·66	4·22	76·59
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	241 15 7	297 0 1	15 1 0	7 4 6	119 10 5	70 14 7	30 11 6
Government institutions. { Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 1	50 5 8	2 8 0
Total cost ...	329 14 8	418 11 3	28 10 5	7 8 5	121 4 9	157 7 4	44 10 8
Local Fund schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	3 4 0	0 6 6	.....	17 8 9	0 11 4
Local Fund schools. { Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	1 12 1	3 1 6	111 7 4	26 4 0	3 2 9
Total cost ...	.....	.....	16 14 5	4 6 9	111 15 1	111 10 6	5 15 5
Municipal schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	30 14 5	.....	3 10 10	0 7 0	.....	2 6 0	1 6 3
Municipal schools. { Cost to Municipal Funds	11 9 5	.....	0 11 5	4 11 6	.....	12 14 11	3 14 8
Total cost ...	114 9 9	.....	22 3 8	6 4 5	.....	16 10 10	10 8 11
Institutions in Native States ... ... Total cost ...	.....	.....	8 1 1	.....	.....	.....	8 1 1
Aided institutions... { Cost to Provincial Revenues	41 8 5	.....	3 3 7	0 4 10	85 3 2	7 9 11	1 1 4
Aided institutions... { Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 6	0 13 8	.....	0 12 2	0 13 3
Total cost ...	17 8 7	.....	23 9 4	3 8 7	147 12 4	43 4 5	7 12 10
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	160 1 8	.....	18 5 7	1 14 9	110 11 7	29 13 10	3 5 3
All institutions ... { Cost to Provincial Revenues	82 15 4	297 0 1	3 14 1	0 6 9	97 9 6	27 7 1	1 13 3
All institutions ... { Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	0 8 9	.....	0 11 3	1 2 5	12 0 9	18 11 4	1 3 3
Total cost ...	204 12 9	418 11 3	22 10 4	3 8 5	120 14 9	81 15 7	8 0 7

Madras Presidency for the official year 1900–1901.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentages of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
56	43	20,149	246	5,409	25,804	Institutions to number of towns and villages ...	47·0
18	14	1,066	...	56	1,122		2·1
74	57	21,215	246	5,465	26,926		49·1
1,257	3,116	614,949	5,373	101,829	722,151	Male scholars to male population of school age ...	25·5
355	811	116,258	104	11,711	128,073	Female scholars to female population of school age ...	4·4
1,612	3,927	731,207	5,477	113,540	850,224		14·8

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1900–1901.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,91,689	53,540	4,15,271	94,637	3,08,152	22,432	6,55,482	17,41,203	74,37,086
1,91,689	53,540	4,15,271	94,637	3,08,152	22,432	6,55,482	17,41,203	74,37,086
.....	2·85	15·95	3·28	5·41	·93	1·50	29·92	100·00
.....	.....	12·96	·93	4·17	·35	·65	19·06	100·00
.....	.....	5·73	·04	7·34	·83	.....	13·94	100·00
2·58	·72	5·59	1·27	4·14	·30	8·81	23·41	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local or by Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English ... ... For boys	4	701	676	622	3	138	149	130	...	...	...	...	28	2,257	2,152	1,907
English ... ... For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	9	9
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	701	676	622	3	138	149	130	...	...	...	...	31	2,269	2,161	1,916
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
Law	1	310	267	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	115	116	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	103	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	66	67	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	42	42	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	636	588	524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High schools, English ...	5	1,412	1,355	1,238	24	5,502	5,216	4,608	...	...	...	...	96	30,548	29,161	25,851
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	7	823	803	618	84	7,727	7,526	6,551	1	153	148	144	158	16,560	15,780	13,264
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	5	493	466	378	22	2,483	2,469	2,064	...	...	...	...	46	3,806	3,624	3,079
For girls — High schools, English ...	1	220	211	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2,199	2,095	1,818
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	386	410	298
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	1	57	59	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3,887	3,838	3,329
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	47	5,061	4,654	3,554	1	212	212	172	...	...	...	...	90	8,577	8,433	6,993
Total ...	66	8,066	7,548	6,013	131	15,924	15,423	13,395	1	153	148	144	453	65,963	63,341	54,532
Primary schools.																
For boys	196	7,730	7,534	5,680	2,509	119,728	118,165	99,751	...	...	...	...	11,008	329,985	322,127	273,593
For girls	103	6,244	6,002	4,644	24	1,530	1,493	1,125	...	...	...	...	574	26,884	26,139	20,564
Total ...	299	13,974	13,536	10,324	2,533	121,258	119,658	100,876	...	...	...	...	11,582	356,769	348,266	294,157
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	33	919	895	642	13	166	163	153	...	...	...	...	8	162	178	164
Do. for mistresses	5	93	90	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	253	210	203
Schools of Art	1	491	474	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	368	377	364	1	29	29	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	1	182	178	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2	183	180	157	4	288	267	216	...	...	...	...	3	104	96	92
													30	1,915	1,881	1,503
Total ...	43	2,236	2,194	1,767	18	483	459	396	...	...	...	...	54	2,434	2,365	1,962
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	418	25,613	24,542	19,250	2,685	137,803	135,689	114,797	1	153	148	144	12,120	427,435	416,133	352,567
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced, teaching—																
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	418	25,613	24,542	19,250	2,685	137,803	135,689	114,797	1	153	148	144	12,120	427,435	416,133	352,567

Madras Presidency for the official year 1900–1901.

Management.															
Unaided.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March reading			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindu.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3	171	170	153	38	3,267	3,153	954	2,128	33	235	2,929	66	4	20	...
...	...	...	...	3	12	12	9	3	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	171	170	153	41	3,279	3,165	963	2,131	41	239	2,929	66	4	20	...
...	...	...	...	1	310	310	...	...	...	5	303	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	115	115	...	...	14	30	69	2	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	1	103	103	...	...	7	4	91	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	66	66	...	...	...	11	55	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	42	42	...	...	...	...	40	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	636	636	...	...	21	50	558	7	...	4	...
23	6,023	5,265	4,673	148	43,485	42,168	7,554	36,055	1,518	4,664	34,789	2,482	32	94	...
32	2,601	2,422	2,051	282	27,864	25,036	1,497	25,697	1,371	3,107	21,949	1,401	36	1,210	...
20	1,140	1,008	889	93	7,922	4,779	113	7,916	3	1,234	5,736	903	46	627	...
1	14	12	11	21	2,433	2,384	580	848	1,474	736	189	2	32	...	397
...	...	...	...	3	386	234	...	386	...	89	297	...	...	...	11
2	70	67	57	44	4,014	3,690	44	2,213	1,788	1,892	312	5	17	...	637
3	172	181	140	141	14,022	2,232	...	14,024	30	3,630	10,222	137	3	...	301
81	10,020	8,955	7,821	732	100,126	80,523	9,788	87,139	6,184	15,352	78,494	4,930	166	1,931	1,346
5,770	125,854	119,212	102,033	12,483	583,197	49,278	18,347	588,602	280	39,083	482,735	57,359	3,740	57,039	...
121	3,772	3,628	2,898	822	38,430	1,739	2,032	38,189	370	4,820	28,886	4,343	11	...	1,853
5,891	129,626	122,840	105,831	20,805	621,627	51,017	20,379	626,791	650	43,903	511,621	61,702	3,751	57,039	1,853
2	19	18	16	56	1,266	136	...	1,111	1	346	810	109	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	18	346	54	...	292	43	274	23	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	491	205	...	286	50	47	374	20	...	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	397	397	...	...	106	61	180	37	13	26	...
...	...	...	...	1	182	132	...	50	1	17	168	2	...	...	...
7	149	145	121	* 19	253	85	...	168	37	108	43	65	...	...	...
7	218	203	159	† 43	2,604	1,842	...	762	742	628	1,001	230	3	3	36
16	386	366	296	131	5,539	2,851	...	2,669	980	1,475	2,599	469	16	72	36
5,991	140,203	132,331	114,101	21,215	731,207	138,192	31,130	718,730	7,876	61,019	591,201	67,174	3,937	59,066	3,235
...	...	...	...	43	2,553	38	2,899	1,517	...	...	...	2,553	...	101	...
...	...	...	...	198	2,862	35	2,856	155	...	...	2,862	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,460	84,467	79	41	84,647	...	3,100	78,563	2,739	65	4,477	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	949	27,729	...	27,106	2,791	...	...	2	27,727	...	5,930	...
...	...	...	...	56	1,344	...	1,254	311	...	...	...	1,344	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	5	62	47	...	62	...	...	62	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,711	119,017	199	34,156	89,483	...	3,100	81,489	34,363	65	10,511	40
5,991	140,203	132,331	114,101	26,926	850,224	138,391	65,286	808,213	7,876	64,119	672,690	101,537	4,002	69,577	3,275

* Of these, three are for girls with 82 pupils (all girls).

† Of these, eleven are for girls with 36 boys and 666 girls.

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institution.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. English For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	33	29
University education. English For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	6	6
University education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	55	39	35
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. For boys... High schools, English	1	281	283	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,717	1,625	1,429
School education, general. For boys... Middle schools English	...	...	...	...	1	42	39	32	...	...	...	...	20	1,404	1,291	1,047
School education, general. For girls... High schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,599	1,524	1,325
School education, general. For girls... Middle schools English	1	57	59	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1,813	1,794	1,536
Total	2	338	342	297	1	42	39	32	...	...	...	...	70	6,533	6,234	5,337
Primary schools.																
School education, general. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	129	126	104
School education, general. For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	373	340	297
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	502	466	401
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	37	37	35
School education, special. Other schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	773	721	574
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	810	758	609
Total of public institutions	2	338	342	297	1	42	39	32	...	...	...	...	96	7,900	7,497	6,382
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	2	338	342	297	1	42	39	32	...	...	...	...	96	7,900	7,497	6,382

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1900–1901.

management.															
Unaided.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	3	45	45	23	22	20	5	20	...	...	17	...
...	...	...	...	2	10	10	9	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	55	55	32	23	28	7	20	...	...	17	...
...	...	...	...	11	1,998	1,998	828	977	1,372	321	287	11	7	37	...
...	...	...	...	21	1,446	1,436	44	484	1,240	108	60	23	15	442	...
...	...	...	...	13	1,599	1,599	543	84	1,436	119	21	2	21	...	322
2	70	67	57	30	1,940	1,938	44	239	1,756	74	92	5	13	...	457
2	70	67	57	75	6,983	6,971	1,459	1,784	5,804	622	460	41	56	479	779
...	...	...	...	3	129	129	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	38	...
...	...	...	...	8	373	373	...	...	365	6	2	...	...	...	118
...	...	...	...	11	502	502	...	...	494	6	2	...	...	38	118
...	...	...	...	1	37	37	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	* 9	773	773	...	...	711	52	4	4	2	2	36
...	...	...	...	10	810	810	...	...	748	52	4	4	2	2	36
2	70	67	57	101	8,350	8,338	1,491	1,807	7,074	687	486	45	58	536	933
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	70	67	57	101	8,350	8,338	1,491	1,807	7,074	687	486	45	58	536	933

* Of these, seven are for girls with 547 girls and 36 boys.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English — for boys	1,63,476	...	...	57,475	...	(*a*) 2,074	2,23,025	4,604	...	1,727	10,703
English — for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	503	...	...	34,900	...	16	35,419	...	...	...	...
Medicine	59,327	...	...	13,224	...	478	73,029	...	...	...	...
Engineering	48,852	...	...	10,080	...	(*b*) 5,435	64,367	...	...	...	...
Teaching	37,053	...	...	470	...	562	38,085	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	28,905	...	...	480	...	5,913	35,298	...	...	...	...
Total	3,38,116	...	...	1,16,629	...	14,478	4,69,223	4,604	...	1,727	10,703
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	(*c*) 44,632	...	...	19,291	...	(*c*1) 77,279	(*c*2) 1,41,202	(*d*) 27,126	...	...	(*e*) 1,11,122
For boys... Middle schools. English	8,779	...	...	1,833	...	1	10,613	22,881	9,418	979	92,177
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	5,876	...	...	199	...	5	6,080	2,076	9,152	1,908	6,492
For girls... High schools. English	6,645	...	...	1,019	...	30	7,694	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English	(*f*) 4,221	...	...	...	...	...	(*f*1) 4,221	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	43,539	...	...	1,478	...	412	45,429	460	...	574	34
Total	1,13,692	...	...	23,820	...	77,727	2,15,239	52,543	18,570	3,461	2,09,825
Primary schools— For boys	55,545	...	...	2,290	...	342	58,177	(*g*) 47,443	3,13,599	77,373	1,12,230
For girls	43,019	...	...	720	...	...	43,739	1,831	3,797	3,272	271
Total	98,564	...	...	3,010	...	342	1,01,916	49,274	3,17,396	80,645	1,12,501
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	1,02,009	(*h*) 39	(*h*1) 399	332	...	321	1,03,100	748	18,168	118	1
Do. for mistresses	15,847	...	...	238	...	292	16,377	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	32,241	...	...	1,261	...	17,262	50,764	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	26,626	36,133	24,452	7,061	...	...	94,272	...	...	1,020	735
Engineering and Surveying schools.	12,827	...	...	7,001	...	4,536	24,364	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	(*i*) 14,035	...	300	1,428	...	(*i*1) 5,201	(*i*2) 20,964	4,299	6,221	1,963	182
Total	2,03,585	36,172	25,151	17,321	...	27,612	3,09,841	5,047	24,389	3,101	918
Buildings	(*j*) 71,640	...	...	...	...	...	71,640	2,393	30,212	17,400	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,527	...	...	...
Total	71,640	...	...	...	...	...	71,640	4,920	30,212	17,400	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,25,597	36,172	25,151	1,60,780	...	1,20,159	11,67,859	1,16,388	3,90,567	1,06,334	3,33,947

(*a*) Non-departmental, Rs. 849.
(*b*) Non-departmental, Rs. 14.
(*c*) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 30,803.
(*c*1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 75,948.
(*c*2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 1,06,751.
(*d*) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs. 4,520.
(*e*) Surplus fees to local and municipal boards, Rs. 13,299.
(*f*) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant.
(*f*1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost.
(*g*) Net cost of Cuddapah Municipal Primary School, Rs. 62.
(*h*) Non-departmental.
(*h*1) Non-departmental.
(*i*) Lawrence Asylum, Technical class, Provincial grant, Rs. 877.
(*i*1) Lawrence Asylum, Technical class, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 2,162.
(*i*2) Lawrence Asylum, Technical class, total cost, Rs. 3,039.
(*j*) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1900–1901.

institutions.

management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Managed by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	43	17,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,168	...	...	1,40,490	15,811	1,23,790	3,73,259
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	...	...	630	48	4,501	5,754
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	43	17,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,743	...	...	1,41,120	15,859	1,28,291	3,79,013
74	426	1,38,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,001	373	22,130	5,20,746	19,077	1,40,468	7,85,845
510	1,009	1,26,974	...	...	...	495	699	...	1,194	32,779	2,482	13,806	1,17,973	12,238	85,118	2,64,396
...	4	19,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,518	1,269	4,563	16,355	8,022	14,854	49,581
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,044	...	...	38,394	3,389	71,821	1,40,648
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,086	...	...	1,285	...	3,199	6,570
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,087	130	...	19,336	16,818	61,977	1,24,348
...	...	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,653	140	96	7,459	11,877	74,07	1,22,296
584	1,509	2,86,492	...	...	...	495	699	...	1,194	2,94,168	4,394	40,645	7,21,548	71,421	4,51,508	14,93,684
...	313	5,51,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,035	2,23,807	72,219	3,11,850	46,300	3,39,033	10,51,244
...	20	9,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,817	775	255	8,975	15,917	1,06,442	1,80,181
...	933	5,60,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,852	2,24,582	72,474	3,20,825	62,217	4,45,475	12,31,425
...	78	19,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,153	...	...	...	...	7,379	20,532
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,904	...	...	84	909	15,907	36,804
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,903	4,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	...	...	...	1,235	2,160	4,030
...	10,119	22,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,434	1,500	...	13,989	7,616	44,188	81,727
...	13,105	46,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,126	1,500	...	14,073	9,760	69,634	1,43,093
...	...	50,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,594	2,120	1,971	...	7,371	1,47,374	1,86,430
...	...	2,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,040	2,678	2,187	...	...	...	19,505
...	...	52,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,634	4,798	4,158	...	7,371	1,47,374	2,06,335
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
584	15,590	9,63,410	...	...	...	495	699	...	1,194	4,94,523	2,35,274	1,17,277	11,97,566	1,66,628	12,42,282	34,53,550

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1900-1901—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.* Under private management—*cont.* Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English for boys	9,242	...	17,976	27,218	2,61,248	...	1,727	2,17,910	1,59,694	6,40,579
English for girls	...	...	...	...	575	...	...	630	,549	5,754
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	34,900	16	35,419
Medicine	...	...	...	...	59,327	...	...	13,224	478	73,029
Engineering	...	...	...	...	48,852	...	...	10,080	5,435	64,367
Teaching	...	...	...	...	37,053	...	...	470	562	38,085
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	28,905	...	...	480	5,913	35,298
Total	9,242	...	17,976	27,218	4,36,463	...	1,727	2,77,694	1,76,647	8,92,531
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys: High schools	92,632	1,132	21,305	1,15,069	1,54,759	373	22,180	7,43,791	2,59,881	11,80,934
For boys: Middle schools: English	18,942	904	9,776	29,622	64,439	11,900	14,785	2,31,420	1,10,255	4,32,799
For boys: Middle schools: Vernacular.	2,574	1,650	1,732	5,956	12,470	10,421	6,471	25,620	26,267	81,249
For girls: High schools: English	96	...	2,725	2,821	33,689	...	...	39,509	77,965	1,51,163
For girls: High schools: Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	2,086	...	...	1,285	3,199	6,570
For girls: Middle schools: English	328	3,324	3,717	7,369	30,308	130	...	19,664	85,836	1,35,938
For girls: Middle schools: Vernacular.	322	738	2,395	3,455	72,652	140	670	9,293	89,493	1,72,248
Total	1,14,894	7,748	41,650	1,64,292	3,70,403	22,964	44,106	10,70,582	6,52,846	21,60,901
Primary schools— For boys	1,32,171	12,748	76,881	2,21,800	1,61,023	5,37,406	1,49,592	5,58,541	4,76,217	18,82,779
For girls	593	2,103	11,986	14,682	92,667	4,572	3,527	10,559	1,36,468	2,47,793
Total	1,32,764	14,851	88,867	2,36,482	2,53,690	5,41,978	1,53,119	5,69,100	6,12,685	21,30,572
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	992	1,001	1,993	1,15,910	18,207	517	333	9,771	1,44,738
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	35,751	...	...	322	17,108	53,181
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	32,241	...	...	1,261	17,262	50,764
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	26,626	36,133	25,472	7,796	2,908	98,935
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	12,827	...	...	7,001	4,536	24,364
Industrial schools	...	225	6,843	7,068	635	...	...	...	10,463	11,098
Other schools	1,535	...	1,789	3,324	32,768	7,721	2,263	17,134	68,913	1,28,799
Total	1,535	1,217	9,633	12,385	2,56,758	62,061	28,252	33,847	1,30,961	5,11,879
Buildings	...	...	77	77	1,01,627	32,332	19,371	...	1,54,822	3,08,152
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	17,567	2,678	2,187	...	...	22,432
Total	...	...	77	77	1,19,194	35,010	21,558	...	1,54,822	3,30,584
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*k*) 1,79,109	12,580	1,91,689
Direction	...	...	...	...	53,540	...	...	...	...	53,540
Inspection	...	...	...	...	(*l*) 2,99,764	1,00,373	15,134	...	...	4,15,271
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	12,498	...	...	...	13,007	25,505
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	7,043	...	...	...	1,058	8,101
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	20,667	...	...	...	6,360	27,027
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	2,486	...	...	...	...	2,486
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*m*) 19,009	7,206	103	...	5,200	31,518
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	28,219	5,096	...	2,46,373	3,75,794	(*n*) 6,55,482
Total	...	...	...	...	4,43,226	1,12,675	15,237	4,25,482	4,13,999	14,10,619
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,58,435	23,816	1,58,203	4,40,454	(*o*) 18,79,734	7,74,688	2,63,999	23,76,705	21,41,960	74,37,086

(*k*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 26,679.
(*l*) Grants to Mappilla Inspecting Schoolmasters, Rs. 704.
(*m*) Government Scholarships in Medical Schools, Rs. 5,449. Excludes stipends paid to Burma and Madras-Burma pupils.
(*n*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,42,576, other sources Rs. 1,17,660, and total Rs. 2,60,236).
(*o*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 5,562; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,338; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. 30.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 11,67,859 + 1,16,388 + 4,94,523)		17,78,770
Add—Indirect charges—		
Direction	53,540	
Inspection	2,99,764	
Scholarships	41,703	
Miscellaneous	40,397	4,55,404
		22,34,174
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	1,72,750	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,28,130	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	5,562	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	1,301	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	71,640	
		3,79,692
Balance		18,54,482 as per Accountant-General's books.

(12a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1900–1901.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys — High schools, English	30,803	...	...	...	...	75,948	1,06,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English	4,221	...	...	...	...	...	4,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	35,024	...	...	...	...	75,948	1,10,972	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	877	...	...	...	...	2,162	3,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	877	...	...	...	...	2,162	3,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	12,099	...	...	...	..	2,329	14,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12,099	...	...	...	...	3,889	15,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000	...	...	...	...	81,999	1,29,999	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1900-1901—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English For boys	3,508	...	...	1,623	200	10,293	15,624	...	...	...	...	3,508	...	...	1,623	10,493	15,624
English For girls	...	...	...	630	...	2,972	3,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	2,972	3,602
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,508	...	...	2,253	200	13,265	19,226	...	...	...	...	3,508	...	...	2,253	13,465	19,226
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys High schools, English	16,653	...	91	29,160	2,696	39,810	88,410	...	...	...	...	47,456	...	91	29,160	1,18,454	1,95,161
For boys Middle schools, English	13,331	...	...	7,866	3,217	23,778	48,192	...	...	...	...	15,096	...	...	7,866	26,995	49,957
For girls High schools, English	18,944	...	...	33,671	1,783	62,133	1,16,531	...	...	...	...	18,944	...	...	33,671	63,916	1,16,531
For girls Middle schools, English	16,247	...	...	10,666	10,370	47,482	84,765	328	3,324	3,717	7,369	20,468	...	...	10,994	64,893	96,355
Total	65,175	...	91	81,363	18,066	1,73,203	3,37,898	328	3,324	3,717	7,369	1,01,964	...	91	81,691	2,74,258	4,58,004
Primary schools— For boys	435	..	...	123	208	2,023	2,789	...	...	...	...	435	...	...	123	2,231	2,789
For girls	2,385	...	...	2,014	1,017	5,866	11,282	...	...	...	...	2,385	...	...	2,014	6,883	11,282
Total	2,820	...	...	2,137	1,225	7,889	14,071	...	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	2,137	9,114	14,071
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	300	...	...	...	352	...	652	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	352	652
Other schools	3,863	...	...	8,234	667	1,690	14,454	...	...	...	...	4,740	...	...	8,234	4,519	17,493
Total	4,163	...	...	8,234	1,019	1,690	15,106	...	...	...	...	5,040	...	...	8,234	4,871	18,145
Buildings	6,500	...	...	...	...	90,548	97,048	...	...	...	...	6,500	...	...	...	90,548	97,048
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	...	...	...	...	1,772	...	...	...	...	1,772
Total	8,272	...	...	...	...	90,548	98,820	...	...	...	...	8,272	...	...	...	90,548	98,820
Scholarships	1,189	...	...	...	64	232	1,485	...	...	...	...	1,189	...	...	...	1,856	3,045
Miscellaneous	10,557	...	...	19,867	10,958	36,336	77,718	10,512	1,342	2,307	14,161	22,656	...	...	30,379	53,272	1,06,307
Total	11,746	...	...	19,867	11,022	36,568	79,203	10,512	1,342	2,307	14,161	23,845	...	...	30,379	55,128	1,09,352
Total expenditure on European schools	95,684	..	91	1,13,854	31,532	3,23,165	5,64,324	10,840	4,666	6,024	21,530	1,15,449	...	91	1,24,694	4,47,384	7,17,618

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1900–1901.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
				1			2			3			4			5					
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																					
For boys ...	Government ... English	12	2,235	489	...	489	731	...	731	278	...	278	693	...	693	44	...	44	2,235	...	2,235
	Government ... Vernacular	5	493	...	...	...	67	1	68	80	2	82	273	15	288	46	9	55	406	27	493
	Local Fund ... English	84	8,784	713	...	713	4,772	18	4,790	1,538	18	1,556	1,506	82	1,588	123	14	137	8,652	132	8,784
	Local Fund ... Vernacular	19	2,078	...	...	...	374	2	376	300	13	313	1,002	137	1,139	166	84	250	1,842	236	2,078
	Municipal ... English	24	4,445	1,463	...	1,463	2,402	4	2,406	231	2	233	315	28	343	...	...	...	4,411	34	4,445
	Municipal ... Vernacular	3	405	...	...	...	81	...	81	67	...	67	216	...	216	41	...	41	405	...	405
	Native States ... English	1	153	...	...	...	32	...	32	18	...	18	62	...	62	41	...	41	153	...	153
	Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... English	254	47,108	11,930	18	11,948	20,553	165	20,718	3,921	135	4,056	9,212	703	9,915	403	68	471	46,019	1,089	47,108
	Aided ... Vernacular	46	3,806	...	...	...	1,474	55	1,529	600	35	635	1,328	154	1,482	149	11	160	3,551	255	3,806
	Unaided ... English	55	8,624	2,794	...	2,794	4,445	7	4,452	477	6	483	815	33	848	44	3	47	8,575	49	8,624
	Unaided ... Vernacular	20	1,140	...	...	...	344	12	356	104	5	109	581	92	673	2	...	2	1,031	109	1,140
	Total ...	523	79,271	17,389	18	17,407	35,275	264	35,539	7,614	216	7,830	16,003	1,244	17,247	1,059	189	1,248	77,340	1,931	79,271
For girls ...	Government ... English	2	277	...	10	10	...	61	61	...	34	34	21	90	111	22	39	61	43	234	277
	Government ... Vernacular	47	5,061	...	...	...	...	344	344	...	352	352	40	3,625	3,665	5	695	700	45	5,016	5,061
	Local Fund ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ... Vernacular	1	212	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	17	17	...	180	180	...	...	...	...	212	212
	Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... English	60	6,086	19	390	409	80	1,650	1,730	72	714	786	760	2,284	3,044	46	71	117	977	5,109	6,086
	Aided ... Vernacular	93	8,963	...	9	9	11	1,340	1,351	30	934	964	215	5,726	5,941	11	687	698	267	8,696	8,963
	Unaided ... English	3	84	...	14	14	2	15	17	1	12	13	11	29	40	...	...	...	14	70	84
	Unaided ... Vernacular	3	172	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	25	25	...	82	82	...	43	43	...	172	172
	Total ...	209	20,855	19	423	442	93	3,447	3,540	103	2,088	2,191	1,047	12,016	13,063	84	1,535	1,619	1,346	19,509	20,855
	Total, Secondary schools ...	732	100,126	17,408	441	17,849	35,368	3,711	39,079	7,717	2,304	10,021	17,050	13,260	30,310	1,143	1,724	2,867	78,686	21,440	100,126
Primary schools—																					
For boys ...	Government ...	196	7,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	6	1,202	4,674	188	4,862	1,516	150	1,666	7,386	344	7,730
	Local Fund ...	2,232	103,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,314	533	10,847	68,589	11,117	79,706	9,031	3,467	12,498	87,934	15,117	103,051
	Municipal ...	277	16,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,112	36	2,148	12,305	1,082	13,387	1,013	129	1,142	15,430	1,247	16,677
	Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	11,008	329,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,213	764	20,977	254,907	24,895	279,802	24,146	4,960	29,106	299,266	30,619	329,885
	Unaided ...	5,770	125,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989	23	2,012	96,382	6,700	103,082	17,771	2,989	20,760	116,142	9,712	125,854
	Total ...	19,483	583,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,824	1,362	37,186	436,857	43,982	480,839	53,477	11,695	65,172	526,158	57,039	583,197
For girls ...	Government ...	103	6,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	327	329	161	4,373	4,534	16	1,365	1,381	179	6,065	6,244
	Local Fund ...	16	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	786	786	...	56	56	...	876	876
	Municipal ...	8	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	607	607	...	7	7	...	654	654
	Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	574	26,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	1,727	1,795	1,233	20,764	21,997	104	2,988	3,092	1,405	25,479	26,884
	Unaided ...	121	3,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	72	75	287	2,659	2,896	29	772	801	269	3,503	3,772
	Total ...	822	38,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	2,200	2,273	1,631	29,189	30,820	149	5,188	5,337	1,853	36,577	38,430
	Total, Primary schools ...	20,305	621,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,897	3,562	39,459	438,488	73,171	511,659	53,626	16,883	70,509	528,011	93,616	621,627
	Grand total ...	21,037	721,753	17,408	441	17,849	35,368	3,711	39,079	43,614	5,866	49,480	455,538	86,431	541,969	54,769	18,607	73,376	606,697	115,056	721,753

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1900-1901.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government (English)	1	281	20	...	20	88	...	88	41	...	41	132	...	132	...	...	...	281	...	281
For boys ... Municipal Board (English) ...	1	42	...	...	...	17	...	17	7	...	7	18	...	18	...	...	...	42	...	42
For boys ... Aided (English)	30	3,121	404	8	412	943	70	1,013	318	70	388	935	307	1,242	42	24	66	2,642	479	3,121
Total ...	32	3,444	424	8	432	1,048	70	1,118	366	70	436	1,085	307	1,392	42	24	66	2,965	479	3,444
For girls ... Government (English)	1	57	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	11	11	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	57	57
For girls ... Aided (English)	40	3,412	19	235	254	50	727	777	55	369	424	595	1,265	1,860	46	51	97	765	2,647	3,412
For girls ... Unaided (English)	2	70	...	...	...	2	15	17	1	12	13	11	29	40	...	...	...	14	56	70
Total ...	43	3,539	19	235	254	52	771	823	56	392	448	606	1,311	1,917	46	51	97	779	2,760	3,539
Total, Secondary schools ...	75	6,983	443	243	686	1,100	841	1,941	422	462	884	1,691	1,618	3,309	88	75	163	3,744	3,239	6,983
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	3	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	19	74	33	107	1	2	3	91	38	129
Total ...	3	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	19	74	33	107	1	2	3	91	38	129
For girls ... Aided	8	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	29	114	223	337	...	7	7	118	255	373
Total ...	8	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	29	114	223	337	...	7	7	118	255	373
Total, Primary schools ...	11	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	28	48	188	256	444	1	9	10	209	293	502
Grand total ...	86	7,485	443	243	686	1,100	841	1,941	442	490	932	1,879	1,874	3,753	89	84	173	3,953	3,532	7,485

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1900–1901.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	157	383	105	120	765
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	5	15	171	446	105	134	856
4. Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	157	354	94	64	669
4. Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. Arts	7	31	16	54	323	1,052	373	341	2,089
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	291	...	26	11	328
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	227	...	38	15	280
Medicine.									
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine *	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
5. First M.B. †	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29
5. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18
6. Preliminary Scientific ‡	1	...	...	1	35	...	...	...	35
7. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	101	...	...	...	104
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Practical					114	...	...	...	114
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	3	26	3	32	8	47	5	71	131
Upper Secondary Examination { Girls	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Matriculation Examination { Boys	25	28	72	125	704	2,987	1,632	1,860	7,183
Matriculation Examination { Girls	1	17	5	23	5	97	28	...	130
Lower Secondary Examination { Boys	122	336	97	555	1,587	4,061	2,133	3,096	§ 10,677
Lower Secondary Examination { Girls									
Upper Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination { Girls									
Lower Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination { Girls									
Public Service Certificate Examination. ‖ { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,300	24,278
Public Service Certificate Examination. ‖ { Vernacular									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Upper	6	3	3	12	460	101	35	...	596
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Lower	29	9	18	56	1,029	260	45	...	1,334
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Upper	1	5	...	6	108	147	...	...	255
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Lower	4	11	...	15	93	163	...	...	256
3. School of Arts Examination	26	23	6	55	770	146	60	429	1,405
4. Medical Examination	2	...	...	2	88	...	...	14	102
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	105	...	...	37	142
6. Industrial School Examination	5	9	1	15	83	207	1	48	339
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	30

* Final or Third M.B and C.M. examination according to the present curriculum.
† Second M.B and C.M. examination do. do.
‡ First M.B. and C.M. examination do. do.
§ Excludes pupil candidates, who, having already passed in certain subjects only, came up during the year for the remaining subject or subjects to complete the test.
‖ Primary examination.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1900–1901.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	19	19	1	2	16	...	...
92	218	45	39	394	6	27	354	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	189	47	33	354	12	20	312	1	...
131	279	77	52	539	10	37	485	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	435	166	101	868	9	69	774	15	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1900–1901.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys ... High schools	9	1,975	1,864	1,644	9,821	...	...	(a)38,818	74	96	48,809	...	...	373	373
For boys ... Middle schools English	75	6,809	6,631	5,768	22,341	9,418	...	79,769	510	856	1,13,394	...	...	2,482	11,900
For boys ... Middle schools Vernacular	19	2,078	2,086	1,766	2,076	9,152	...	5,420	...	4	16,652	...	...	1,269	10,421
For girls ... High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Middle schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	130
For girls ... Middle schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140
Total ...	103	10,862	10,581	9,178	34,738	18,570	...	1,24,007	584	956	1,78,855	...	...	4,394	22,964
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,232	103,051	101,718	86,245	40,690	3,13,599	...	93,448	...	780	4,48,517	...	...	2,23,807	5,37,406
For girls	16	876	848	661	1,073	3,797	...	98	...	18	4,986	...	...	775	4,572
Total ...	2,248	103,927	102,566	86,906	41,763	3,17,396	...	93,546	...	798	4,53,503	...	...	2,24,582	5,41,978
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	13	166	163	153	...	18,168	...	1	...	78	18,247	39	...	...	18,207
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	29	29	27	...	...	1,020	735	...	2,908	4,663	36,133	...	...	36,133
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2	229	208	181	4,159	6,221	1,200	162	...	10,058	21,800	...	...	1,500	7,721
Total ...	16	424	400	361	4,159	24,389	2,220	898	...	13,044	44,710	36,172	...	1,500	62,061

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,151	30,212	...	...	...	...	31,363	...	...	2,120	32,332
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	1,310	...	...	2,673	2,678
Total	...									...	...	...	2,461	30,212	...	...	...	...	32,673	...	...	4,798	35,010
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,373
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,838	7,050	...	...	...	703	9,591	120	...	36	7,206
																							5,096
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...									...	...	...	1,838	7,050	...	...	...	703	9,591	120	...	36	1,12,675
Grand Total	...									2,367	115,213	113,54	96,445	84,959	3,97,617	2,220	2,18,451	584	15,501	7,19,332	36,292	...	2,35,310	7,74,688

(*a*) Surplus fees to local boards Rs. 5,204.

		Rs.	Rs.
Note A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	... ...	7,74,688	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grants	... ...	84,959	
Do. do. on account of Inspecting Schoolmasters and Indigenous Schools	... ...	774	
Do. Municipal grants	... ...	2,220	
Do. Fees	... ...	2,18,451	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	... ...	16,085	
Do. General local fund receipts	... ...	1,311	
			10,98,488
Deduct—Cost of Medical schools met from fees and other sources	... ...	5,347	
Contributions to Medical schools	... ...	36,133	
Cost of Buildings met from Provincial grant	... ...	1,151	
Do. under Grant I	... ...	30,212	
			72,843
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement	... ...		10,25,645

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1900-1901—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. Arts colleges—English	3	138	149	130	4,604	1,727	...	10,703	...	43	17,077	...	...	...	1,727	1,727
Arts colleges—Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	138	149	130	4,604	1,727	...	10,703	...	43	17,077	...	...	...	1,727	1,727
School education, general. Secondary schools—For boys—High schools	15	3,527	3,352	2,964	17,305	...	...	(a)72,304	...	400	90,009	...	...	22,180	22,180	22,553
For boys—Middle schools—English	9	918	895	783	40	979	...	12,408	...	153	13,580	...	...	13,806	14,785	26,685
For boys—Middle schools—Vernacular	3	405	383	298	...	1,908	...	1,072	...	...	2,980	...	...	4,563	6,471	16,892
For girls—High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—Middle schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
For girls—Middle schools—Vernacular	1	212	212	172	460	574	...	34	...	...	1,068	...	...	96	670	810
Total	28	5,062	4,842	4,217	17,805	3,461	...	85,818	...	553	1,07,637	...	...	40,645	44,106	67,070
Primary schools—For boys	277	16,677	16,447	13,506	6,753	77,373	...	18,782	...	133	1,03,041	...	...	72,219	1,49,592	6,86,998
Primary schools—For girls	8	654	645	464	758	3,272	...	173	...	2	4,205	...	...	255	3,527	8,099
Total	285	17,331	17,092	13,970	7,511	80,645	...	18,955	...	135	1,07,246	...	...	72,474	1,53,119	6,95,097
School education, special. Schools for special instruction—Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	748	118	...	..	...	...	866	399	...	...	517	18,724
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,452	1,020	...	25,472	61,605
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2	59	59	35	140	763	...	20	...	61	984	300	1,200	...	2,263	9,984
Total	2	59	59	35	888	881	...	20	...	61	1,850	25,151	2,220	...	28,252	90,313

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,242	17,400	...	...	...	...	18,642	...	...	1,971	19,371	51,703
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	...	...	2,187	2,187	4,865
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,459	17,400	...	...	...	...	19,859	...	...	4,158	21,558	56,568
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,134	1,15,507
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	103	7,309
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,096
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	15,237	1,27,912
Grand Total ...	318	22,590	22,142	18,352	33,267	1,04,114	...	1,15,496	...	792	2,53,669	25,151	2,220	1,17,380	2,63,999	10,38,687		

(*a*) Surplus fees to municipal boards Rs. 8,095.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,63,999	
Miscellaneous charges	10,383	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	33,267	
Do. Fees	1,15,496	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	792	
		4,23,937
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	18,642	
Contributions to Medical schools	25,472	
Miscellaneous receipts	16,230	
		60,344
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statement	...	3,63,593

(8)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Boys and Girls in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1900–1901.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Boys.								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	5	354	...	56	108	173	17	...	...	...	5,845	* 5,845
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	9	563	9	2	249	275	28	7,210	...	35,697	16,677	59,584
4. Unaided	81	3,755	226	22	1,515	1,729	263	...	...	91,868	35,559	1,27,427
Total ...	95	4,672	235	80	1,872	2,177	308	7,210	...	1,27,565	58,081	1,92,856
For Girls.												
1. Managed by Government ...	1	57	...	...	29	28	...	12,099	...	2,329	...	14,428
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	227	...	...	63	164	...	3,567	...	13,108	7,692	24,367
4. Unaided	80	4,032	2	...	1,283	2,536	211	...	...	1,13,577	28,419	1,41,996
Total ...	86	4,316	2	...	1,375	2,728	211	15,666	...	1,29,014	36,111	1,80,791
Grand total ...	181	8,988	237	80	3,247	4,905	519	22,876	...	2,56,579	94,192	3,73,647

* Charges of the Lawrence Asylum (Male Branch) not furnished separately. They are, however, included under general charges in general table (4).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1900–1901.

Order—No. 686, Educational, dated 26th November 1901.

The Director's report is drawn up on the lines suggested by the Government of India but further compression was possible: in future this annual report should be confined to forty pages. The year under review was not characterised by any events of importance. Primary education, owing to distress and other causes, received a temporary check. In all other stages of education the statistics indicate improvement. The minor changes are enumerated in paragraph 2.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure amounted to 74·37 lakhs against 71·63 in the previous year. Towards this sum provincial funds contributed 18·80 against 19·68, local and municipal funds 10·25 against 10·06, fees 23·90 against 21·83 and private funds 21·42 against 20·06. The expenditure classed as direct came to 56·96 lakhs or 2·04 less than in 1899–1900, while on *direction* and *inspection*, on *building* and *special* purposes, and on similar objects classed as indirect, 17·41 lakhs or 4·78 more than in 1899–1900 were spent. These variations are to a great extent nominal: hostel charges, for instance, which used to be entered partly under direct and partly under indirect expenditure, are now wholly debited to the latter head. Of the total direct expenditure as much as 47·17 per cent. was devoted to primary, 28·17 to secondary, 15·67 to collegiate (arts and professional), and 8·99 to special education.

3 *General Statistics.*—On the 31st March 1901 there were 26,926 institutions of all grades and classes attended by 850,224 pupils, as compared with 27,450 with 862,991 on the corresponding date in 1900. The fall is attributed partly to the prevalence of distress and epidemics and partly to the inadequate payment of results grants; as however private unaided institutions showed an increase both in number and strength, the Governor in Council is disposed to think that the second of these causes must have been the most important factor in bringing about the result noticed. Of the pupils 722,151 were boys and 128,073 girls, forming respectively 25·3 and 4·3 per cent. of the population of school-going age against 25·7 and 4·4 per cent. in 1899–1900, the census figures of 1901 being employed in both cases.

4. *Boys' Education—Primary.*—Of the total number of boys under instruction, 655,750 or about 91 per cent. were in the primary stage and of these 553,921 were in institutions under public management, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 669,709 and 569,479. Taking schools under public management by themselves, the expenditure on such of them as imparted primary education alone was 18·83 lakhs and that on the primary departments of such as were intended for secondary education also 3·15 lakhs. Each pupil on an average paid a fee of 15 annas and 9 pies and cost the State and local boards together Rs. 1–8–0. The number of candidates for the Primary examination fell from 24,949 to 24,278, but the passes for complete certificates rose from 12,677 to 14,187. Only 11,978 appeared as pupil candidates against 13,213 in the previous year.

Secondary.—In institutions under public management there were 35,368 boys in the lower and 17,408 in the upper secondary stage as compared with 34,915 and 15,956 in 1899-1900. The total expenditure on the lower secondary departments was 7·36 and on the upper secondary departments 6·43 lakhs. The average fee paid by a pupil in a lower secondary school was Rs. 7-8-0 and the average cost to the State and local boards together on his account Rs. 3-9-0. The corresponding averages in upper secondary schools were Rs. 18-2-0 and Rs. 4-5-0. In future reports the average expenditure on a pupil in each stage should be given. For the lower secondary examination 9,941 candidates, amongst whom private candidates represented more than 30 per cent., appeared, and of these 2,918 passed for complete certificates. One hundred and thirty-two candidates presented themselves for the upper secondary examination and 17 passed against 74 and 9 respectively in the previous year, but the examination was not less unpopular than before. For the matriculation examination there was a further rise, from 6,494 to 7,313, in the number of candidates, but the percentage of success fell to 19·5—the lowest percentage during the past quinquennium.

Collegiate.—The strength of the Arts colleges rose from 2,817 to 3,279. Each student in a Government, board and aided college paid on an average a fee of Rs. 85, Rs. 71-13-0 and Rs. 65-5-0 respectively, as against Rs. 79-10-0, Rs. 73-14-0 and Rs. 50-3-0 in 1899-1900, and cost Government Rs. 242, Rs. 31 and Rs. 43, against Rs. 242, Rs. 39 and Rs. 40. The number of candidates (2,089) for the first examination in Arts remained almost the same as in the previous year, but the qualifications of the examinees were apparently superior as 868 passed against 674. In the English, vernacular and science divisions of the bachelor of Arts examination the percentages of success were 41·4, 80·6 and 51·5 respectively, against 43·8, 77 and 56·6. The rise in the second of these divisions is satisfactory.

5. *Female Education.*—Of the total number of girls under instruction, 116,258 were in institutions under public management, and of these 105,038 were in the lower and 5,866 in the upper primary stage. The lower secondary stage was reached by 3,711 against 3,696 in 1899-1900, the upper secondary by 441 against 425 and the collegiate by 32 against 20. The majority of the pupils in these stages were, as usual, either Europeans, East Indians, or Native Christians.

6. *Special Education.*—The strength on the 31st March 1901 of the colleges and schools for special education was 6,175, and of this number 1,678 were in training institutions and 3,530 in technical, industrial or art schools. The latter figure compares with 3,384 in 1899-1900. There was an increase in the number of candidates at the Government technical examinations.

7. *Musulmán Education.*—The total number of Musulmans under instruction declined from 105,951 to 101,537, but there were 73 in the collegiate stage against 70 in the previous year and 2,397 in the secondary stage against 2,193. Except in the language division of the bachelor of Arts examination the university results showed an improvement.

8. *Panchama Education.*—The Panchama pupils under instruction decreased from 52,097 to 51,198: all but 343 of them were in the primary stage. Very little has been done as yet in Salem, Vizagapatam, Madura, in the west coast districts and in a great part of the ceded districts, to improve this branch of education.

9. *Education of the Blind and Deaf Mutes.*—The three schools for the education of the blind and the two for deaf mutes in the Tinnevelly district continued to do excellent work. The school established by the Christian Association for the education of the blind has been brought under inspection.

10. *Hostels and Boarding-houses.*—The hostels and boarding-houses for boys increased from 92 to 95 in number, but are said to have lost considerably in strength; no explanation of this circumstance is offered. The total expenditure upon them was 1·93 lakh as against 2·95 lakhs in the previous year, but the former figure excludes the cost of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund for which no particulars were furnished by the principal. The hostels for girls fell from 91 to 86 in number, but gained slightly in strength; the expenditure on them rose from 1·70 to 1·81 lakh.

11. *Qualifications of Teachers.*—The training of teachers continued to receive careful attention, but if headmasters are excluded, one in four of the general teachers, employed in secondary, and over 56 per cent. of those in primary boys' schools, were still entirely unqualified under the educational rules. The percentage of similarly unqualified teachers in girls' schools was about 37.

12. The unsatisfactory feature in the record of the twelvemonth is the large decrease in the attendance of pupils at primary schools. The causes of this decrease have been indicated in paragraph 3 *supra* and responsibility for the lapse cannot be ascribed to the Educational department. Except in the above respect the results are generally satisfactory and substantial progress has been made in not a few directions.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. A. Trivett.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1902-1903.

VOLUME I.

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except

MADRAS:
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1903.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 23*rd October* 1903.

C. No. 7921 of 1903.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. G. H. STUART, M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the year 1902-1903.

Events of the period.

2. In paragraph 2 of last year's report reference was made to the various improvements suggested by the Simla Conference and approved by the Government of India. Steps were taken during the current year to carry out such of these as were immediately feasible, or to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the carrying out of others that need some time to effect :—

(i) A Deputy Director of Public Instruction was appointed, but Mr. E. W. Middlemast, who was selected to fill the place, was not able to enter on his duties till after the close of the year.

(ii) The inspecting agency has been strengthened by the appointment of three Assistant Inspectresses, and of an Inspector of European and Training schools.

(iii) The idea of establishing Government model primary schools in backward or neglected localities has been abandoned, but measures have been taken to improve the Government Girls' schools which are almost all of the primary grade. The proposals for reorganising the Girls' schools in the Central Circle have received the approval of Government; those relating to the Northern and Southern Circles have yet to be submitted. The object of this reorganisation is to improve the equipment of the schools and the salaries of the teachers with a view to attract teachers of higher qualifications. Fifteen schools have been taken over from local boards.

(iv) Little has been done yet towards the remodelling of training schools, but the subject was fully considered at a Conference held this year and a scheme is now being prepared which it is hoped may be introduced at the beginning of 1904.

(v) The curricula for primary schools are being revised and will be submitted for approval as soon as the revision is complete.

(vi) Separate scholarships for Europeans in institutions for general and professional education have been established, but the approved scheme is likely to be modified in connection with the contemplated introduction of a special Code for European schools.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

(vii) Final orders of the Government of India have not yet been received on the question of the reduction of public examinations; there has been no change therefore in the system of public school examinations in the Presidency.

(viii) The schemes for the appointment of additional assistant and sub-assistant inspectors and for the improvement of the Provincial Service do not appear to have yet received the approval of the Secretary of State.

3. *The Madras Educational Rules.*—The following are the most important of the changes made in the Educational Rules :—

(i) With a view to prevent the opening of adventure schools in localities where the educational needs are already provided for by the existing schools, a new clause has been inserted in Article 1, Chapter II of the Educational Rules to the effect that in granting recognition the needs of a locality shall be taken into consideration—*vide* G.O., No. 387, Educational, dated 5th July 1902.

(ii) As the power of sanctioning stipends, leave, etc., in training schools has been delegated to the Inspectors and heads of colleges, the several articles of Chapter VI of the Educational Rules have been modified—*vide* G.O., No. 667, Educational, dated 29th October 1902.

(iii) The list of backward localities has been revised with special reference to the state of female education as distinguished from that of male education—*vide* G.O., No. 636, Educational, dated 14th October 1902.

4. *The Grant-in-Aid Code.*—The following are the most important of the changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code that have been sanctioned by Government during the year :—

(i) The Conference of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors under the presidency of the Assistant Inspector of Schools of each division, which used to be held in February of each year for the fixing of assignments to results schools was done away with.

(ii) Managers of aided schools were permitted to utilize the surplus of one school to meet the deficit in another.

(iii) The number of optional subjects to be brought up by pupils of results schools for the grant examination was limited to *three*.

(iv) Payment of fixed grants to schools admitted to aid on the fixed grant system in the middle of the period of three years has been limited to the unexpired portion of the period, it having been ruled that admission to aid on this system shall be made once every three years.

(v) The system of individual merit grants was abolished during the year, and a new system of lump merit grant equal to 10 per cent. of the earnings in the compulsory subject, and in each optional subject, was introduced in its stead.

(vi) Applications for building and furniture grants, etc., were required to be submitted by a specified date, and the order sanctioning such grants now remains in force for a specified period only.

Working of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

5. The most important event of the year to be recorded in connection with the working of the Grant-in-Aid Code was the payment of results earnings from *provincial* funds in full to all schools under private management and the susidizing of local boards and municipalities from provincial funds to enable them to pay in full the results earnings of schools aided from local and municipal funds.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General statistics of institutions and scholars.

6. The following table compares the number of institutions of all grades and the number of scholars in each class of institutions at the close of each year for the past two years, the figures relating to scholars in secondary schools including the number of pupils in the primary departments of such schools :—

Classes of institutions.	1901-1902.			1902-1903.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
Public institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges { for men	37	3,769	3,221	37	4,321	3,855
Arts colleges { for women	3	10	10	3	17	11
Professional colleges	6	728	650	6	750	684
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	157	45,643	42,847	161	48,067	44,903
Lower secondary { English	280	28,871	27,261	289	31,087	29,138
Lower secondary { Vernacular	101	8,980	8,571	106	9,578	9,169
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	21	2,451	2,372	22	2,729	2,566
Upper secondary { Vernacular	4	462	456	3	333	345
Lower secondary { English	40	3,677	3,693	39	3,604	3,483
Lower secondary { Vernacular	132	13,347	12,898	127	13,723	13,220
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	4,755	229,233	223,334	4,724	237,662	230,159
For boys { Lower primary	14,338	359,393	347,690	13,913	357,436	342,244
For girls { Upper primary	402	26,370	25,491	419	27,798	26,477
For girls { Lower primary	380	12,555	11,972	350	12,085	11,625
School education, special—						
Training schools { for masters	59	1,198	1,151	57	1,326	1,208
Training schools { for mistresses	18	331	326	18	335	322
Other special schools { for boys	47	3,138	3,134	51	3,174	3,133
Other special schools { for girls	12	472	450	12	488	450
Total public institutions	20,792	740,628	715,527	20,337	754,513	722,992
Private institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian (for boys)	45	2,565	2,439	40	2,704	2,569
Sanskrit (for boys)	181	2,612	2,614	200	3,029	2,972
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only or mainly { for boys	4,356	84,187	80,138	4,707	93,840	89,157
A vernacular only or mainly { for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Quran { for boys	963	28,935	27,434	982	29,940	28,480
The Quran { for girls	58	1,245	1,215	63	1,301	1,295
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	96	1,469	1,466	5	60	60
Total private institutions	5,699	121,013	115,306	5,997	130,874	124,533
Grand total	26,491	861,641	830,833	26,334	885,387	847,525

There was a further fall of 2·19 per cent. in the number of public institutions, but this was compensated by an increase of 1·9 per cent. in their strength, showing a gain of 13,885 pupils during the year, although there was a loss of 455 schools. These variations are similar to those recorded last year and are due to the same causes. The fall in the number of institutions was chiefly under lower primary schools. Private institutions rose in number by 5·2 per cent. and in strength by 8·1 per cent.

Institutions and scholars by districts and district groups.

7. In all the district groups there was an increase in the number of scholars except in the Ceded districts which lost over 6,000. In this group, as also in the Northern Circars and West Coast districts, there was a fall in the number of schools. The largest advance in schools was made by Kistna and in scholars by Malabar, while the greatest decline both in schools and scholars was shown by Bellary, and was undoubtedly due to the prevalence of plague.

Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

8. The number of arts and professional colleges was the same as in the previous year, viz., 40 and six, respectively; but there were 559 more students in the former and 22 more in the latter. Taking public and private institutions together, secondary schools for boys increased slightly in number, while in primary schools there was a small decline. As regards their strength, however, it is satisfactory to observe that there was an increase of 16,397 pupils in primary schools against 9,379 last

GENERAL STATISTICS.

year, of 1,364 in upper secondary schools against 1,199 and of 3,754 in lower secondary against 1,169. In all these schools the advance in strength was thus greater than was made last year. In the case of girls' schools there was a fall in the number of schools of both secondary and primary grades, but there was an advance in their strength, there being on the 31st March last 54, 82 and 1,330 more pupils in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages than there were in the previous year, the gain in primary pupils more than compensating the loss of 421 pupils sustained in 1901–1902.

Considering public institutions alone there was an advance in the number of pupils in all stages of instruction, the increases being 559, 1,431, 3,266, 2,315 and 6,108 in the collegiate upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary stages, respectively; the total strength on the 31st March being 748,440, an increase of 1·9 per cent. on the number for the previous year. The figures for the primary stage show a decline in the number of pupils not reading printed books accompanied by a large increase in those reading such books.

Of the total number of scholars at the close of the year ·6 per cent. were in the collegiate stage, 2·7 per. cent. were in the upper secondary, 5·8 in the lower secondary, 7·4 in the upper primary and 83·5 in the lower primary stage. There were thus 16·5 per cent. beyond the lower primary stage, an advance on the 15·8 per cent. of last year.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

9. Of the whole number of institutions 3,065 with 170,331 pupils were under public management and 23,269 with 715,056 pupils under private management. There was a loss of schools under all heads except unaided public and indigenous private institutions, but there was an increase in pupils except in the school in the Sandur State. Schools under Government decreased by 36 owing chiefly to the transfer of schools in the Gódávari agency to board management. The largest attendance was in aided schools which provided for the education of nearly half the number of pupils under instruction.

Education in relation to population.

10. The number of male scholars in public institutions rose from 21·8 to 22·4 per cent. of the population of school age and the number of female scholars from 4·0 to 4·1 per cent. In all institutions, public and private, 26·6 per cent. of the male and 4·6 per cent. of the female population of school age were at school against 25·9 and 4·5 per cent. in 1901–1902. The percentage of total scholars to total school age population rose from 15·0 to 15·4. From map I appended to this report showing the relative progress of school attendance in the various district groups it will be seen that all the groups except the ceded districts showed a slight advance in the percentage of scholars to population of school age, and that the inland districts were still the lowest in the list.

The percentages of male scholars in the districts ranged from 12·9 to 87·2 and that of females from 1·6 to 30·3.

Scholars according to the classes of the community.

11. Of the main classes of the community, male European pupils, Muhammadan females, and Panchamas both male and female, declined in numbers during the year. There was a fall also under aborigines of both sexes. Native Christians and Hindus, both Brahman and non-Brahman, made a satisfactory advance. Judging from the number of pupils at each stage of instruction out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the five main sections of the population, as given in table 10, it will be observed that the education of Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus does not proceed rapidly after the primary stage. Native Christians are slightly better in this respect, and a fair proportion of those who enter on the lower secondary stage pass on to the collegiate. This is true also of Europeans, while in the case of Brahmans the advance is fair throughout.

Scholars according to wealth.

12. The richer, middle and poorer classes were represented respectively by ·9, 19·3 and 79·8 per cent. of the total number of pupils against ·8, 19·1 and 80·1. The increase that took place in pupils during the year was shared by all three classes, their numbers rising, respectively, by 9·3, 4·0 and 2·4 per cent., but on the whole as the figures

above indicate there was relatively a slight fall in the percentage of the poorer classes and a slight increase in those of the other two classes. In arts colleges the percentage of the poorer classes to the total number was for males 19 and for females 14·6 against 19·8 and 6·2, while in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages it was 35·6 and 49·8 for males and 25·6 and 56 for females. These figures show a slight falling off for males and a slight increase for females.

Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

13. About 41·8 per cent. of the scholars belonged to the landholding class, 22·5 per cent. to coolies, 13·2 per cent. to traders, 12·2 per cent. to officials and petty officials, and 7·5 per cent. to artisans, the remaining 2·8 per cent. being either mendicants or "others". As in the previous year over 90 per cent. of the male pupils in the collegiate and upper secondary stages of instruction belonged to the landholding, trading or official classes.

Scholars according to languages studied.

14. Of the total number of boys and girls in public institutions 20 and 10 per cent. respectively were reading English against 18 and 9 per cent. in the previous year. In private institutions the number of boys reading English rose from 226 to 317, but there were no girls against ten in the previous year. Similarly in the number studying classical or foreign languages there was an increase of 6 per cent. Arabic and Sanskrit were the languages most largely studied. The number of pupils studying French showed a decrease, while there was a rise in the number of girls reading Latin, and there were 112 girls reading Persian against none in the previous year. The statistics for the vernacular languages show a decline in the number of boys reading Canarese both in public and private institutions, and in the number of boys reading Uriya and of boys and girls reading Hindustani in public institutions, and a general increase under the other languages.

Scholars unprotected from small-pox.

15. The number of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 13,338 and 3,447 to 11,327 and 3,099, respectively.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

16. On the 31st March last there were 2,917 schools with 207,992 scholars in municipal areas, and 23,417 schools with 677,395 scholars in non-municipal areas against 2,913 schools with 197,841 scholars and 23,578 schools with 663,800 scholars on the corresponding date in the previous year. These figures show an increase of four schools and 10,151 scholars in the former case and a decrease of 161 schools and an increase of 13,595 scholars in the latter. The percentages of increase in the number of scholars were 5·1 in municipal areas and 2·0 in non-municipal areas. Of the total number of schools and scholars 11·1 and 23·5 per cent. respectively belonged to municipal towns against 11·0 and 23·0 per cent. in 1901–1902. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school age were 92·0 and 23·4 against 86·9 and 22·8 in 1901–1902. The number of municipalities in which the percentage of children under instruction to the total population of school age exceeded 100 was 25 against 16 in the previous year.

General statistics of receipts and charges.

17. The total expenditure on education for the year under report, direct and indirect, from all sources, including the figures relating to indigenous and private institutions, amounted to Rs. 87,74,041 against Rs. 79,32,188. From the marginal summary which gives the expenditure from different sources during the past two years, it will be seen that the total expenditure increased by Rs. 8,41,853 or 10·6 per cent. There was an increase in the expenditure from all sources, but that under provincial funds was the largest, viz., Rs. 4,94,721, which is nearly 60 per cent. of the total increase. This large increase was, as will be explained later on, chiefly due to payment of results earnings in full to all results schools aided from public funds.

	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	21,24,402	26,19,123
Local	7,58,228	8,87,042
Municipal	2,51,954	2,53,193
Fees	25,13,575	26,95,357
Other sources	22,84,029	23,19,326
Total ...	79,32,188	87,74,041

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The total direct expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 63,65,032 or nearly 497 thousand rupees more than in the previous year. The increase under provincial, local and municipal funds amounted to 341 thousand, 136 thousand and four thousand rupees, respectively, while that under fees was 144 thousand rupees. The income from other sources fell by 128 thousand rupees. Taking the different classes and grades of institutions it will be observed that arts colleges cost 33 thousand, professional colleges 20 thousand, secondary schools 94 thousand, primary schools 324 thousand and training and other special schools 25 thousand more than in the previous year. The large increase under primary schools was due to the payment of results earnings in full during the year from provincial, local and municipal funds. The total indirect expenditure for the year was Rs. 24,09,009 or 345 thousand rupees more than in the year 1901–1902, to which increase the university, direction and inspection, building and special grants, and miscellaneous items contributed nine, 20, 150 and 170 thousand rupees, while the expenditure on scholarships fell by five thousand rupees.

If surplus fees and the expenditure on indigenous and private schools be left out of account, expenditure will be found to be Rs. 84,81,460 against Rs. 76,61,012 in 1901–1902. Over 57 per cent. of the total expenditure related to secondary and primary education. The percentage of expenditure met from provincial, local and municipal funds, from fees and from private funds, respectively, was 31·15, 10·54, 3·12, 29·38 and 25·81. These figures show an increase of 3·3 per cent. in the proportion of the expenditure met from provincial funds with slight variations under other heads.

Provincial receipts and charges.

18. Including the figures relating to the college and school departments, of the Medical College, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,47,494 and the charges to Rs. 30,28,877 against Rs. 2,83,859 and Rs. 23,53,150 in 1901–1902.

The budget grant for the year under 22. Education was Rs. 27,22,000. Subtracting from this the sum of Rs. 68,300 resumed by Government and also the sum of Rs. 51,000 transferred to the Public Works Department under G.O., No. 773, Financial, dated 2nd October 1902, and adding Rs. 25,000 specially sanctioned in G.Os., No. 692, Financial, dated 8th September 1902, and No. 554, Financial, dated 21st July 1902, for the School of Arts for the Delhi durbar exhibition, the altered grant for the year is Rs. 26,27,700.

The expenditure proper of the department was Rs. 25,98,055 or Rs. 29,645 less than the altered grant. This amount, which agrees with the Accountant-General's final statement, is obtained by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 30,28,877, the sum of Rs. 1,84,817 spent on the Medical College which is not debited to 22. Education, and also the sum of Rs. 2,46,005 spent by the Public Works Department on Government educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 27,81,383, of which Rs. 1,51,675 represents the net cost of the Medical College including stipends, and Rs. 2,46,005 the outlay on Government educational buildings. The net expenditure proper of the department was thus Rs. 23,83,703, which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure *less* Rs. 2,450, the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training school endowments, credited by the Accountant-General to a different major head.

Column 34 of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 26,42,109. If to this sum be added a sum of Rs. 2,16,916 (made up of Rs. 25,230 subsidy to municipal boards, Rs. 1,75,798 subsidy to local boards, and Rs. 15,888 contribution to the District Board, Gódávari, for the upkeep of Agency schools) and if from the total sum is deducted a sum of Rs. 4,75,322 (Rs. 1,51,675 the net cost of the Medical College and school including stipends + Rs. 50,160 grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, + Rs. 2,46,005, Public Works expenditure + Rs. 4,496 grants to orphanages not paid through the department + Rs. 22,986, surplus fees of the Law College), the balance will agree with the figure given above, viz., Rs. 23,83,703.

Local fund operations.

19. Schools under the management of local boards fell in number from 2,376 to 2,375, but advanced in strength from 1,18,068 to 1,20,905. The expenditure from local funds on education rose from Rs. 7,62,702 to Rs. 8,94,433. This includes the sum of Rs. 1,75,798 paid as subsidy from provincial funds. Further particulars are given in general table 7.

Municipal operations.

20. The number of institutions under the management of municipal bodies fell from 316 to 306, but their strength rose from 22,977 to 23,470. The expenditure on education from municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,57,816 to Rs. 2,64,454. This includes the sum of Rs. 25,230 paid as subsidy from provincial funds. Further particulars will be found in general table 7.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

21. Distributing the direct expenditure on education during the year among the different classes of institutions, it is observed that Government institutions excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, cost Rs. 10,28,667, board institutions Rs. 10,15,581, institutions in Native States Rs. 1,282, aided institutions Rs. 37,28,112 and unaided institutions Rs. 5,08,292. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the above figures show an increase of expenditure in all classes of institutions. The expenditure from provincial, local and municipal funds on secondary and primary schools for boys and girls during the year amounted to Rs. 8,44,707, Rs. 7,18,551 and Rs. 2,27,837, respectively, against Rs. 6,33,821, Rs. 5,54,657 and Rs. 1,98,499 in the previous year. There was an increase in the expenditure from every source of public revenues, which was due to payment of full earnings to results schools.

The total expenditure from public funds on the secondary education of boys rose from Rs. 1,88,319 to Rs. 2,41,533 and that on primary education from Rs. 9,43,703 to Rs. 12,39,376. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools for boys rose from 83·4 per cent. to 83·7 per cent.

Average cost of education.

22. The average cost of education per head of population rose from As. 3–3 to As. 3–8 and the cost to public funds from As. 1–3 to As. 1–7.

The percentage of expenditure met from public funds rose from 39·5 to 42·85.

The average cost per student in Government arts colleges rose from Rs. 287–4–3 to Rs. 292–12–7; in arts colleges maintained by local or municipal boards it fell from Rs. 108–8–5 to Rs. 89–7–11, and in aided arts colleges also it fell from Rs. 168–8–0 to Rs. 142–7–0. In secondary schools for boys, the cost per pupil rose from Rs. 21–9–4 to Rs. 26–4–1 in Government schools and showed a small increase also in aided schools, but fell slightly in board schools, while in primary schools for boys it rose in all classes of schools, notably in Government schools. The average monthly cost per pupil in Government primary schools was As. 13–1, in board primary schools As. 7 and in aided primary schools As. 5–4, the corresponding figures for the previous year being As. 10–6, As. 6–3 and As. 4–6.

School fees.

23. The average number on the rolls of all classes of institutions rose from 830,833 to 847,525 and consequently the fee income also rose from Rs. 22,25,231 to Rs. 23,79,625 or by Rs. 1,54,394, the increase in the previous year being Rs. 1,18,133.

The fee collections in Government, board and aided institutions of all grades for the general education of boys amounted to Rs. 88,891, Rs. 3,86,636 and Rs. 12,70,805, showing an improvement in the fee income in all classes of institutions except Government secondary and primary schools, aided primary schools and unaided upper secondary schools.

In first-grade aided colleges for men, the average number of students rose from 1,480 to 1,754 and the fee income from Rs. 1,04,217 to Rs. 1,18,441, while in second-grade aided colleges the average number rose from 662 to 926 and the fee income rose from Rs. 40,407 to Rs. 49,897.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

24. The proportion of the fee income to the total expenditure on education remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 36 per cent. In Government, board and aided institutions, 18, 38 and 36 per cent. of the charges were met from fees, against 17, 39 and 37 per cent. in the previous year.

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

25. The total expenditure on scholarships from public funds fell from Rs. 72,519 to Rs. 67,631 and the expenditure from private funds also fell from Rs. 25,785 to Rs. 25,662, the decrease under public funds being confined to special and primary schools. Particulars of scholarships for the different classes of institutions will be furnished in the chapters that follow.

Scholarships.

26. Owing to the payment of results earnings in full, the grants-in-aid paid during the year rose from Rs. 10,39,661 to Rs. 17,12,623. Details as to the grants paid from the different funds are given below :—

Grants-in-aid.

A.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

The total budget allotment for the year under grants-in-aid including the grants for the payment of the net cost of municipal high schools at Kurnool and Cuddapah and those under "adjusting heads" was Rs. 11,94,700, of which Rs. 11,94,491 were actually expended. Of this expenditure, Rs. 8,10,440 were paid to schools under private management, Rs. 3,23,127 to local board schools and Rs. 60,924 to municipal schools, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 5,60,520, Rs. 96,046, and Rs. 28,677. The grants paid to schools under private management showed an increase under every head, except scholarship and special grants, the increase under salary, building and results grants being most marked. Full particulars regarding payment to each class of schools will be found in the separate volume of statistics.

B.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Including the subsidy of Rs. 1,75,798 for payment of results earnings in full, local boards paid during the year a sum of Rs. 3,74,189 as grants-in-aid to schools under private management against Rs. 2,37,275 in the previous year. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the expenditure showed an increase under fixed and results grants and other grants, while there was a slight fall in salary and rent grants.

C.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The amount of grants-in-aid paid from municipal funds during the year to institutions under private management rose from Rs. 1,17,143 to Rs. 1,43,943 with the aid of a provincial subsidy amounting to Rs. 25,230.

27. Out of 3,924 mission schools, 2,957 were aided and 967 unaided, the corresponding figures for non-mission schools being 13,348, 7,975 and 5,373. These figures show that there was an increase in the number of mission unaided schools, and a slight decrease in the number of mission aided schools, while the number of non-mission aided schools fell by over 700, and the number of unaided schools rose by 150.

Proportion of aided schools to unaided schools under mission and non-mission management.

28. The year under report was the beginning of the second period of three years for which lower secondary and primary schools in the permanent section were admitted to aid on the fixed grant system. The number of schools admitted to aid on this system during the year was 1,678 for boys and 299 for girls against 1,860 and 289 in the previous year, the decrease in the former case being due to the transfer of some of the schools from the permanent to the temporary section of the general school list. The amount of fixed grants paid during the year from provincial, local and municipal funds was Rs. 2,36,075, Rs. 46,907 and Rs. 60,895, respectively, against an assignment of Rs. 1,48,180, Rs. 33,060 and Rs. 53,360 in the previous year.

Working of the fixed grant system.

29. The number of schools registered for aid on the results grant system during the year was 12,584 for boys and 428 for girls against 14,158 and 531 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the exclusion from aid of all new schools that did not fulfil the conditions of recognition. Of the schools admitted to aid 11,120 boys' schools and 391 girls' schools were examined against 12,026 and 459 in 1901–1902. The total earnings of boys' schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 6,36,684 and those of girls' schools to Rs. 42,016 against Rs. 6,69,622 and Rs. 47,212 in the previous year. Full earnings up to the limit of the net cost were paid during the year and so the total amount paid to boys' schools was Rs. 5,28,351, and that paid to girls' schools Rs. 40,518, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 3,23,351 and Rs. 31,235.

Working of the results grant system.

30. The distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts does not show any striking variations except in regard to the Northern Circars. The four districts comprising this division got 18·92 per cent. of the total grants against 11·79 per cent. in the previous year. As usual Madras absorbed the highest percentage, viz., 17·46, which was 5·53 less than in the previous year. Cuddapah received the lowest percentage, *i.e.*, 1·32.

Distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

31. I was in charge of the department throughout the year. In August and September 1902 I inspected some of the institutions at Coimbatore and Ootacamund. In February last I accompanied the Director-General of Education as far as Tinnevelly, and in March last I went on a short tour in the South Arcot district.

Direction.

Towards the close of the year the appointment of Deputy Director of Public Instruction was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but the officer appointed entered on his duties only in July last.

32. The agency of Inspectors was strengthened towards the close of the year by the appointment of an Inspector for European and training schools, whose office has, however, not yet been formed. The Central circle changed hands twice during the year, on the first occasion when Mr. Marsden proceeded on privilege leave for three months from 1st May 1902 Mr. E. H. Elliot, B.A., of the Presidency College acting for him, and on the second occasion in March 1903 when, on the retirement of Mr. Marsden from the service, Mr. T. T. Logan was appointed to act in the circle. During the employment of Mr. Logan in the Central circle towards the close of the year, Mr. C. W. Moss, B.A., of the Central High School, Mercara, acted in the Western circle. M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar continued in charge of the Southern circle until October 1902 when Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rao, the permanent incumbent, resumed charge. As on relief from the Southern circle M.R.Ry. Raghunathachariyar proceeded on leave for a year, M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai was in uninterrupted charge of the Northern circle during the year. These officers examined on the whole 344 institutions, including 29 arts colleges, 109 upper secondary schools, 56 lower secondary schools, 118 primary schools and 32 special schools, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 508, 29, 114, 57, 267 and 41. The difference was thus chiefly in respect of primary and special schools and was chiefly due to the fact that the acting incumbent in the Northern circle examined a large number of primary schools in municipalities in the months of May and June, and also to the transfer of some schools to the Inspector of Technical schools. M.R.Ry. Williams Pillai examined the largest number of institutions and the officers in charge of the Southern circle again the least, while Mr. Logan spent the largest number of days on circuit. The Inspector of Technical schools examined 18 schools and spent 41 days on circuit.

Inspectors.

33. Miss Gow, Miss Carr and Miss Arnold continued to be in charge of the Northern, Central and Southern circles, respectively, throughout the year, and on the retirement of Mrs. Brander on the

Inspectresses.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

expiry of her furlough in February last the above officers were confirmed in their respective acting appointments and grades. These officers examined on the whole 300 institutions consisting of 3 arts colleges, 25 upper secondary schools, 126 lower secondary schools, 125 primary schools and 21 special schools. Miss Carr examined the largest number of institutions and Miss Arnold spent the largest number of days on circuit. By the retirement of Mrs. Brander the department has lost the services of one of its best and most valued officers. As the first Superintendent of the Presidency Training school for Mistresses, and as the first Inspectress and later on as Senior Inspectress of Girls' schools, she has played an important part in the development of female education in the Presidency.

Assistant Inspectors.

34. Of the nine Assistant Inspectors' divisions five changed hands during the year for short periods owing chiefly to the absence of the officers on privilege leave. The average number of schools examined by these officers fell further from 181 to 168, but the average number of pupils examined by them for grants rose from 8,834 to 9,017, while the corresponding figures relating to the examination of schools for improvement were 66 and 3,248, against 62 and 2,859 in the previous year. The fall in the number of schools examined for grant is due to the transfer of some schools from the results to the fixed grant list and to the closing of ephemeral results schools.

Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' schools.

35. The female inspecting agency was strengthened during the year by the creation of a new class of officers called Assistant Inspectresses, one for each Inspectress's circle, and their offices were formed in October 1902. As a consequence the work of the female inspecting officers was redistributed. The three Assistant Inspectresses examined 128 schools and 7,230 pupils for grant, and 13 schools and 802 pupils for improvement.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

36. The average number of schools examined for grant by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Hindu boys' schools fell further from 244 to 212, and the average number of days spent on circuit from 205 to 198, while there was an advance from 41 to 44 in the average number of schools examined for improvement. As in the previous year the largest number of schools examined for grant was in the Ganjám-Vizagapatam division and the largest number of pupils in the West Coast division. The work of the Sub-Assistants for Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was on the whole fair.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

37. Of the six girls' ranges, three were under female and the rest under male Sub-Assistants. On an average each Sub-Assistant examined 129 schools and spent 175 days on circuit, against 154 schools and 193 days in the previous year. This decrease is due to the appointment of Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' schools who relieved the Sub-Assistants of a part of their work.

Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools.

38. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined four schools for grant and 42 for improvement and spent 60 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work.

Supervisors of primary schools.

39. There were in all 261 supervisors, seven paid from provincial funds,—one directly, four through the Taluk Board, Bhadráchalam, Gódávari, and two through the District Board, Malabar,—54 from municipal and 200 from local funds. The increase of five in the total number of supervisors is due to the employment of four officers under the newly constituted Taluk Board of Bhadráchalam and to the creation of a new sub-range in the Kistna district. Twenty-four of them were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans or Mappillas. Of the whole number, 172, or six more than in the previous year, were trained men, the rest being untrained. There was also some improvement in the general educational qualifications of these officers, the number who had passed the Matriculation or other examinations of a higher standard having increased from 182 to 195. These officers visited

3,014 villages without schools, started 1,680 new schools, and brought 1,414 unaided schools to the aided list and 2,170 private schools under inspection.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

40. There were four superintendents of hill schools, two in Ganjám and two in Vizagapatam, against six in the previous year, the decrease being due to the transfer of the two superintendents in Gódávari to the service of the Taluk Board, Bhadráchalam, with effect from 1st April 1902. One additional superintendent of hill schools has been sanctioned since the close of the year for each of the districts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam with a view to equalise the work of the superintendents. These officers visited 166 villages without schools, started nine new schools, and brought 20 unaided schools to the aided list and three private schools under inspection.

Sub-Assistants' Test.

41. For the examination held in April 1902 eight candidates appeared, and four passed, all in the second class.

Cost of direction and inspection.

42. The total expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year was Rs. 4,95,882 against Rs. 4,75,162 in 1901–1902. The proportion of the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management being deducted, was 13·2 per cent. during the year against 15·2 per cent. in the year preceding.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

University degrees.

43. At the convocations held in May 1902 and in March 1903, 676 candidates were admitted to degrees against 662 of the previous year.

University by-laws.

44. The curriculum in history for the B.A. degree examination was revised. The principal alteration was the introduction of a more modern syllabus in political science.

University affiliation.

45. The Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Sacred Heart College, Bangalore, both for women, were affiliated as second-grade colleges.

University examinations.

46. The number of candidates for the M.A. degree examination was 24, a figure somewhat larger than that of 1901–1902, though under the average. Only eight passed, one each in mathematics, zoology, mental and moral science, English, and Sanskrit, and three in history. Of these, seven were placed in the third class and one in the first class.

The number of candidates presented for the B.A. degree examination showed an increase in all three divisions, as was to be expected from the large number in the senior B.A. classes of 1902. As usual, the number who appeared for the second language division was much smaller than in the case of the other two divisions. This circumstance is due to the ordinary high percentage of success in the second language division, the great majority of candidates succeeding in their first attempt.

In the English language division the percentage of success was 60·9 against 53·2 in the previous year; five women appeared, of whom all passed. In the second language division the percentage of passes remained substantially the same as in 1901–1902, viz., 83. There were four women candidates, of whom three passed. Eleven languages are comprised in this division, but the great majority of candidates take either Sanskrit or one of the four Dravidian vernaculars, the number examined in the six other languages being very small. The percentage of success in Sanskrit was 68·3, while in the four Dravidian languages it was as high as 89·8. In the science division the percentage of success was 51·4 against 54·8 in the previous year. There were four women candidates, of whom one passed.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Of the 915 candidates examined in this division, 451 appeared for mathematics, physical science, or natural science and 464 for mental and moral science or history, the percentages of success in the two groups being 47·7 and 55.

The number of candidates who appeared for all three divisions simultaneously was 537, of whom 237 passed. Of 529 candidates who had previously passed one or two divisions of the examination, 247 completed the test. Thus 484 candidates qualified for diplomas during the year, of whom more than half passed the degree examination on what the Universities' Commission have described as the "Compartment" system.

The number of candidates who appeared for the First examination in Arts was 1,878, a slight decrease on the number of the preceding year. The percentage of passes fell from 38·6 to 37·5. The number of women candidates was 31, and 13 passed.

Cost of the University.

47. The receipts of the University from fees, interest on securities, and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 2,42,444, and the expenditure on account of remuneration to examiners, salaries and establishment, and miscellaneous items was Rs. 1,98,741. The total amount of securities held on 1st April 1903 was Rs. 3,94,800, and the cash balance was Rs. 1,08,729.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

48. There was no change in the number of first-grade colleges, but there was a considerable increase in their strength during the year, the numbers having risen from 2,522 to 2,790. The increase was mainly in the F.A. classes. There were 34 M.A. students, of whom 20 were attached to the Presidency College and 14 to the Madras Christian College, these being the only institutions in which adequate provision is made for giving instruction in the M.A. courses. The number of students in the B.A. classes remained almost stationary.

The list of second-grade colleges remained the same as in the previous year; their strength rose from 1,257 to 1,548. Taking first and second grade colleges together, there was a rise of nearly 15 per cent. in their strength. This rise was entirely in the F.A. classes and mainly in the senior class. These classes have now both recovered from the effects of the unfavourable Matriculation results of 1899 and 1900.

Comparative popularity of the several branches of the Science division of the B.A. course.

49. While in the previous year the students in the B.A. classes were almost evenly divided between the literary and non-literary groups of subjects, a slight preponderance is shown this year in favour of the latter group. The preponderance, however, exists only in the senior class; in the junior class the numbers are almost equal. A student in choosing his subject for the science division is influenced by so many considerations—mostly of an accidental character—other than a liking for the subject, that no very reliable conclusion can be drawn from the fluctuation in these figures. There is reason to believe, however, that the present preponderance of numbers in favour of physical science is evidence of a real popularity.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

50. Of the six M.A. scholarships of Rs. 20 each, only four were awarded, two in physics and two in chemistry, all tenable in the Presidency College. Of the eight B.A. scholarships of Rs. 10, only three were awarded, two for Muhammadans and one for an Uriya, the former being tenable in the Madras Christian College and the latter in the Presidency College. The remaining scholarships were partly utilized in F.A. scholarships, of which in all 28 were given, the value of each being Rs. 7. Grants amounting to Rs. 2,961 were paid from provincial funds towards scholarships for B.A. and F.A. students. The total expenditure on scholarships in Arts Colleges was Rs. 27,388, of which provincial funds met Rs. 12,665, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 25,266 and Rs. 12,089.

Expenditure in Arts Colleges.

51. The total expenditure on Arts Colleges during the year was Rs. 6,63,714 against Rs. 6,30,660 in 1901–1902, while the expenditure from provincial funds on these colleges was Rs. 2,60,367 against Rs. 2,39,541. The average number on the rolls rose from 3,231 to 3,866 and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,25,838 to Rs. 2,58,890. The average cost of educating each student was thus Rs. 171, and the average fee paid by each student was Rs. 67, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 195 and Rs. 61. Taking Government, board and aided colleges separately, and comparing the figures which relate to them for the year under report with those for the previous year, it will be observed that Government colleges realized in fees Rs. 66,015, board colleges Rs. 14,284 and aided colleges Rs. 1,68,836, against Rs. 60,706, Rs. 10,577 and Rs. 1,44,886, respectively. The average fee paid by each student in Government, board and aided colleges was Rs. 85, Rs. 75 and Rs. 63, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 82, Rs. 72 and Rs. 56. The net expenditure on Government colleges rose from Rs. 1,43,744 to Rs. 1,59,213, and the grants to colleges under private managements from Rs. 91,607 to Rs. 96,565.

(*b*) Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.

Law.

University Examinations in Law.

52. For the M.L. degree examination one candidate appeared and passed. For the B.L. degree examination 286 candidates were presented and 151 passed, a percentage of 52·8. In 1901–1902 382 candidates appeared, of whom 46·9 per cent. passed. The new curricula for the F.L. and B.L. degree examinations came into partial effect during the year and the First examination in Law was held twice, in May and December 1902, the candidates in the first being under the old rules and those in the second under the new rules. In all 513 candidates appeared and 288 passed, a percentage of 56·1.

The Law College, Madras.

53. The Law College, Madras, worked as a full-time institution for the first time during the year under record. On the 31st March 1903 there were 377 students on the rolls against 387 in the previous year. Of this number 293 were Brahmans, 64 non-Brahman Hindus, and only 5 Muhammadans; as many as 362 belonged to the richer and middle classes, and 332 to the official and landholding classes. For the First examinations in Law 258 candidates were presented by the college and 179 passed, a percentage of 69·4; for the B.L. degree examination 102 candidates were presented and 70 or 68·6 per cent. were successful. These figures relate to the candidates who appeared direct from the college, *i.e.*, those who were studying in the college during the year, and cannot well be compared with those of the previous year, which include former students of the college. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 58,696 and the expenditure to Rs. 35,710, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,986 in favour of the college against Rs. 7,470 of the preceding year. The college has thus regained its former financial position.

Medicine.

University Examinations.

54. At the first, second, and final L.M. & S. examinations 14, 19, and 1 candidates appeared, and 6, 10, and 1 passed. The revised curriculum for the M.B. and C.M. degree examination came into full effect during the year, and the examination comprised four stages instead of three as in preceding years. At the first, second, third and final M.B. and C.M. examinations 37, 20, 16, and 1 candidates appeared, of whom 19, 17, 8 and 1 passed. For the M.D. degree examination 3 candidates appeared and 2 were admitted. Thus for the various examinations in medicine 111 candidates appeared and 64 passed, a percentage of 57·7 against 51 of the preceding year.

Madras Medical College.

55. The strength of the Madras Medical College rose from 121 to 140. There were on the rolls on 31st March 1903, 15 Europeans, 35 Native Christians, 1 Muhammadan, 54 Brahmans, and 35 non-Brahman caste Hindus. There were 9 women students in the college classes, 6 being Europeans

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

or Eurasians, 2 Native Christians, and 1 non-Brahman Hindu. The results obtained by college students in the L.M.S. and M.B. and C.M. examinations are those given in the preceding paragraph; 108 candidates were presented by the college for the various medical examinations and 62 passed, a percentage of 57·4. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 78,244 against Rs. 68,213 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 16,511 against Rs. 14,896.

Engineering.

University Examinations in Engineering.

56. At the first examination in Engineering 16 candidates appeared and 7 passed, a percentage of 43·8, against 76·2 of the preceding year. For the B.E. degree 22 candidates were examined, 16 in the civil and 6 in the mechanical branch, and 13 or 59·1 per cent. passed, against 23·1 of 1901–1902. In these examinations Brahmans again preponderated, 80 per cent. of the total number of candidates belonging to this class.

Madras College of Engineering.

57. On the 31st March 1903, there were 41 students in the engineer classes and 70 in the engineer subordinate classes of the College of Engineering, Madras, against a total of 108 in 1901–1902. The total was made up of 89 Brahmans, 10 Europeans or Eurasians, 7 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 4 Native Christians and 1 Muhammadan. At the final examination for certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners 13 students of the senior engineer class were presented and all passed; 31 students of the engineer subordinate class appeared, of whom 30 passed. The charges amounted to Rs. 61,915 and the receipts to Rs. 15,742. The corresponding figures for 1901–1902 were Rs. 62,281 and Rs. 15,520.

Teaching.

Teachers' Certificate Examinations of the Collegiate Grade.

58. For the written and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 69 and 100 candidates appeared, of whom 39 and 47 passed. In both examinations large majority of the candidates were Brahmans, and there was no Muhammadan candidate. For the written and practical tests for teachers' certificates of the second collegiate grade, conducted by the Board of Examiners, 62 and 59 appeared, of whom 35 and 42 passed.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

59. On the 31st March 1903, 7 students of the first collegiate grade (graduates) and 8 students of the second collegiate grade (who had passed the first examination in Arts) were on the rolls of the Rajahmundry Training College against 3 and 8 of the previous year. All were Brahmans of the official and landholding classes, and all were in receipt of stipends. For the theoretical portion and the practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 3 and 11 candidates were presented, of whom 1 and 5 were successful. In the written and practical tests of the second collegiate grade 8 and 9 students appeared, and 3 and 8 were successful. In 1901–1902 the candidates presented for the two parts of the examination were 3 and 1, all of whom passed. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 4,507 against Rs. 4,886 of 1901–1902.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

60. Thirty-five students of the first and 22 of the second collegiate grade were under training at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, on the 31st March 1903, against 37 and 26 of the preceding year. Of these, 42 were Brahmans, 6 Native Christians, 5 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 2 Europeans (women) and 2 Muhammadans, and all but 4 were in receipt of stipends, and there was 1 free student. The construction of a new building to serve as a Model Primary School was begun during the year. For the written and practical portions of the L.T. examination 43 and 70 students were presented, of whom 30 and 34 passed. At the corresponding examinations of the second collegiate grade, 23 and 48 appeared and 16 and 36 passed. All the students who completed their course of training during the year found employment as teachers. The total expenditure of the College department amounted to Rs. 35,960 and the receipts to Rs. 1,102.

Agriculture.

The College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

61. The revised curriculum sanctioned for the College of Agriculture, Saidapet, in G.O., No. 429, Educational, dated 24th July 1902, was in force during only a portion of the year, and it is too early to judge of its effect. The number on the rolls increased from 38 to 50; of these, 29 were Brahmans, 15 non-Brahman Hindus, 3 Muhammadans and 3 Native Christians; 29 belonged to the landholding and 17 to the official class; 2 were graduates, 10 had passed the First examination in Arts and 28 the Matriculation or Upper Secondary Examinations; 27 were stipendiary students. The increase in strength is satisfactory, especially as it is accompanied by an increased demand for the services of students trained in the college. In the Government technical examinations, the results were inferior to those of 1901–1902; out of 160 subject candidates, 88 passed against 85 out of 123 in the preceding year. Seven candidates, however, secured diplomas in agriculture against 2 in 1901–1902. Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, and Veterinary-Major Gunn, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, gave courses of lectures, during the year, in Agricultural Chemistry and Contagious Diseases among Animals respectively. The course in each case lasted a month. The Veterinary Hospital at Saidapet worked well during the year. The College farm was fairly successful in face of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among the farm cattle and of exceptionally heavy rain in October. Dairying operations were carried on during the winter, with a fair measure of success. The total charges, excluding scholarships, was Rs. 49,242 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 7,091. The net cost to Government thus rose from Rs. 35,187 to Rs. 42,151.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation examinations.*

Upper Secondary examination.

62. The upper secondary examination has been gaining in popularity during the last three years, the number of examinees having risen from 132 in 1900 to 194 in 1901 and 309 in 1902. The results, however, continue to be as poor as they have always been, only 38 (including 18 pupils) having passed in the compulsory subjects last year, while only fifteen candidates completed the test bringing the total of fully passed candidates up to 64.

Matriculation examination.

63. There was an increase both in the number that appeared for the Matriculation examination—7,913—and in the number that passed—2,509, but the percentage of success was the same as in the previous year, viz., 31·7. It would thus appear that the standard of the examination was well maintained during the year. In each of the different subjects, viz., English, second language, mathematics, and general knowledge, over 50 per cent. passed. The highest success was attained in the second language in which 80 per cent. were successful, but a fairly large number passed in English, viz., 62 per cent. which was also the proportion last year. The increase in the number of candidates was shared by all classes of the community except Muhammadans who sent up a smaller number than appeared in the previous year, and passed only 17·9 per cent., while non-Brahman caste Hindus passed 26 per cent. and all other classes over 30.

Of the male pupils who were in the sixth form on the 31st March last about a third were kept back from the examination being very nearly the same proportion as last year. Government schools were the most successful in the examination passing half the number presented, while board and private schools passed a little over a third. Aided schools however sent up and passed the largest number; about 74 per cent. of the pupil candidates came from these institutions.

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(b) *Public upper secondary schools for boys.*

Number and strength of upper secondary schools for boys.

64. There were 161 upper secondary schools or four more than in the previous year and the strength in schools of this grade rose from 45,643 to 48,067 or by about 5 per cent., the increase being confined to the secondary departments, the primary showing a decline in numbers. The average strength of the secondary departments rose from 239 to 250. Of the total number of schools 74 were still in the temporary list.

Upper secondary schools according to management.

65. Government schools remained the same in number, viz., five, but board schools increased by one and aided schools by ten, while there was a loss of seven in the number of unaided schools. Sixty-seven schools including three unaided were under mission management. The average strength of the various classes of institutions showed very slight variations in their upper secondary departments. Aided schools had the highest average, viz., 140, and Government schools the lowest, viz., 89.

Upper secondary schools and upper secondary pupils according to districts.

66. Secondary education as judged from an increase in the number of secondary pupils showed an advance in all the districts of the presidency except Kurnool, Anantapur, North Arcot and South Canara. The decline in some of these districts is probably explained by the prevalence of plague. The largest advance was made in Tanjore and Malabar, which districts with Madras had the largest number of pupils, while the Ceded districts as usual had the smallest. In two districts there was a fall and in six an increase in the number of schools.

Scholarships in upper secondary schools and departments.

67. The scholarship notification was revised during the year so as to bring it in accord with G.O., No. 667, Educational, dated 29th October 1902, under which the power of awarding the scholarships tenable in the school department was delegated to the inspecting officers. Provision was as usual made for the award of 45 scholarships for boys and 25 for girls passing the lower secondary examination. Of the scholarships for boys 22 were district scholarships open to all classes, and the rest were reserved for the backward classes of the community. The number of scholarships awarded was 39 to boys and 18 to girls. The scheme of special scholarships for Europeans proposed last year under the orders of the Government of India was sanctioned during the year under report. Ten of these scholarships are tenable, six by boys and four by girls in upper secondary forms. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 during the three successive years of the upper secondary course. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools including the lower secondary departments was Rs. 14,567, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 10,962, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 14,440 and Rs. 10,726.

Expenditure in upper secondary schools.

68. The average number on the rolls rose during the year from 42,247 to 44,903 and the total expenditure from Rs. 12,24,761 to Rs. 12,89,607. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 28-12 against Rs. 28-9 in the previous year. Government schools cost Rs. 1,08,174, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,54,044, Rs. 9,34,753 and Rs. 92,636; compared with the figures of the previous year, these figures show an increase under board and aided institutions, and a decrease under Government and unaided institutions.

69. The total expenditure from provincial funds rose from Rs. 1,13,316 to Rs. 1,64,403. The fee receipts in all classes of upper secondary schools rose from Rs. 7,95,254 to Rs. 8,57,392 or by 8 per cent. and the average fee per pupil rose from Rs. 18-9-0 to Rs. 19-2-0. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 15-4-0, Rs. 24-12-0 and Rs. 19-1-0, respectively, against Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18 in the previous year, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 34-10-0, Rs. 3-5-0 and Rs. 3. The low average fee in Government schools is due to the fact that two of these institutions were practising schools and one was a Muhammadan school, in all of which the rates of fees levied were less than the standard rates. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools, Rs. 7,68,107, Rs. 3,91,783 and Rs. 1,29,717 appertained to the upper secondary, lower

secondary and primary departments against Rs. 6,82,189, Rs. 3,84,037 and Rs. 1,58,535 in the previous year, while the fee collections were Rs. 5,41,047, Rs. 2,89,589 and Rs. 43,310 against Rs. 4,78,931, Rs. 2,78,780 and Rs. 47,879, respectively. Thus the total fees covered 66 per cent. of the total expenditure, the corresponding proportion for the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary department being 70, 74 and 33 per cent. against 70, 73 and 30 per cent. in 1901–1902. The average cost per pupil in the upper secondary department alone was Rs. 42–2–1 against Rs. 40–3–4 in the previous year.

(c) *Lower secondary examination.*

70. The Lower Secondary examination appears to be waning in popularity as a school examination, the statistics for the past two years showing a gradual decline in the number of male pupil candidates, though there has been an increase, in the strength of lower secondary institutions. The number of such candidates that appeared last year was 6,264 or 3 per cent. less than in the previous year. On the other hand male private candidates have been gradually increasing, the number of entrants under this head for the last examination being 5,219 or over 1,200 more than for the previous examination. The results of 1902 show a marked fall in the number of pupils that passed for complete certificates, 641 having passed against 1,988 in the previous year. This may be explained partly by the decline in the number examined and partly by the large number of failures in elementary science which was brought up as an optional subject in lieu of geometry and algebra recently removed from the curriculum of lower secondary schools. There was a similar fall—from 928 to 587—in the case of private candidates which is due to the fact that the majority of the candidates appeared for the examination only in optional subjects. Most of the examinees were as usual Brahmans, but the highest percentage of success was obtained by Europeans.

(d) *Public lower secondary schools for boys.*

Number and strength.

71. There was an increase of 14 in the number of lower secondary schools for boys and of 7·4 per cent. in their strength, and the year closed with 395 schools and 40,665 pupils, of which 19,795 belonged to the lower secondary forms. Of the new schools 9 were English and 5 vernacular. The increase in pupils was shared by both lower secondary and primary departments in both classes of schools and the average strength of the forms rose from 47 to 50. Of the total number of schools 193 were in the permanent and 135 in the temporary section of the recognised list, the rest being unrecognised.

Lower Secondary schools according to management.

72. Of English and vernacular schools respectively there were six less and two more under public management, and 15 and 3 more under private management than in the previous year. There were thus on the whole four less under public bodies and 18 more under private agencies. Most of the aided schools were under missions, while the majority of the unaided were non-mission schools.

Lower Secondary schools and pupils according to districts.

73. Six districts had fewer schools, but only two districts, viz., Kurnool and Bellary, had fewer pupils than in the previous year. Malabar made the largest advance in the number of pupils, Gódávari, Tanjore and Trichinopoly coming next in order.

Scholarships in Lower Secondary schools and Departments.

74. Of the eighty scholarships allotted for boys passing the Primary examination 64 were awarded, 28 of these being district scholarships while of the rest four were given to Uriyas, 13 to Muhammadans, seven to Mappillas and 12 to pupils of backward classes. The scholarships sanctioned for European pupils in lower secondary forms as part of a general scheme of scholarships for this class of the community will be awarded, on receipt of the results of the competitive examination. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 3, 4 and 5 during the three successive years of the lower secondary course. The total expenditure on scholarships in lower secondary schools amounted to Rs. 2,842, of which Rs. 2,388 was met from provincial funds,

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the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,844 and Rs. 2,800 respectively.

Expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys.

75. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 5,31,312 to Rs. 5,79,761. The expenditure on Government schools was Rs. 13,812, that on board schools Rs. 1,52,837, while aided schools cost Rs. 3,60,259 and unaided schools Rs. 52,853. A comparison of these figures with the corresponding figures of the previous year shows that the expenditure rose in every class of institutions except Government schools.

The average number on the rolls rose from 35,670 to 38,161 and the average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 14 to Rs. 15. Out of the total expenditure Rs. 1,53,334 was met from public funds, Rs. 2,96,019 from fees and Rs. 1,30,408 from other sources, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,24,779, Rs. 2,74,135 and Rs. 1,32,398. Taking the expenditure on the lower secondary departments alone, it will be observed that public funds contributed Rs. 93,438, fees Rs. 2,21,466 and the income from other sources Rs. 77,318. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an increase under public funds and fees, and a decrease in the income from private sources.

Of the expenditure on board and aided schools, 16 and 11 per cent. respectively were met by grants from provincial funds, while fees met 81 and 63 per cent. The average fee per pupil was Rs. 7–12–0 against Rs. 7–11–0 in the previous year. The average fee in Government schools was Rs. 1–14–0, in board schools Rs. 9–6–0 and in aided schools Rs. 7–2–0.

Taking into account the expenditure on the lower secondary departments of all secondary schools for boys, it will be seen that the aggregate expenditure on lower secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided secondary schools was Rs. 39,167, Rs. 1,64,344, Rs. 5,11,605 and Rs. 68,889. Public funds met 17 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 65 per cent. and private funds 18 per cent. The average number on the rolls being 36,859, the total cost per pupil and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 21–4–0 and Rs. 2–12–0 against Rs. 21–8–0 and Rs. 1–15–0 in the previous year.

(e) *General.*

Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction.

76. Excluding girls in secondary schools for boys and including boys in secondary schools for girls there were 59,920 boys in the secondary stage of instruction against 55,370 in the previous year, the number in the high school stage having risen from 18,762 to 20,129 or by 7·3 per cent., and that in the lower secondary stage from 36,608 to 39,791 or by 8·7 per cent., the total increase being from 1·94 to 2·10 of the population of school age. Their numerical distribution over the several district groups is given in table 61 which shows an advance in all the district groups. Map II appended to this report shows the relative progress made by these groups.

Extension of secondary education.

77. From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that the remarks in paragraph 75 of the last report still hold good. For though there was an increase in the number of pupils in every one of the secondary forms, several thousands of pupils discontinued their studies at the lower secondary stage. Again, comparing the upper primary and lower secondary stages, it will be seen that out of 46,785 boys who were in the upper primary stage on the 31st March 1902, only 15,920 were in the first form on the corresponding date in 1903, thus showing that a larger number of boys stopped at the primary stage than in the previous year.

Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction.

	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
Sixth form	6,603	7,252
Fifth form	5,096	5,733
Fourth form	7,063	7,194
Third form	10,651	11,275
Second form	11,543	12,596
First form	14,414	15,920

78. In public secondary schools for boys, 3,705 teachers were employed on the 31st March 1903 against 3,529 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these 26 held non-Indian diplomas against 8 in 1901–1902, 1,509 held trained teachers' certificates against 1,375, and 732 untrained teachers' certificates against 725 and 957 held general education certificates against 970; while the number of unqualified teachers was 208 against 203. These figures show an increase under every class of certificated teachers, and also under every grade of certificates except the lower secondary. Excluding headmasters, pandits and general teachers, there were 2,905 teachers or 149 more than in the previous year, and of these 1,234 held trained teachers' certificates, 590 untrained teachers' certificates, 228 general education certificates with five years' approved service on the 1st April 1895, 41 held no general education certificates, but had the necessary approved service, while 812 were unqualified under the Educational Rules. Compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year, the above figures show an increase under every class of certificated teachers. The number of drawing masters rose from 191 to 231 and that of drill and gymnastic instructors from 414 to 426, of whom 389 were trained men.

Qualification of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(*a*) *Primary examination.*

79. No change was made in this examination, and it was conducted at practically the same centres as last year. There was a moderate increase in the number of candidates presented and in the number passed, and the percentage of passes shows a slight increase. The number of pupil candidates presented was 14,318, coming from 2,389 schools, and 8,203 passed. In the previous year 6,827 passed out of 12,408 pupil candidates presented by 2,181 schools.

Primary examination.

80. The number of boys presented and passed at the examination for results grants showed a decrease in all standards except the fourth, where there is an increase the percentage of passes remaining very nearly the same. The variation is due to the decline of the number of lower primary schools and the increase of the number of upper primary schools aided on the results system.

Primary standard examination.

(*b*) *Public primary schools for boys.*

81. Public primary schools for boys fell from 19,093 to 18,637 during the year, but their strength rose from 588,626 to 595,098. The fall in the case of upper primary schools was slight, from 4,755 to 4,724; that of the lower primary schools was more serious, from 14,338 to 13,913.

Public Primary schools for boys.

The fall occurred principally in aided lower primary schools under private management, and was general throughout the presidency being heaviest in the Ceded Districts. The strength of primary schools has nearly risen to the figure of 1899–1900, the highest in the past quinquennium, and the fall in their number is due to the stricter enforcement of the rules of recognition and to consolidation of existing schools.

82. There was a considerable fall in the number of schools managed by the department due to the transfer of 48 hill schools in the Gódávari Agency. The number and strength of upper primary schools managed by local boards and municipalities show a slight increase, while the lower primary schools have decreased in number and strength; in the total there is an increase in both respects.

Primary schools for boys according to management.

Aided upper primary schools under private management fell in number but rose in strength. Aided lower primary schools under private management fell considerably in number and to a somewhat less extent in strength. The total fall in strength, taking both upper and lower primary schools together, is slight. Unaided schools rose both in number and in strength.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary schools for boys according to districts and district groups.

83. The number of lower primary schools fell in each district group. Upper primary schools also fell except in the Central and West Coast groups where there was an increase. On the whole the number of primary schools fell in each group except the Central Districts where there was a slight rise. The heavy fall in the Ceded Districts was in part due to the prevalence of plague in the year under report.

Scholarships in primary schools and departments.

84. The Scholarships Notification was revised during the year with a view to making Inspecting officers the sanctioning authority for scholarships tenable in school departments, in accordance with G.O., No. 667, Educational, dated 29th October 1902. The twenty-five Savara scholarships sanctioned in G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896, on values ranging from As. 8 to Rs. 2, were awarded during the year, five in each of the five standards from the infant to the fourth. Of the 220 Mappilla scholarships sanctioned in G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 20th June 1898, 129 were awarded. Children of the backward classes and those of the poorer classes continued to have the concessions hitherto enjoyed by them, viz., free scholarships or nominal fees, and books and slates *gratis*. The expenditure on scholarships in primary schools during the year amounted to Rs. 2609.

Expenditure on primary schools.

85. The average number on the rolls rose from 571,024 to 572,403, and the total expenditure from Rs. 19,54,646 to Rs. 22,58,410. The expenditure from provincial funds rose from Rs. 1,90,605 to Rs. 2,94,457, that from local funds from Rs. 5,34,457 to Rs. 6,94,312, and that from municipal funds from Rs. 1,51,342 to Rs. 1,78,776. This large increase is due to payment of results grants up to the limit of the net cost of the schools or up to the earnings, whichever was less. The large increase under local and municipal funds is due to the fact that the local boards and municipal councils were subsidized from provincial funds so as to enable them to pay in full the earnings of the schools receiving aid from these bodies. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 3-15 against Rs. 3-7 in 1901-1902. During the year, Government schools cost Rs. 65,024, board schools Rs. 6,28,915, aided schools Rs. 12,65,385, and unaided schools Rs. 2,99,086, against Rs. 60,961, Rs. 5,60,981, Rs. 10,80,419, and Rs. 2,52,285, respectively, in the previous year. Fees met 3·6 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 19 per cent. in board schools and 24 per cent. in aided schools. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 9-13, in a board school Rs. 5-3 and in an aided school Rs. 4 against Rs. 7-14, Rs. 4-11 and Rs. 3-6 in the previous year. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 25,75,666 against Rs. 22,83,926 in the previous year.

(c) *General.*

Male pupils in the primary stage of instruction.

86. The figures given above include girls reading in public primary schools for boys and exclude boys attending primary schools for girls and boys in the primary departments of secondary schools. Excluding the former and including the latter, the total number of boys alone in the primary stage of instruction in all classes and grades of schools on the 31st March 1903 was 565,217 against 558,613 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The proportion of boys in the primary stage to the male population of school age rose from 19·6 per cent. to 20·0 per cent.

District group.	Population.	Pupils.	Percentage.
Northern Circars ...	695,141	125,618	18·1
Ceded districts ...	297,948	54,199	18·2
Central do. ...	590,949	116,956	19·8
Southern do. ...	618,767	145,158	23·5
Inland do. ...	334,371	56,627	16·9
West Coast do. ...	289,119	66,659	23·1
Total ...	2,826,295	565,217	20·0

The marginal statement shows the proportion of male pupils in the primary stage to the male population of school age in each district group on the 31st March 1903. These percentages compared with those of the previous year show a slight improvement in all the groups except the Ceded districts which have fallen from 20·2 to 18·2 per cent. The Inland group has still the lowest proportion.

87. Including the boys attending indigenous and private primary schools, who numbered 112,046, the total number of boys receiving primary education on the 31st March 1903 was 677,263 against 662,040 in the previous year; the percentage of pupils to the total male population was 24·0 against 23·2 in 1901–1902. The number of villages with a population of 200 and more which are provided with schools fell during the year from 14,585 to 14,127, and that of villages with a population of 200 and less similarly provided also fell from 1,129 to 961. The percentage of villages of these two classes left without any provision for education were 49 and 95 against 47 and 94 in 1901–1902.

Extension of primary education.

88. The total number of teachers in public primary schools for boys rose from 23,909 to 24,232, of whom 5,888 held trained teachers' certificates, 1,121 untrained teachers' certificates, 4,706 approved service certificates and 8,671 general education certificates, while 3,846 were entirely uncertificated. Excluding headmasters, pandits, and special teachers, there were, on the 31st March 1903, 20,587 teachers, of whom 11,609 or 56·4 per cent. were unqualified under the rules against 12,036 or 58·8 per cent. in the previous year. These figures show an increase under certificated teachers, as well as a decrease under uncertificated teachers, which is an indication of some improvement in the qualification of the teaching staff during the year under report.

Qualifications of teachers in primary schools for boys.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

89. The number of special schools rose from 136 to 138 and their strength from 5,139 to 5,323. Training schools showed an increase in attendance, but there was a slight fall in the strength of technical and industrial schools.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

90. There was a decline in the number of candidates, both trained and untrained, that appeared for and passed the written examination for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary grade, but it was accompanied by a fairly satisfactory increase in the number that passed the examinations of the lower secondary and primary grades; and, on the whole, 1,066 were successful in the written examinations against 1,039 in the previous year. For the practical test, on the other hand, the returns show a slight decline in the number of entrants and passes, shared by candidates of all grades except untrained upper secondary. On the whole 938 qualified for certificates against 1,002 last year, the percentage of success falling from 70 to 67.

Teachers' certificate examinations—General.

91. The number of teachers' certificates issued was much less than in the previous year, owing partly to the fall in the number of teachers that qualified for certificates during the year, and partly to the decrease that must take place year by year in the number of renewed and approved service certificates.

Number of teachers' certificates issued.

Training schools.

(*a*) Training schools for masters.

92. A new training school called the United Mission Lower Secondary Training school being maintained by three different Missions—the Free Church, the Church of Scotland and the Arcot American Missions—was opened at Arkonam during the year raising the total number of schools to 43. There was a satisfactory increase in the total strength of the schools, the number of students having risen from 982 to 1,145, and this increase was shared by schools of all grades and by all classes of the community, though it was inconsiderable in the case of Muhammadans who had only one

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

more student under training than in the previous year, and Europeans who were represented by a single student. It is obvious from the latter fact that the profession of teaching offers no attractions for Europeans and Eurasians.

Work done by training schools for masters.

93. The number of trained students sent up for the written examination of the upper secondary grade fell from 172 to 83, but larger numbers appeared for the lower grades than in the previous year. The percentage of success obtained was lower in the secondary grades and scarcely higher in the primary, and, on the whole, 41 per cent. passed—a fair percentage though slightly lower than that obtained at the previous examination. The number of students that secured employment as teachers during the year was 765 in the districts and 178 elsewhere or 943 against 944 last year. Of the students trained during the three preceding years 99 remained unemployed on the 31st March 1903.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

94. The statistics relating to the qualifications of teachers employed in training schools for masters show no important variations and therefore call for no remarks.

Stipends in training schools for masters.

95. Of the 1,145 students under training 1,119 were in receipt of stipends and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 62,581, of which provincial funds met Rs. 55,809.

Expenditure on training schools for masters.

96. The total expenditure on these schools, special grants for furniture, apparatus, and buildings being excluded, amounted to Rs. 1,33,844, of which provincial funds met Rs. 1,13,044, municipal funds Rs. 412, and fees and other sources Rs. 20,388. Provincial funds contributed 84 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 90 per cent. last year. The cost to Government per student was Rs. 110 against Rs. 120.

(*b*) Training schools for mistresses.

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

97. There was no change in the number of training schools for mistresses, and their strength was materially the same as in the previous year, the returns still showing 18 schools at work with 335 against 331 students. One school—the Government Hobart school for Muhammadans—was reduced from the lower secondary to the primary grade. It is hoped, however, that this school which has been recently reorganised and provided with better accommodation will, as soon as it is in proper working order, regain its popularity and be restored to its former position. There were, on the 31st March last, fewer students of the lower secondary grade in these schools than in the previous year, but the majority of the students were still of this grade. In the other two grades there was an increase. As regards the classes of the community to which the students belonged, it is observed, that there was a fall under Europeans, Muhammadans and Brahmans, Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus alone showing an increase. Twelve districts had training schools for mistresses and the attendance was largest in Madras and Tinnevelly.

Work done by training schools for mistresses.

98. The work of the schools as judged from the results of the written examinations for teachers' certificates was slightly better in quality than in the previous year; for though a smaller number appeared for the examination—486 against 506—better success was obtained, 230 having passed against 223, the percentage rising from 44 to 47. The improvement, however, was only in the two lower grades, the percentage in the upper secondary grade examination falling from 75 to 63, though a smaller number of candidates was presented for the examination. It may be noted that there was a fall also in the number of entrants for the primary grade examination.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for mistresses.

99. The number of teachers holding trained teachers' certificates increased by two and there were no uncertificated teachers employed in these schools.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

100. Of the 335 students under training 244 were stipendiaries, the expenditure on this account amounting to Rs. 20,475, of which provincial funds met Rs. 19,311.

Expenditure on training schools for mistresses.

101. The total expenditure on training schools for mistresses was Rs. 52,572. Provincial funds met 71 per cent. of the total expenditure against 75 per cent. in the previous year, and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 116 against Rs. 111.

(*c*) Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

102. For the reasons stated in last year's report the gymnasium classes attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Rajahmundry College were abolished during the year, but provision has been made for the training of a small number of paying students by the instructors attached to the colleges. Ten students passed the examination for gymnastic teachers' certificate from the Teachers' College, with three in the first class. The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,166.

(*d*) Sessional schools.

103. There was a small decrease both in the number and attendance of sessional schools; but the work done was satisfactory, 84 per cent. of the teachers sent up for the Primary examination having passed, the number who thus qualified being 533 from 51 schools against 570 from 54 schools in the previous year. There were 14 schools at work on the 31st March last with 181 students. The total expenditure on sessional schools was Rs. 17,485 against Rs. 17,494.

(B) TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Changes in the syllabuses.

104. The syllabuses for the technical examinations in music were recast during the year, the courses being set forth in greater detail and brought more into accordance with modern methods of instruction in the subject.

Government Technical Examinations.

105. The returns for these examinations show a steady increase in the number of candidates during the past three years, and the number that appeared during the year was 5,609 against 5,130 the year before, while the number passed rose from 1,888 to 2,271 or from 36 to 40 per cent. The increase both in the number of examinees and of passes took place in all three grades, and chiefly as may be expected in the elementary, but the highest percentage of success was obtained in the advanced grade in which 53 out of 110 candidates passed against 40 out of 88 last year. As regards the subjects taken up a marked increase is observed in all three grades in the number of candidates that appeared in metal-work and wood-work (more especially cabinet-making), as well as in the subjects grouped under commerce. There was also a large increase in the number of entrants for freehand and outline drawing in the elementary examination. Five diplomas, of which two were for agriculture and three for drawing, and 52 group certificates including one for letter-press printing were issued during the year.

(i) *Schools of Art.*

106. These schools will be dealt with under (v) below.

(ii) *Law schools.*

107. There are no law schools in the presidency. Legal education is provided for in the Madras Law College.

(iii) *Medical schools.*

108. In accordance with the orders recently passed on the reorganisation and establishment of medical schools, a school for hospital assistants was opened at Vizagapatam during the year; but the hospital assistant department of the Medical College, which was to be transferred to Rayapuram and constituted into a separate

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

school, continued to work in connection with the college till the close of the year as the necessary arrangements for its transfer were not complete before the 1st April last. The school department of the Medical College, the Vizagapatam school, and the Tanjore Medical school under Board management had on the 31st March, 424, 10 and 13 pupils respectively on their rolls. All classes of the community except Panchamas were represented, Europeans and Eurasians preponderating in the apothecary department and non-Brahman caste Hindus in the hospital assistant department, while the majority of the sanitary inspectors were Brahmans. In the school department of the college 143 (including 20 women) were qualifying for the apothecary diploma, 180 (including 3 women) for the hospital assistant certificate, two for certificates as chemists and druggists, and 99 for certificates as sanitary inspectors. On the whole this department of the college showed an increase in strength from 368 to 424, mainly confined to the classes for apothecaries and sanitary inspectors, that for hospital assistants showing a fall in numbers. The results of the Medical examinations as given in detail in the college report show that this department worked satisfactorily, 65 students (including 9 women) having passed out of 75 in the examination of the apothecary grade and 52 (including one woman) having passed with four in the first class, out of 69 entrants for the final examination of hospital assistants. The results of the final examination of the apothecary grade show a marked improvement, the percentage of success having increased by 22; but those of the final examination for hospital assistants show a fall of 12 per cent. From the Tanjore school nine appeared and five were successful. The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,05,196, of which local funds met Rs. 6,029, municipal funds Rs. 3,346 and fees and other receipts Rs. 11,271.

(iv) *Engineering and Surveying schools.*

109. These schools will be dealt with under (v).

(v) *Technical and Industrial schools other than Medical schools.*

Number and strength of higher class technical and industrial schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme.

110. The year opened with 23 schools of this class and closed with 20, four schools having been reduced to the next lower class and one new school having been opened during the year at Coimbatore. With the fall in schools there was a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils and subject-students. In the case of the latter the decline was, as in the previous year, most marked in engineering, commerce and drawing. It will be observed, however, from the tables that there was an increase in the number of students learning jewellers' work and wood and metal work. The following institutions had a hundred pupils or more on their rolls at the close of the year:—the School of Arts, Madras, the Reformatory school, Chingleput, the Madura Technical Institute, St. Aloysius' Technical class, Vizagapatam, the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, and the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras. The School of Arts which continued in the charge of Mr. Chatterton declined slightly in strength, but did more satisfactory work than in the previous year. There was a fall in the number of candidates that appeared in drawing for the technical examinations but this was accompanied by a considerable increase in the number that took up industrial subjects and fair results were achieved in both cases. The school did good work for the Delhi exhibition and secured several medals and certificates of commendation.

Number and strength of higher class technical industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.

111. The number of schools under this head rose from 22 to 27 and their strength from 1,062 to 1,173. As the net result of the transfer of schools from the higher or lower class and the opening of new schools there were at the close of the year three more schools of textile industries, one more of drawing, one more of civil mechanical engineering and one less of electrical engineering than in the previous year and there was one new school of Agriculture. There was a fall in the strength of schools of electrical engineering and commerce and an increase under all other heads which was most marked in schools of textile industries. The institutions of this class that had a hundred pupils or more were the school department of the College of Engineering, Madras,

the Government school of commerce, Calicut, and the Government Press Technical class, Madras. The strength of the school department of the College of Engineering fell from 160 to 149. In the final examinations held by the College Board of Examiners 35 passed out of 36 as sub-overseers and surveyors and 26 out of 31 as draftsmen. For the Government Technical examinations ten presented themselves in six different subjects and one passed in the intermediate grade and five in the elementary. The School of Commerce, Calicut, had 165 pupils against 129. For the Government Technical examinations 84 appeared from the English section and 52 passed or 61·9 per cent. against 61·5. In the Vernacular section 14 passed out of 34 in the final school examination.

Number and strength of lower class technical, industrial or art schools.

112. Lower class schools rose from 12 to 13, but their strength fell from 406 to 399. Two schools were transferred to the next higher class and three new schools were opened during the year. In schools for boys carpentry and drawing were most largely taught, and in schools for girls lace-making. In a Native music class at Masulipatam there were as many as 65 pupils.

(vi) *Commercial schools.*

Commercial schools.

113. These schools have been dealt with above.

(vii) *Agricultural schools.*

Agricultural schools.

114. The only institution that comes under this head is the United Free Church Mission school at Melrosapuram. All the ordinary agricultural operations are taught under an instructor formerly employed at the Saidapet Agricultural College Farm. The pupils, who are all Panchama Christians, are also taught the use of modern ploughs, such blacksmith's and carpenter's work as is useful to an agriculturist, the extraction of fibre and the making of ropes. A good deal of the cultivation is under irrigation and interesting experiments are being made in the raising of water from wells by engine power. The school is under the inspection of the Inspector of Technical Schools to whose efforts its present flourishing condition is largely due. It is aided by salary and scholarship grants; the Board of Revenue has also granted a sum of money for well sinking and an oil-engine has been lent by Government.

(viii) *Other schools.*

Other technical schools.

115. There were eight other schools to which technical or industrial classes were attached, or one less than in the previous year, and there was a large decline in the strength of these classes, which fell from 611 to 534, but this fall is merely nominal, being due to the amalgamation with the Vepery Convent school of the drawing classes attached to the institution and hitherto treated as a separate school.

Work done by technical, industrial or art schools.

116. The results of the Government Technical examinations have already been mentioned. One hundred and three students trained in the several technical schools, excluding medical, are reported to have obtained employment against 113 in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the value of the articles turned out and the amount realised by sales which was undoubtedly due to the increased amount of work done on account of the Delhi exhibition. The value of the work done was Rs. 1,31,987 against Rs. 88,811, and the amount realised by sales was Rs. 1,12,971 against Rs. 76,891.

Qualifications of teachers in technical schools.

117. The qualifications of the teaching staff of these schools, taken as a whole, may be said to have deteriorated during the year, the changes that took place resulting in a loss of nine teachers educated in Europe and of two holding certificates of the advanced grade, while there was an increase of nine teachers holding lower certificates. Out of 195 teachers 146 were qualified.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Scholarships in technical schools.

118. Out of 180 scholarships offered on the results of the technical examinations 165 were awarded against 53 last year. Of these, 10 were given on the results of the intermediate examinations, 14 on those of the elementary, and 141 on the results of the standard examinations. Scholarship grants were, as usual, given under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 21,253, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 10,293.

Expenditure on technical schools.

119. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,65,591 against Rs. 2,64,069 in the previous year, provincial funds meeting 37 per cent. against 28 and fees 11 per cent. as in the previous year.

Extension of technical education.

120. Judging merely from the number of technical schools and pupils it can hardly be said that there was any extension of technical education during the year, for while the increase in schools was insignificant there was an actual decline, though slight, in the number of pupils. On the other hand, the steady increase in the number of candidates for the technical examinations would seem to be evidence of a growing desire in the youth of this country to qualify themselves in technical branches of knowledge, while the rise in the percentage of success obtained in the examinations of the year indicates an improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted in the schools. Technical education is at present practically confined to a few subjects that pay either as subsidiary to a professional career or as qualifying for work in mercantile or other lines of business. Very little has yet been done in developing the industrial arts and practically nothing in primary agricultural education. The aluminium industry has been worked out in the School of Arts to a successful issue and is on the eve of being handed over to private enterprise. Experiments on hand-loom weaving and carpet-weaving are being carried on and a beginning is about to be made in the chrome-tanning of leather. The industrial work of the school is, however, now conducted on a very small scale, as orders have not yet been passed on the proposals for the reorganisation of the school and on the report of the committee on technical education that sat last year. When this is done and some definite working policy is laid down, it is hoped that real progress will be made in directions that will lead to the industrial progress of the country and the development of its resources.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of female education.*

General condition of female education.

121. The total number of institutions for girls fell slightly during the year, *i.e.*, by 14, but the number of pupils rose by 2,756, the year under report having closed with 1,056 institutions and 133,188 pupils. Public institutions for girls again decreased by 19, while their total strength rose by 2,030 pupils. This increase in strength notwithstanding the decrease in the number of institutions shows that there was greater consolidation than in the previous year. The number of private institutions for girls rose by five and their strength by 726, the figures at the close of the year being 63 and 13,211. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 73,992 or 55·5 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 72,677 and 55·7. The relative progress of education in each district group is indicated in map IV appended to the report, from which it will be seen that the Ceded districts and the Inland districts had less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age under instruction; the Northern and Southern districts had between 3 and 5 per cent.; the Central districts between 5 and 8 per cent., and the Western districts more than 8 per cent.

(b) *University examinations.*

University examinations.

122. For the English Language Division of the B.A. degree examination five female candidates—two Brahmans and three Europeans—appeared, and all of them passed. For the second language division, four female candidates—two Brahmans and two Europeans—went up, of whom three passed—one Brahman and two Europeans. For the Science division one Brahman and three Europeans appeared, but only one of them, a European, was successful. For the First examination in Arts, 31 female candidates—three Brahmans, two non-Brahman Hindus, 23 Europeans, and three Native Christians—presented themselves, and of these, 13 passed—one Brahman, 11 Europeans and one Native Christian. The total number of women who have passed this examination up to the present is 70, of whom five are Brahmans, 54 Europeans and 11 Native Christians.

(c) *Colleges for women.*

Colleges for women.

123. As in the previous year, there were three colleges specially intended for women. The total strength of these colleges was 17 against 10 in the previous year. For the First examination in Arts three appeared from two of the colleges and all of them passed, the Sarah Tucker College not having sent up any student for this examination. In colleges intended for males, there were 24 female students, 13 of this number being in the Doveton College and seven in the Presidency College. Thus the total number of women in the collegiate stage of education was 41 at the close of the year under report, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 35.

(d) *Upper secondary and Matriculation examinations.*

Upper secondary and Matriculation examinations.

124. No female candidates appeared for the Upper secondary examination notwithstanding the special facilities afforded to them. For the last Matriculation examination 162 female candidates appeared and 63 passed, all in the second class. The majority of the candidates were Europeans and Native Christians, the former being 97 and the latter 58. There were no Brahman candidates but there were two non-Brahman caste Hindus and five Parsees, and of these one non-Brahman Hindu and two Parsees were successful. The total number of females who had passed the Matriculation examination up to 31st March last was 566.

(e) *Upper secondary schools for girls.*

Upper Secondary schools for girls.

125. The number of upper secondary schools for girls remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 25, but their strength rose from 2,913 to 3,062, the increase being shared by all the three departments. The numbers in these departments were 528 in the upper secondary, 734 in the lower secondary and 1,800 in the primary department. Twenty-four of the schools were aided schools, and of these 23 were under Mission management. Of the 528 pupils in the upper secondary stage, 267 were Europeans, 253 were Native Christians, two were Brahmans and six were non-Brahman caste Hindus. The increase in the strength was the largest under Native Christians.

(f) *Lower secondary examination.*

Lower Secondary examinations.

126. Eight hundred female candidates appeared for the Lower secondary examination of December 1902, and 401 passed for complete certificates. The percentage of success was much lower than in the previous year, when 513 passed out of 722 sent up.

(g) *Lower secondary schools for girls.*

Lower secondary schools for girls.

127. The number of these schools again fell from 172 to 166, but their strength rose from 17,024 to 17,327. The decrease in number was chiefly due to the reduction of four Vernacular schools under departmental management to the primary grade. The average strength of each school rose from 99 to 104. Fifteen of the schools were unrecognized against 19 in 1901–1902.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The total number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction at the close of the year under report was 4,213 against 4,066 in the previous year, Madras having as usual the largest number (1,184). The Ganjám district had not a single pupil, while Kurnool and Anantapur had only 16 and 8 pupils. The distribution of the pupils in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools, as compared with that of the previous year, shows that Europeans, non-Brahman caste Hindus and Panchamas have made some advance.

(h) *Primary examination.*

Primary examination.

128. For the Primary examination 1,443 girls appeared, of whom 1,080 passed for certificates showing a slight increase both in numbers and in percentage of success. All the classes of the community passed a larger number than they did last year except Europeans and Panchamas; the majority of the successful candidates were Native Christians.

(i) *Public primary schools for girls.*

Public primary schools for girls.

129. There was a decline in the number of public primary schools for girls but a gain in their strength, the figures having changed from 782 with 38,925 pupils to 769 with 39,883. Government schools increased by 17 owing to the transfer of 13 schools from the local boards to departmental management and to the reduction of four lower secondary schools to the primary grade. Of schools under private agencies, aided schools of the upper primary grade alone showed an increase. The majority of these schools were under mission management. There were on the whole 17 more upper primary schools with an increase of 1,428 pupils and 30 less lower primary schools with a loss of 470 pupils during the year. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in public primary schools for girls was 2,650. The number of recognized primary schools for girls was 697, of which 253 were in the permanent and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

Girls in the primary stage of instruction.

130. The total number of girls in the primary stage of instruction, including those in the primary departments of secondary schools, and including girls in boys' schools rose from 112,933 to 114,752, the largest number (14,326) being, as in the previous year, in the Malabar district and the smallest (761) in the Nilgiri district. As usual, Madras had the highest percentage (24·7); five other districts had, as in the previous years, over 5 per cent., and 9 had between 2·5 and 5 per cent. as in the previous year.

(j) *Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.*

Scholarships and expenditure in yirls' schools.

131. The scholarship notification was revised during the year and the power of sanctioning the scholarships tenable in the school departments was delegated to the Inspectors and Inspectresses. A new scheme of scholarships was sanctioned for special benefit of Hindu and Muhammadan widows. Under this scheme 21 scholarships and six guardian allowances are given. Of the 25 and 40 scholarships provided for girls on the results of the Lower secondary and Primary examinations respectively 13 and 40 were awarded, the majority of the recipients being as usual Native Christians. All the 45 special scholarships granted on the results of the Primary examination were awarded during the year. Five scholarships were given on the results of the Matriculation examination of 1902 to Europeans and 7 to natives. Scholarship grants also were given according to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 10,899, of which provincial funds met Rs. 8,234, against Rs. 9,849 and Rs. 6,866 in the previous year.

Expenditure in girls' schools.

132. The expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls amounted to Rs. 7,30,826, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,07,923, local and municipal funds Rs. 6,621, fees Rs. 78,024, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,38,258. The total average cost and the average cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 12-11-0, and

Rs. 5-7-0, respectively, against Rs. 12-13-0 and Rs. 4-9-0 in the previous year. The average fee paid by each pupil was Re. 1-6-0, as in 1901-1902.

(k) *General.*

Female pupils in the different stages of instruction in public schools.

133. Considering the variations by departments, it is observed that there was an increase in the number in all the departments; the upper secondary department contained 528 pupils or 54 more, the lower secondary 3,489 pupils or 82 more, and the primary 16,372 or 316 pupils more than in the previous year, despite the decrease in the number of schools.

There was an increase in the number of pupils in every stage of instruction, but the percentage of pupils in the secondary stage to the total number remained the same, viz., 3·5. The percentage of pupils in the upper primary stage to the total number rose from 5·2 to 5·4.

Qualifications of teachers.

134. The number of teachers in public schools for girls at the close of the year was 3,067, of whom 22 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,485 trained teachers' certificates, 419 untrained teachers' certificates, 242 approved service, and 655 general education certificates, while 244 were entirely unqualified. Excluding headmasters and headmistresses, pandits and special instructors, there were 2,345 general teachers in public schools for girls. Of these, 1,053 held trained teachers' certificates, 269 untrained teachers' certificates with two years' service in recognized schools, 98 general education certificates with approved service and 101 merely approved service certificates. Of the total number 824 or 35 per cent. were not qualified under the Educational Rules against 36 per cent. in the previous year.

Zenana agencies.

135. With the closing of the home education classes at Coimbatore during the year, the number of groups of classes was reduced from four to three and the number of pupils from 98 to 85 with one, 20 and 64 pupils in the upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary stages, respectively, against one, 21 and 76 in the previous year. The National Indian Association held classes at only two stations (Madras and Cuddalore), and the Free Church Mission home classes, Madras, continued to work up to the upper secondary grade.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

136. The number of institutions for Europeans was the same as in the previous year, viz., 103, but their strength rose from 8,223 to 8,510, the increase being confined to colleges and secondary schools, primary and special schools showing a fall in their attendance. There was no change in the distribution of schools according to management.

Scholars in the different stages of instruction.

137. The number of Europeans in these schools was 6,976 and besides these 768 Europeans were studying in other institutions. The distribution of scholars according to the several stages of instruction for the past two years is shown below :—

	1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	15	27	25	25
Professional Colleges	17	6	21	8
Upper Secondary stage	341	256	329	275
Lower Secondary stage	904	790	937	843
Primary stage	2,419	2,288	2,363	2,332
Special or technical schools	323	250	312	274
Total ...	4,019	3,617	3,987	3,757

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

The increase in the number of male students in the collegiate stage is a pleasing contrast to the steady decline noticed in last year's report as having taken place during the previous quinquennium. The number of female students in this stage has remained the same as in the previous year. In the school stages of instruction, however the number of female pupils is still steadily increasing, while male pupils have advanced only in the lower secondary stage. On the whole fewer boys and more girls were under instruction than in the previous year, and the total in each case was more than the population of school age as calculated on the census figures of 1901.

Collegiate education.

138. For the B.A. degree examination 6, 5 and 7 candidates appeared in English, second language, and science, respectively, and 6, 2 and 4 passed, of whom 3, 2 and 1 were women.

At the First examination in Arts, 33 were examined, and 16 passed, 23 and 11 respectively being women. The preponderance of the female element in the higher education of the community, noticed in last year's report, still continues.

For the several examinations in medicine, 14 appeared and 9 passed including five females. The strength of the Arts Colleges for Europeans rose from 47 to 75, and the number of European students in them from 25 to 32, of whom 18 were women; but taking into account the European students reading in other Colleges, the total number was 50 against 42, and included 25 women.

Secondary education.

139. At the Matriculation examination 26 European boys passed out of 98 that appeared, the figures being in both cases higher than in the previous year, and showing a higher percentage of success. For the lower secondary examination however only 40 passed out of 249 males against 77 out of 262. Of secondary schools there was just one more than last year—an upper secondary school for boys, but the strength of these schools showed an increase of 242 boys and 79 girls.

Primary education.

140. There was a loss of one school in the year—an upper primary school for girls—and there was a slight decline in the strength both of boys' and girls' schools. The number of entrants for the Primary examination fell from 81 to 63, and the number of passes from 57 to 33.

Female education.

141. Eight female candidates appeared for the whole or part of the B.A. degree examination and one qualified for the degree. The number of entrants was thus double that of the previous year. At the First examination in Arts and the Matriculation examination, 11 out of 23 and 36 out of 97 passed, the number that passed being in both cases higher than in the previous year. Colleges and secondary schools for girls remained the same in number but showed an increase in strength, while primary schools declined slightly in both respects.

Special education.

142. There was no change in the number of special schools, but there was a small increase in their strength, which stood at 586 at the close of the year. The increase however was only in the number of female pupils which rose from 250 to 274, while male pupils fell in number from 323 to 312. Of the 7 special schools 3 were industrial schools for boys and 4 were schools for girls, all teaching music and one of them drawing also.

Railway schools.

143. The number of Madras Railway schools was the same as in the previous year, and there was no important variation in their attendance. The South Indian Railway Company opened a new school at Villupuram and the strength of their schools increased during the year. On the whole there were 13 railway schools with 542 pupils. These two companies received Rs. 4,914 and Rs. 628 from Provincial Funds against Rs. 3,223 and Rs. 402.

Scholarships.

144. A special scheme of scholarships for Europeans was sanctioned during the year with a view to enable pupils of promise to carry on their studies up to the M.A. degree examination. Five European females gained the scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination. There were no applications for scholarships in the B.A. and M.A. classes.

145. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 6,88,201 against Rs. 7,18,140. Public funds met 27 per cent., fees 17 per cent. and private funds 56 per cent. of the entire expenditure.

Expenditure in European institutions.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

146. It is to be regretted that there was a fall both in the number and in the strength of institutions for Muhammadans, there being only 2,070 of them with 79,065 pupils at the close of the year under report against 2,130 with 80,336 in the previous year. This fall was almost confined to public institutions and among them to board primary schools for boys, the number of which fell by 40, girls' schools having decreased only by 12. The fall in the total number and strength of private institutions was very slight, but advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian decreased by five, but their strength showed an advance.

Institutions wholly or specially intended for Muhammadans.

147. There was an advance in the number of male students in the collegiate and secondary stages of instruction more especially the latter, but in the primary stage there was a loss of 526 pupils. In the case of girls reading in this stage the loss was 810. In the lower secondary stage there were 27 girls against 29 in the previous year. In training schools there were 66 male students and five females against 67 and 10 in the previous year, respectively; and in other special schools the numbers fell by 11 under males and nine under females. Taking the total number of pupils in all the schools for general education, it will be observed that there was a slight decrease (from 60,773 to 60,715) in the number of male pupils, and that the number of female pupils fell by over eight hundred (from 10,941 to 10,129).

Muhammadan pupils on the different stages of instruction.

148. As in previous years the highest percentage of male and female pupils to the respective population of school age was obtained in the Gódávari district, whilst the lowest percentage for boys appears in the Nellore and South Canara districts and for girls in the Trichinopoly district. Taking boys and girls together the percentage was highest in Gódávari and lowest in Nellore. The percentage of male scholars for the whole Presidency rose from 49·0 to 49·5, while that of females fell from 10·1 to 9·7. As in the previous year there were ten districts in which the percentage of male pupils fell below 50, and 12 districts in which the percentage of females fell below 10.

Distribution of Muhammadan pupils by districts.

149. Of the 77 students in arts colleges, 31 were attending the Madras Christian College and eight the Presidency College. Twenty-seven students appeared for the English Language division of the B.A. degree examination and 16 passed. For the second language and science divisions 15 and 17 students, respectively, appeared and ten and four were successful. At the First examination in Arts eight passed out of 35. These results were not so good as those of the previous year.

Collegiate education.

150. The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans fell during the year from ten to eight, and their strength from 1,199 to 1,080, owing to the reduction of two of the schools for girls to the primary grade. Two of these eight schools were upper secondary schools with a total strength of 406. The only High school maintained by Government for Muhammadans, the Madrasa-i-Azam, passed only one pupil out of four in the Matriculation examination, and that in the second class; the Harris High School did no better having passed only one out of six. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary examinations 207 and 447 Muhammadan candidates, respectively, appeared and 37 and 49 passed. These results do not compare favourably with those obtained in the previous year. For the Upper Secondary examination ten appeared and four passed against two out of seven in 1901–1902.

Secondary education.

151. There was a further fall in the number and strength of public primary schools for boys as well as for girls, the figures at the close of the year being 984 and 44,818. This fall was chiefly due to the abolition of 40 schools under the local boards. The number of Muhammadan boys

Primary education.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

that appeared for the Primary examination was 1,709, of whom 1,021 passed for certificates. These results show some improvement over those of the previous year when only 918 passed out of 1,563.

Female education.

152. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, the number of schools for Muhammadan girls fell from 162 to 134 and their strength from 5,472 to 4,990. Two of the schools were secondary schools against four in the previous year and 90 were primary schools against 100. No female candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination; two appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, but did not pass. At the Primary examination 33 passed for certificates out of 48 that appeared against 27 out of 35 in the previous year. These figures show an improvement on the number that appeared and passed, but not in the percentage of success.

Special education.

153. Special schools for Muhammadans remained the same as in the previous year, viz, seven, but their strength fell from 254 to 218, the decrease being chiefly in the schools for boys. The Law College and the College of Agriculture had five and three Muhammadan students, while the Teachers' College, Saidapet, had two, and the Medical College and the College of Engineering had *one* student each. Eleven Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, 47 the three Schools of Medicine and three the School of Engineering. There were 36 Muhammadan male students under training in the two Training schools for Muhammadans, of whom 19 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras, and 17 to the Mappilla Training school, Malappuram, in the Malabar district. Of the five female students under training three were in the Government Hobart Training school, Madras, and two in the School at Gunairbeed. The two Industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans—the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras, and the one for Muhammadan women at Guntur—had, respectively, 100 and 27 pupils on their rolls.

Education of Mappillas.

154. Public schools for Mappilla boys fell in number from 357 to 326 and in their strength from 19,018 to 18,627 but private schools rose from 295 with 11,485 pupils to 319 with 12,417 pupils.

The decrease in public schools was due to the abolition of certain board schools in Malabar. Of the public schools one was the practising school attached to the Training school, Malappuram, under departmental management with 17 pupils, 77 with 5,283 pupils were managed by local and municipal boards and 180 with 9,869 pupils were aided from public funds, while the remaining 68 schools which had 3,458 pupils on their rolls were unaided.

Public schools for girls remained the same, viz., 12, but their strength rose slightly, *i.e.*, from 621 to 655. Of these schools eight with 442 pupils were under Government, and four with 213 pupils were aided from public funds. There were 637 teachers employed in public primary schools, of whom 165 held trained teachers' certificates, 3 untrained teachers' certificates, 152 general education certificates, 49 approved service certificates, 33 were trained but uncertificated, while 235 or 37 per cent. were unpassed against 46 per cent. in the previous year. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year amounted to Rs. 42,820, of which provincial funds met 54 per cent., local funds 23 per cent., municipal funds 12 per cent., fees 5 per cent., and the income from other sources met 6 per cent.

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

155. During the year under report the state of education in these islands was pretty much the same as in the previous year, the two special readers prepared in Arabic for the first and infant standards with a Malayalam transliteration being in use.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

156. The number of pupils in receipt of scholarships was 52, of whom 13 were Mappillas. Of the scholarships two were held in the B.A. classes, 7 in First Arts classes, 11 in upper secondary, 19 in lower secondary forms. Of the Mappilla scholarships two were held in upper secondary, 9 in lower secondary forms, and 129 in the primary classes. Special scholarships were given to 30 children of the Carnatic Stipendiaries and 20 scholarships were awarded to Mappilla students of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

157. The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 270,800, of which Rs. 70,889 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 57,086 from local funds, Rs. 28,620 from Municipal funds, Rs. 45,676 from fees and the balance of Rs. 68,529 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. In other words 58 per cent. of the current expenditure was met from public funds, 17 per cent. from fees and 25 per cent. from other sources.

Expenditure in Muhammadan and Mappilla schools.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

158. The total number of schools for Panchamas fell during the year from 2,934 to 2,827, but their strength advanced from 69,464 to 69,889. The fall was confined to public primary schools, but it is encouraging to note that notwithstanding the decrease in the number of these schools, their strength increased by 94.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

Of the total number of schools, 52 were classed as private and the rest as public. Only three public schools were managed by Government against six in the previous year, the decrease being due to the transfer of the schools in the Gódávari agency to the newly-constituted taluk board, Bhadráchalam; 372 were managed by local boards, and the rest were under private, mostly missionary, management. Of the schools under private management 1,525 received aid during the year. All the schools admit a large number of non-Panchama pupils, mostly Native Christians, also a certain number of Panchamas are to be found in colleges and schools not specially intended for them. The figures that follow relate to Panchamas only.

159. As in the previous years, very few Panchamas went beyond the primary stage. Two Panchama students were in the collegiate stage and 19 in the upper secondary stage. There were no girls in either of these stages. In the lower secondary stage there were 295 boys and 57 girls, an increase of 81 boys and 26 girls. All the remaining pupils, 42,913 boys and 7,954 girls were in the primary stage. These figures show a decrease under both boys and girls. There were, besides, 57 boys and two girls in the training schools, and 57 boys in other special schools. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a fall in the primary stage, though it was partly made up for by the increase in the secondary stage. 393 boys and 38 girls appeared for the Primary examination, of whom 200 and 24 passed for certificates. For the Lower Secondary examination, 19 boys and two girls appeared, but only one boy and one girl passed.

Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction.

160. Taking public and private institutions together, Panchama male scholars fell from 48,377 to 45,749, and female scholars from 8,497 to 8,074. 15·0 per cent. of the male population of school-age and 2·5 per cent. of the corresponding female population were at school, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 15·8 and 2·7. The highest percentage (for male pupils) was in Madras and the lowest in South Canara.

Distribution of Panchama scholars by districts.

161. The expenditure on Panchama schools was Rs. 3,13,372, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 31,730, local funds Rs. 73,204, municipal funds Rs. 30,160, fees Rs. 16,030, and other sources Rs. 1,62,248. Public funds met 43 per cent., fees 5 per cent. and private funds 52 per cent. of the expenditure.

Expenditure on Panchama schools.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

162. The agency tracts of the Gódávari district having been brought under the operation of the Local Board Act during the year, a new board under the name of Bhadráchalam taluk board was constituted in the Gódávari district and the schools which were under departmental management were transferred to it. This change did not affect the total number of institutions in the district specially intended for aborigines, but merely reduced the number of departmental schools. Including the schools under the newly-constituted taluk board, there were, on the 31st March 1903, 352 schools for the aborigines with 8,575 pupils against 349 schools with 8,632 pupils in the previous year. Of the public schools which numbered 303 with a strength of 8,160, 116 with 4,122 pupils were under departmental management, 51 with 1,445 pupils were managed by local boards, 82 with 1,678 pupils were aided and 54 with 915 pupils were unaided. Thus aided schools advanced in number and in strength while Government and unaided schools declined in both respects. But as already explained this decline was due to the transfer of the schools in the Gódávari district to the newly-constituted taluk board, Bhadráchalam. Private schools which existed only in the Vizagapatam and Gódávari agencies rose in number from 48 to 49, and their strength from 395 to 415. Compared with the figures of the previous year, Ganjám and Vizagapatam declined in the number of schools and pupils, while Gódávari advanced in both respects. Seven of the schools were of the lower secondary grade, and the rest primary. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the three agencies further declined from 2,966 to 2,617.

Besides the schools in the three agencies above referred to there were a few schools in the other parts of the Presidency. In Kistna, there was a board upper primary school for the Lambadies with 15 pupils on the 31st March last, of whom 13 were Lambadies. In Kurnool, there were two board schools for Chenchus containing 71 pupils; these pupils were fed and clothed and were also given books and slates. In the Nellore district, 120 pupils of the Yenadi and Yerukula classes against 131 in the previous year were reading in Hindu schools. In Trichinopoly, there were two schools for the Malayalis near the Pachamalais. In Coimbatore, there was a board school for Malasars with 24 pupils on the Satyamangalam Ghats. On the Nilgiris, there were 35 schools with 1,124 pupils specially intended for Badagas (not treated as aborigines) and three schools for Kotas with 55 pupils. The board school for the Malayalis on the Kollimalais in Salem was closed during year.

There were in all 2,919 boys and 105 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of the year under report, against 3,327 boys and 122 girls in the previous year.

Expenditure on the schools for aborigines and hill tribes.

163. The total expenditure on schools for aborigines and hill tribes during the year under report was Rs. 54,761, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 38,031, local funds Rs. 12,233, fees Rs. 2,845, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,652. The total expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 46,289.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

Schools for the blind.

164. The number of schools for the blind remained the same, viz., three; two of these, one for boys and the other for girls being at Palamcottah and the third for boys at Pannivalai in the Tinnevelly district. The total number of blind children under instruction on the 31st March last was 42, of whom eleven were girls. Of the boys 12 were Native Christians, 12 non-Brahmans and seven Panchamas, and of the girls eight were non-Brahmans and three Panchamas. The two schools at Palamcottah, as well as the school at Pannivalai, were of the upper primary grade. Seven pupils appeared for the

Primary examination and six passed, four being placed in the first class. These results are excellent. Fourteen of the former students who have passed the Primary examination are reported to have secured employment as assistant masters in various schools and to be doing good work; and three are learning rattan work in the Industrial school, Karur. The chief industries taught were gardening and mat-weaving. The three girls who were undergoing training in the previous year are reported to have passed both the written and the practical tests for teachers' certificates of the primary grade, and are now employed as assistants in the school at Pannivalai. The two schools at Palamcottah are aided on the fixed grant system, while that at Pannivalai is aided on the results system. The Christian Association for the education of the South Indian Blind, Madras, had 17 pupils under instruction against 16 pupils in the previous year, instruction being given up to the second standard. The children are taught English, Tamil and arithmetic.

Schools for deaf-mutes.

165. There was one school for deaf-mutes situated at Palamcottah, with 31 pupils on the rolls against 68 in the previous year. One pupil came from Ceylon, four from Jubbulpore, one from Metroba, one from Cawnpore, and the rest from different parts of the Madras Presidency. Two pupils are reported by the manager to have passed the Primary examination, while two of the old students who have passed the Primary examination have joined the Industrial school, Karur, and are now learning carpentry. Another old student who was trained as a tailor is reported to be pursuing his trade in Ceylon. Two boarding establishments are maintained in the school, one for Christians and the other for Hindus.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

Education of native chiefs and noblemen.

166. There is no public institution in this Presidency specially intended for native chiefs and noblemen. There were thirteen wards during the year at Newington under the tutor of the Court of Wards. Five wards were receiving private tuition, while 23 were under instruction in public schools—nine in the upper secondary, eight in the lower secondary and six in the primary stage. The wards receive instruction in agriculture, practical surveying, elementary botany and physical science.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Sanskrit schools.

167. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 46 schools during the year, of which seven were in receipt of salary grants. Returns were received from 200 schools, of which eight were classed as high schools and 192 as middle. The most important of the high schools is the Tiruvadi Sanskrit school maintained by the district board, Tanjore, from funds attached to the Tanjore palace. The students receive free boarding and lodging and the subjects taught include literature, philosophy, grammar, logic and mathematics. There were 67 students on the rolls on the 31st March last against 59 in the previous year. The next important institution is the Sríperumbúdur Sanskrit school in the Chingleput district, which had 68 students on the rolls against 63 in the previous year. The grants paid to this institution during the year amounted to Rs. 270.

Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions.

168. There was a further increase in the number and strength of private institutions during the year under report which closed with 5,997 schools and 130,874 pupils against 5,699 and 121,013, with which it began. The increase extended to all classes of institutions, but was most marked in the case of elementary schools. The largest number of schools (613) and of scholars (22,410) was, as usual, in Malabar and the smallest in the Nilgiris and ceded districts. Of the 5,997 institutions 240 were high-class indigenous schools, *i.e.*, schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian

Books. language and literature, 4,707 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, 1,045 were Quran schools and the remaining five were schools not conforming to departmental standards.

High-class indigenous schools.

169. As in the previous years, Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of salary grants and special grants for furniture, etc., which amounted to Rs. 1,136 during the year. Other schools are maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques and chattrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depend on fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts. Of the 240 high-class indigenous schools, 200 were Sanskrit schools with 3,029 pupils and 40 were Arabic high schools with 2,704 pupils.

Elementary indigenous schools.

170. Elementary indigenous schools rose in number during the year from 5,470 to 5,752 and in strength from 115,777 to 125,081. Of these, 5,689 with 123,780 pupils were for boys and 63 with 1,301 pupils for girls. Both boys' and girls' schools advanced in number and strength.

— — —

XV.—BOOKS.

The Text-Book Committee.

171. On the 1st April 1902, the Text-Book Committee was composed of eighteen members and of these one retired and another left the presidency during the year. A rule that the members of the Committee should be appointed by Government once in three years has been recently passed and proposals have been made for reconstituting the Committee in accordance with it.

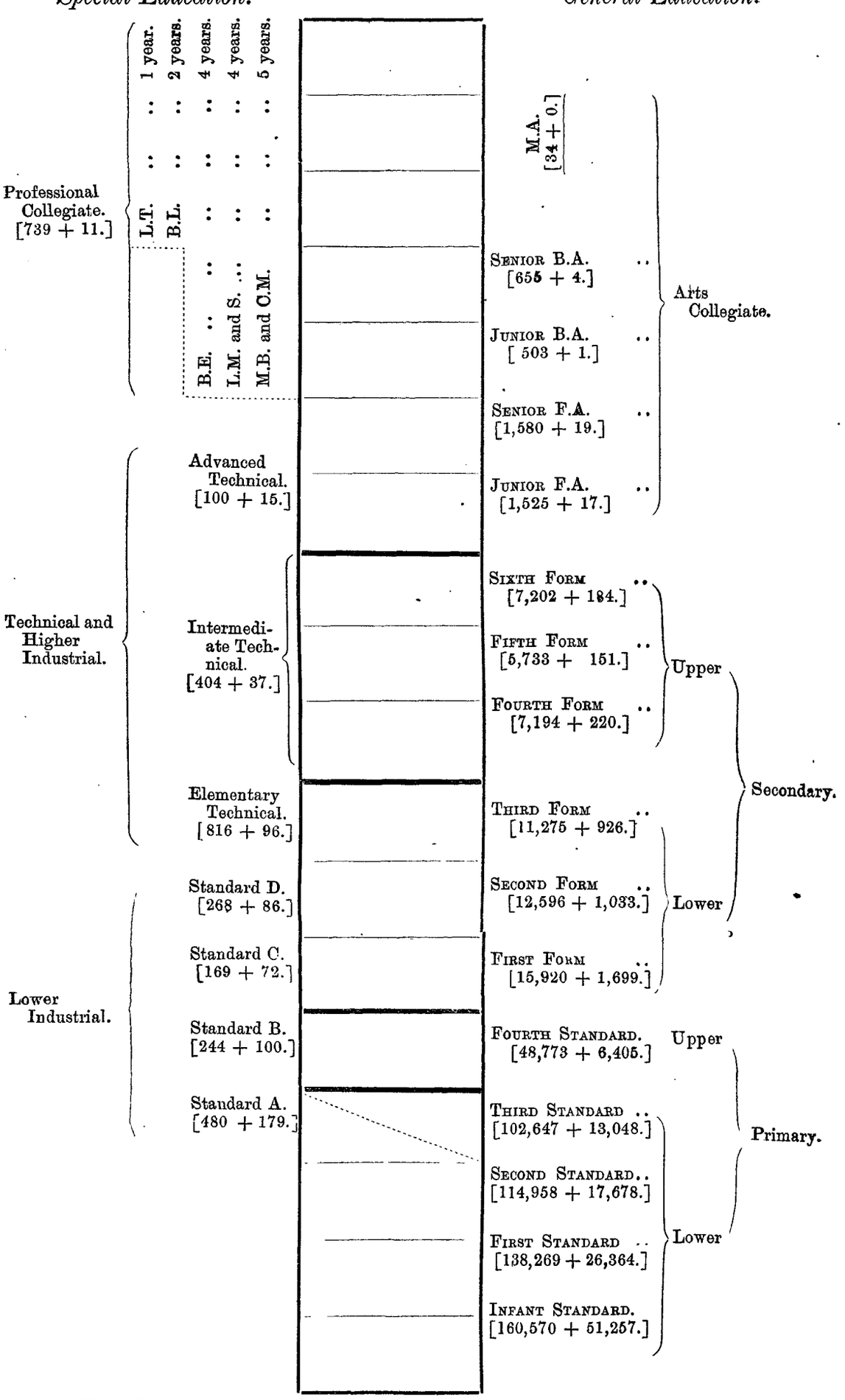
During the year 372 books were referred to the Committee against 296 last year and it is gratifying to observe that all the books were considered during the year. Of these 185 books were considered suitable for class use and 187 unsuitable, against 172 and 124 respectively in the previous year. The list of books approved for use in schools in this presidency was also in force in schools in Bangalore and Coorg.

Oriental Manuscripts Library.

172. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar, M.A., held the office of the Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library. The number of manuscripts acquired for the library during the year was 236 against 112 the preceding year. Some of the manuscripts presented were works of real value and those purchased were carefully selected. Sustained efforts were made throughout the year to get as many valuable manuscripts as possible by transcription and purchase. Of the total number acquired 13 were presented, 56 purchased and 49 transcribed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 37, 50 and 25. Most of these were in Sanskrit, and the majority came under 'Religion.' There was a large fall, presumably temporary, in the number of visitors from 1,930 to 1,449. Of the manuscripts consulted the largest number was under 'Religion,' 'Medicine' coming next, closely followed by 'Poetry.' The cataloguing of vernacular manuscripts has now been taken in hand and it is hoped that the work will be pushed through as early as possible. The descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts is in the press.

Registration of Books.

173. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar continued to hold the office of Registrar. The number of publications fell from 1,254 to 1,115. Of these 770 were books and pamphlets and 345 periodicals, against 925 and 329 respectively in the previous year, the fall having been thus wholly confined to books, periodicals showing a slight advance. Of the total number of publications 990 were original works, 91 republications and 34 translations against 1,117, 86 and 51 respectively for 1901–1902. Four hundred of the publications were in English and 715 in vernacular and 284 were educational in their aim. More Uriya and Tulu works were issued than in previous



Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right female scholars.

years. Classified according to subject-matter, the majority of the publications as usual dealt with 'Religion.' There was a general decline under all the subject groups except under art, biography, drama and fiction. In the production of dramatic literature especially more activity was displayed than in previous years.

The number of works of which copyright was registered was 352 or two less than that of the previous year.

With the exception of two obscene song books, one in Tamil and the other in Telugu published respectively in Tanjore and Gódávari, the general tone of the year's publications was satisfactory.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

174. There was no change in the scheme of instruction provided for primary and secondary schools in the Educational Rules; but that for art colleges underwent a slight change so far as the curriculum in history for the B.A. degree was concerned, owing to the introduction of a more modern syllabus in political science. The usual diagram showing male and female scholars at each stage of instruction on the literary and non-literary sides is attached to this paragraph. On the literary side, there was an increase of pupils in all the stages; while on the non-literary side the number of boys in the higher industrial stage fell. The number of both boys and girls in the collegiate stage rose during the year.

175. The marginal statement compares the number of pupils at each stage of instruction at the close of the past two years. Details are given in the diagram referred to in the preceding paragraph. It will be observed that there was an increase in the number under instruction at every stage of literary education, and also at every stage of non-literary education except the higher industrial age.

Summary of progress.

Stage of instruction.	1902-1903.		1901-1902.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Collegiate stage (arts)	4,297	41	3,744	35
Upper Secondary stage	20,129	555	18,762	491
Lower Secondary stage	39,791	3,658	36,608	3,575
Upper Primary stage	48,773	6,405	46,785	6,078
Lower Primary stage	516,444	108,347	511,828	106,855
Professional Collegiate stage	739	11	720	8
Technical and Higher Industrial stage ...	1,320	148	1,448	105
Lower Industrial stage	1,161	437	1,079	431

Physical education.

176. Provision for gymnastic instruction existed in 5,915 schools and colleges out of a total of 20,337. In the majority of institutions in which gymnastics was not taught, instruction in drill or calisthenics was provided for. All colleges and most high schools have clubs for games and sports, while in Madras and in a few mofussil towns inter-school tournaments are held every year. The number of institutions in which European gymnastics was taught rose from 5,040 to 5,328, while those in which instruction in native gymnastics was given fell from 663 to 587. This shows that physical education on European lines received increased attention during the year.

School attendance and discipline.

177. The total number of males under instruction on the 31st March 1903 was 752,199 (or 1 in 4) and that of females 133,188 (or 1 in 22) out of a population of 2,826,295 males and 2,905,259 females of school age, respectively. The average daily attendance in public schools during the year was 614,207 and in private institutions 111,558 or altogether 725,765 out of 885,387 on the rolls, or 82 per cent. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average number on the rolls during the year in Government, board, aided and unaided colleges were 92, 93, 90 and 92 against 91, 89, 90 and 86; for secondary schools the figures were 77, 86, 86 and 85 against 79, 87, 85 and 85; and for primary schools 78, 85, 84 and 86 against 77, 85, 84 and 86.

GENERAL REMARKS.

178. From paragraph 14 of the report on the Administration of Jails for 1902 it will be seen that the proportion of juveniles imprisoned to the total admission into the jails remained the same, but there was a large increase in the number of girls admitted. Paragraph 27 of the report on the Reformatory Schools, Chingleput, for the same year reviewed in G.O., No. 241, Educational, dated 22nd May 1903, shows that out of the 374 pupils that had obtained their discharge since the establishment of the school, forty pupils or 11 per cent. were reported on unfavourably.

Education and crime.

179. The Victoria hostel continued to work successfully, and the number of boarders increased to 200 on account of the increased accommodation provided during the year. As in the previous year, most of the boarders belonged to the Presidency College. The other two Government colleges, viz., Rajahmundry and Kumbakónam, have not yet been provided with hostels, but this want will be supplied, it is hoped, in the course of next year. The hostels attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the one attached to the Panchama Training School continued to work satisfactorily. On the 31st March last, there were 115 boarding houses with 7,736 male boarders and 94 with 4,763 female boarders, showing an increase of 31 boarding houses and 1,779 boarders.

Hostels and boarding houses.

Of the boarding houses at the close of the year, 19 were for Europeans, 142 for Native Christians, three for Muhammadans, 23 for Hindus, and 22 for Panchamas. The boarding houses for boys cost Rs. 3,27,657 and those for girls Rs. 1,87,464, of which provincial funds met Rs. 10,459 and Rs. 20,801, respectively. Besides the hostels and boarding houses referred to above, there were similar institutions licensed by colleges under the University regulations, in which some of the students board and lodge.

180. Owing to the decrease in the total number of institutions from * 20,787 to † 20,333, schools with buildings of their own fell from 7,214 to 7,194, while those held in rented buildings rose from 5,292 to 5,427. The number of schools located in chavadis and temples fell from 4,849 to 4,520, and those held in managers' or headmasters' houses from 3,432 to 3,192. Seven Government girls' schools and training schools will soon be provided with proper buildings, the necessary orders having been issued in the Public Works Department. Building grants to the extent of Rs. 1,26,113 were paid from provincial funds during the year towards the erection of school buildings. The amount promised and not paid by the 31st March was Rs. 85,559.

School accommodation.

181. All colleges, both arts and professional, 486 of the 556 secondary schools for boys and 173 of the 191 secondary schools for girls, have libraries. Out of a total of 18,637 primary schools for boys, only 352 were provided with libraries. Primary schools for girls are better off in this respect as 177 out of 769 schools had libraries. Of the 75 training schools, 55 have libraries; while out of 63 other special schools, 32 are provided with them. On the whole, there are only 1,321 institutions out of 20,337, in which provision is made for general reading, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,248 and 20,792. The few primary schools that have libraries are chiefly those intended for Europeans or Native Christians.

Libraries, museums and exhibitions.

Most of the professional institutions in Madras and some of the training and industrial schools in the mofussil are provided with museums. The commercial museum intended to be started in connection with the School of Commerce, Calicut, has not yet been formed. The museum in the Teachers' College continued to be in good condition.

The Art Loan Collection in my office was used fairly well during the year by the schools in the Presidency Town.

182. Reading-rooms exist in most colleges and in many secondary schools and receive aid from public funds towards the purchase of non-Indian periodicals. The number of teachers' associations fell during the year from 180 to 175 and the number of members from 4,696 to 4,293. Registered reading-rooms and literary associations rose in

Educational associations and reading-rooms.

* Excludes *five* home education classes. † Excludes *four* home education classes.

number from 17 to 23 and the number of members from 6,282 to 7,172. Unregistered reading-rooms and literary societies, which are those attached to colleges and schools, rose from 244 to 266, but their strength fell from 49,633 to 41,092.

Educational Conferences.

183. The most noteworthy event of the year was the appointment of the University Commission to consider the question of University reform. The Commission examined witnesses in Madras during the month of July 1902. The usual annual conferences were held by the inspecting officers for the purpose of selecting schools for aid and for fixing assignments to individual schools. The Teachers' Guild held its usual conference in December last, at which several educational questions were discussed, the chief of which was the question of University reform.

Schoolmasters as postmasters.

184. The number of branch post offices in charge of Government and local fund schoolmasters increased during the year by 5 per cent., owing to the opening of several extra departmental branch offices. The proportion of such offices to the total number of extra departmental branch post offices increased from 40 per cent. to 43 per cent. The work of the schoolmasters who are in charge of post offices is considered by the Postmaster-General to be as satisfactory as it has been in previous years.

Service registers and the inventory of valuable stock.

185. Service registers and the verified copies of them and inventories of valuable stock are properly maintained.

Conclusion.

186. The year under report was one of satisfactory progress, for, notwithstanding the fall in the number of institutions, there was a considerable increase in their strength, and the total number of pupils under instruction on the 31st March 1903 was the highest on record for the past ten years. The advance in numbers has occurred in all stages of instruction including the primary, while the fall in the number of schools has been almost wholly confined to institutions of the lower primary grade. This fall was due mainly to the stricter enforcement of the rules of recognition insisted on during the year, which has resulted in the abolition of weak and inefficient schools and the strengthening of those that are better managed and better equipped. The payment of results grants in full, which accounts for the large increase in the expenditure from provincial funds during the year, renders it necessary that the selection of schools for aid should be strictly and judiciously made, and if the rules of recognition are in future more rigorously applied than they have been in the past, it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase in the number of institutions for some years to come, though there may be, and probably will be, an advance in the numbers under instruction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. H. STUART,

Director of Public Instruction.

MAP I

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS

to the

POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1903.

Class.	District groups (6).	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Inland Districts	1 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
"	Ceded Districts	2 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah
II	Northern Circars	3 Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 4 Godavari and Kistna.
III	Central Districts	5 Nellore, Madras and Chingleput. 6 North Arcot and South Arcot
IV	Southern Districts	7 Tanjore and Trichinopoly. 8 Madura and Tinnevelly.
"	West Coast Districts	9 Malabar and South Canara

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of pupils under instruction to the population of school age —

CLASS I—Less than 12 per cent.

Do. II—12 per cent and more, but less than 15 per cent.

Do. III—15 per cent and more, but less than 18 per cent.

Do. IV—18 per cent and more.

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Photo-Zinco, Survey Office, Madras
1903

MAP II

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

shewing the

PROPORTION of BOYS in the SECONDARY STAGE of INSTRUCTION

to the

MALE POPULATION of SCHOOL AGE

1903.

Class	District groups (6)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Ceded Districts	1 Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur
II	Inland Districts	2 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
"	Northern Circars	3 Ganjam and Vizagapatam 4 Godavari and Kistna
III	Central Districts	5 Nellore, Madras and Chingleput 6 North Arcot and South Arcot
IV	West Coast Districts	7 Malabar and South Canara
"	Southern Districts	8 Tanjore and Trichinopoly 9 Madura and Tinnevelly

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the number of pupils under instruction in every 1,000 of the male population of school age.—

CLASS I —Less than 9.

Do. II — 9 or more, but less than 17.

Do. III —17 or more, but less than 25.

Do. IV —25 or more.

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1903

MAP III

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

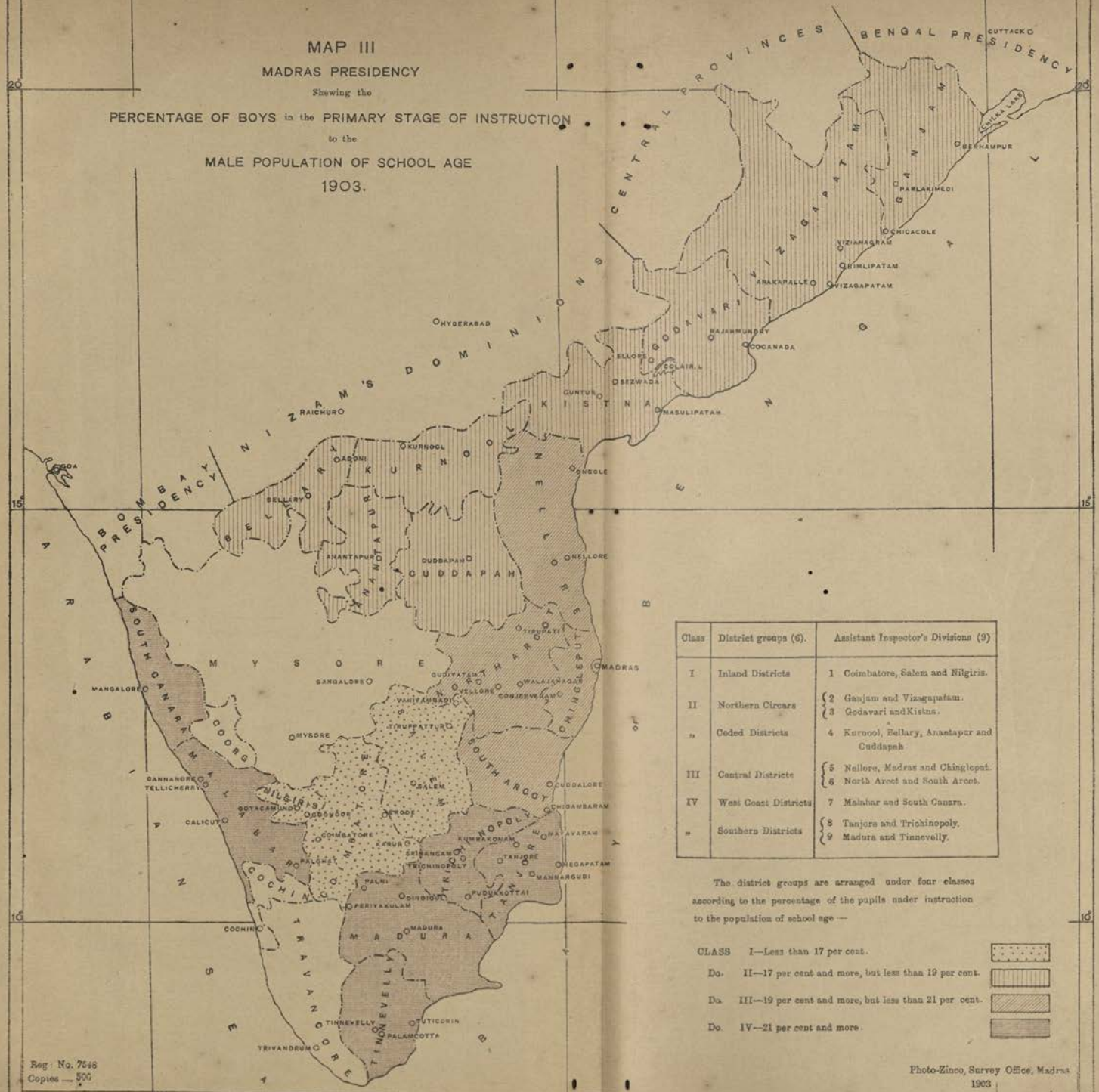
Shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF BOYS in the PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION

to the

MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1903.



Class	District groups (6).	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Inland Districts	1 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
II	Northern Circars	2 Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 3 Godavari and Kistna.
„	Ceded Districts	4 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah
III	Central Districts	5 Nellore, Madras and Chinglepat. 6 North Arcot and South Arcot.
IV	West Coast Districts	7 Malabar and South Canara.
„	Southern Districts	8 Tanjore and Trichinopoly. 9 Madura and Tinnevelly.

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of the pupils under instruction to the population of school age —

CLASS I—Less than 17 per cent.

Do. II—17 per cent and more, but less than 19 per cent.

Do. III—19 per cent and more, but less than 21 per cent.

Do. IV—21 per cent and more.

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1903

MAP IV

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

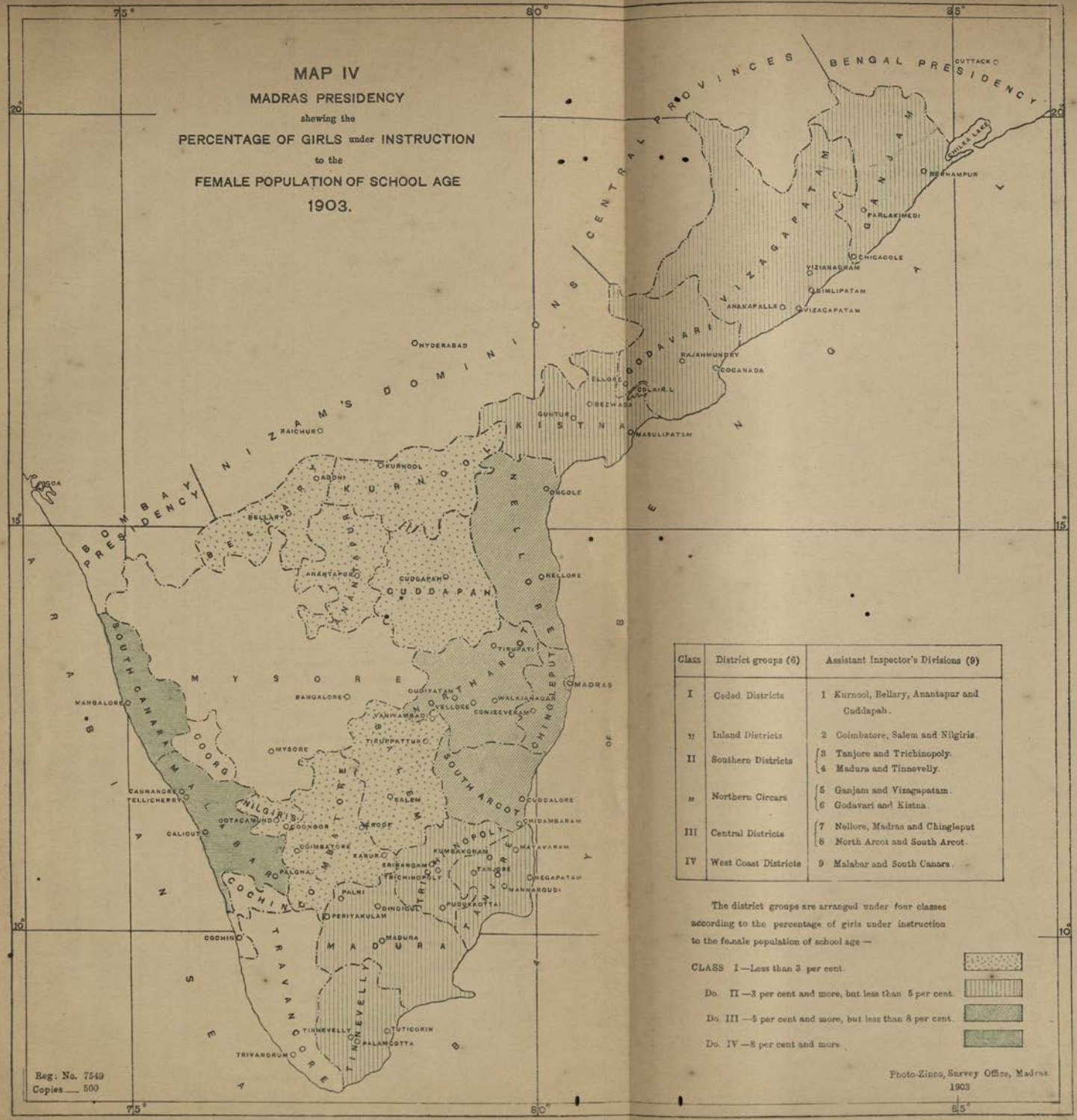
shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS under INSTRUCTION

to the

FEMALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1903.



Class	District groups (6)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Ceded Districts	1 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
"	Inland Districts	2 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
II	Southern Districts	3 Tanjore and Trichinopoly. 4 Madura and Tinnevelly.
"	Northern Circars	5 Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 6 Godavari and Kistna.
III	Central Districts	7 Nellore, Madras and Chingleput 8 North Arcot and South Arcot.
IV	West Coast Districts	9 Malabar and South Canara.

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age —

CLASS I —Less than 3 per cent.

Do. II —3 per cent and more, but less than 5 per cent.

Do. III —5 per cent and more, but less than 8 per cent.

Do. IV —8 per cent and more.

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1903

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.			Institutions and scholars.		Public			
					Collegiate education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
			Institutions	For males	37	6	556	18,637
				For females	3	...	191	769
				Total ...	40	6	747	19,406
141,866	Towns 234	Males 18,841,971						
	Villages 54,625	Females 19,368,391	Scholars ...	Males	4,297	739	87,967	537,170
				Females	41	11	21,154	97,811
	Total ... 54,859	Total ... 38,210,362						
				Total ...	4,338	750	109,121	634,981

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	6,57,548	2,65,578	18,70,650	22,58,410	1,52,495	3,47,631	55,72,312
For females	6,166	.....	4,45,901	2,84,925	52,572	23,156	8,12,720
Total ...	6,63,714	2,65,578	23,16,551	25,43,335	2,05,067	3,70,787	63,85,052
2. (*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	9·86	7·17	16·06	16·55	5·74	6·13	62·91
(*b*) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	2·37	77·94	1·95	1·59	83·85
(*c*) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	17·28	68·75	·16	2·19	88·38
(*d*) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7·56	3·03	26·40	28·99	2·34	4·22	72·54
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	205 7 0	276 14 11	15 10 6	8 6 8	130 4 3	124 12 9	34 8 10
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 6	6 12 11	0 5 11
Total cost ...	292 12 7	388 4 4	25 9 4	8 10 6	132 13 8	158 3 6	45 3 4
District Board institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	3 2 2	0 12 7	... ...	19 2 5	1 1 2
Cost to District Funds	.....	.....	1 3 3	3 3 8	102 13 4	35 2 11	3 3 7
Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 13 7	4 15 9	102 13 8	147 3 7	6 9 5
Municipal institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	24 0 5	.....	2 13 9	0 9 10	101 10 0	1 2 3	1 5 5
Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	0 8 1	3 0 0	.....	26 12 4	4 0 3
Total cost ...	89 7 11	.....	22 11 2	6 13 1	101 10 0	46 14 2	11 0 10
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	... ..	8 12 6	.....	.....	.....	8 12 6
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	35 14 2	.....	3 15 8	0 10 8	83 7 11	12 6 5	1 9 2
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 5	1 5 4	.....	1 3 10	1 3 6
Total cost ...	144 2 4	.....	24 1 3	4 4 10	156 1 0	75 9 5	8 14 10
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	152 3 3	.....	17 7 5	2 5 6	59 11 1	25 15 0	3 9 5
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	67 5 7	276 14 11	4 4 6	0 11 6	99 2 4	51 2 1	2 4 9
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 10 5	1 7 0	11 11 1	5 9 4	1 5 5
Total cost ...	171 10 10	388 4 4	22 8 6	4 2 8	134 0 6	103 7 9	8 12 10

Madras Presidency for the official year 1902–1903.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
57	51	19,344	245	5,689	25,278	Institutions to number of towns and villages ...	46·1
18	12	993	...	63	1,056		1·9
75	63	20,337	245	5,752	26,334		48·0
1,309	3,054	634,536	5,617	112,046	752,199	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ...	26·6
352	608	119,977	176	13,035	133,188	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	4·6
1,661	3,612	754,513	5,793	125,081	885,387		15·4

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902–1903.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,98,741	54,708	4,41,174	93,293	6,55,660	24,531	9,40,902	24,09,009	87,74,041
1,98,741	54,708	4,41,174	93,293	6,55,660	24,531	9,40,902	24,09,009	87,74,041
.....	2·07	12·19	2·26	14·08	·72	5·77	37·09	100·00
.....	.....	11·60	·83	3·45	·27	.....	16·15	100·00
.....	.....	5·86	·16	4·42	1·18	.....	11·62	100·00
2·27	·62	5·03	1·06	7·47	·28	10·73	27·46	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.											
	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys	4	897	775	711	3	219	191	177	...	...	...	...
English ... ... For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	897	775	711	3	219	191	177	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	1	377	324	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	140	140	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	111	108	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	72	69	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	50	43	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	750	684	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English ...	5	1,308	1,233	1,125	26	6,614	6,044	5,269	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	4	529	479	372	79	8,319	7,804	6,859	1	130	146	122
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	4	434	398	320	26	3,250	3,178	2,587	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, English ...	1	175	178	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	1	63	59	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	42	4,963	4,704	3,460	2	346	352	275	...	...	...	...
Total ...	57	7,472	7,051	5,460	133	18,529	17,378	14,990	1	130	146	122
Primary schools.												
For boys	152	6,729	6,626	5,259	2,513	124,544	120,361	102,974	...	...	...	...
For girls	121	7,689	7,304	5,595	11	651	636	458	...	...	...	...
Total ...	273	14,418	13,930	10,854	2,524	125,195	120,997	103,432	...	...	...	...
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	31	904	712	749	14	181	178	167	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses ...	5	96	90	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	1	316	283	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	434	438	427	1	13	13	12	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	1	149	154	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	3	51	54	42	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1	165	184	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1	168	164	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	57	48	38	3	187	207	164	...	...	...	...
Total ...	43	2,289	2,153	1,978	21	432	452	385	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	383	25,826	24,593	19,607	2,681	144,375	139,018	118,984	1	130	146	122
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	383	25,826	24,593	19,607	2,681	144,375	139,018	118,984	1	130	146	122

Madras Presidency for the official year 1902–1903.

Under private management.								Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.		A classical language.	
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24*a*	24*b*	25*a*	25*b*
27	2,971	2,680	2,407	3	234	209	192	37	4,321	4,238	24	1,209	18
3	17	11	11	...	...	...	...	3	17	...	17	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	2,988	2,691	2,418	3	234	209	192	40	4,338	4,238	41	1,209	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	377	377	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	140	131	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	111	111	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	70	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	750	739	11	...	..
106	35,645	33,528	29,550	24	4,500	4,098	3,590	161	48,067	47,054	117	8,681	24
162	18,690	17,642	14,875	43	3,419	3,067	2,601	289	31,087	26,291	831	2,000	22
42	4,664	4,488	3,717	34	1,230	1,105	923	106	9,578	5,307	104	172	1
21	2,554	2,388	2,067	..	...	...	...	22	2,729	284	2,275	22	460
3	333	345	239	...	...	...	...	3	333	21	264	...	...
37	3,199	3,391	2,924	1	42	33	27	39	3,604	533	2,866	1	8
77	7,951	7,717	6,143	6	463	447	338	127	13,723	108	2,189	...	..
448	75,336	69,499	59,515	108	9,654	8,750	7,479	747	109,121	79,598	8,646	10,876	515
9,841	327,480	315,914	267,957	6,131	136,345	129,502	112,115	18,637	595,098	43,836	1,617	17,363	4,296
558	28,685	27,393	21,434	79	2,858	2,769	2,264	769	39,883	322	1,508	266	2,178
10,399	356,165	343,307	289,391	6,210	139,203	132,271	114,379	19,406	634,981	44,158	3,125	17,629	6,474
9	200	199	189	8	41	39	37	57	1,326	88	3	.	...
13	239	232	220	...	...	...	...	18	335	...	57	...	.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	316	117	20		
..		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
...	..		..	...	...	...	...	3	447	424	23	.	..
...	..	..		...	...	...	...	1	149	149	...		...
2	44	45	41	8	304	295	234	* 13	399	15	...	..	..
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	165	124	..	..	...
1	15	15	12	..	...	...	...	1	15	..	.		...
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	168	..	...	.	...
30	1,615	1,551	1,270	8	144	132	117	† 12	2,003	713	231	..	...
55	2,113	2,042	1,732	19	489	466	388	138	5,323	1,690	334	...	...
10,032	434,602	417,539	353,056	6,340	149,580	141,696	122,438	20,337	754,513	130,423	12,157	29,714	7,014
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	2,704	10	...	2,766	215
...	.	...	..	...	...	.	...	200	3,029	.	..	3,071	...
..		..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	.
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4,707	93,840	234	...	144	..
...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...		
..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	982	29,940	...	...	22,277	6,665
...	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	63	1,301	..	...	81	1,099
...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	5	60	43		10	..
	..	.	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	5,997	130,871	317	.	28,269	7,979
10,032	434,602	417,539	353,056	6,340	149,580	141,696	122,438	26,334	885,387	130,740	12,157	57,983	14,993

* Of these, two are for girls with 57 pupils.

† Of these, ten are for girls with 431 pupils.

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1902–1903—cont.

Class of institutions—*cont.*	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—*cont.* A vernacular language.		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
					Hindus.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
	26*a*	26*b*	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys...	2,903	6	43	298	3,108	794	77	...	...	1	24	...
English ... ... For girls...	...	10	7	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,903	16	50	308	3,108	794	77	...	...	1	24	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	..	...	2	11	293	64	5	...	1	1	...	...
Medicine	...	...	15	35	54	35	1	...	...	...	9	...
Engineering	..	...	10	4	89	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	..	...	2	6	57	5	2	...	...	...	2	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	3	29	15	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	29	59	522	126	12	...	1	1	11	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English ...	38,626	83	1,539	5,039	22,154	16,784	2,515	6	15	15	143	...
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	27,653	813	1,441	2,990	10,637	14,559	1,424	...	14	22	1,214	...
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	9,167	637	...	1,234	2,148	5,216	971	2	...	7	636	...
For girls — High schools, English ...	54	1,007	1,587	904	46	171	1	...	9	11	...	302
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	21	330	...	99	2	232	...	...	...	...	...	21
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	235	1,787	1,495	1,766	138	193	1	...	11	...	...	623
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	282	13,651	71	5,522	2,616	7,279	234	1	...	...	...	282
Total ...	76,038	18,308	6,133	15,554	37,741	44,434	5,146	9	49	55	1,993	1,228
Primary schools.												
For boys	539,802	59,431	490	41,387	58,572	429,037	61,623	157	4	2,928	59,850	...
For girls	1,765	37,710	456	5,282	7,093	23,011	3,998	4	1	38	...	1,922
Total ...	541,567	97,141	946	46,669	65,665	452,948	65,621	161	5	2,966	59,850	1,922
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	1,221	14	1	378	410	465	66	...	...	6	17	...
Do. for mistresses	...	278	48	263	1	18	5	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	179	...	22	36	15	232	11	...	...	...	20	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	151	61	83	93	47	10	1	1	23	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	2	7	95	42	3	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	282	72	37	130	19	150	63	...	...	...	15	...
Commercial schools	41	...	..	5	71	49	40	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	168	...	...	7	1	142	18	..	...	...	...	..
Other schools	767	262	325	810	247	446	173	...	2	...	62	...
Total ...	2,673	626	586	1,697	942	1,652	426	10	3	7	137	..
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	623,181	116,091	7,744	64,287	107,978	499,954	71,282	180	58	3,030	62,015	3,150
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	791	113	..	...	...	...	2,704	...	...	...	176	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	123	...	...	...	2,889	139	...	1	...	.	..	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	88,829	5,154	..	3,170	4,069	83,542	2,947	34	...	78	5,125	...
For girls	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys	3,027	493	.	...	...	77	29,863	...	...	..	6,676	...
For girls	33	519	...	...	...	...	1,801	..	..	..	.	67
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	60	...	...	...	48	12	...	..		..	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	92,863	6,279	...	3,170	7,006	83,770	36,815	35	...	78	11,977	67
Grand total ...	716,044	122,370	7,744	67,457	114,984	583,724	108,097	215	58	3,108	73,992	3,217

(3a)—*Number of scholars on the 31st March 1903, classified according to sex, race or creed.*

Class of institutions.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collegiate education.	*Arts Colleges*—									
	English	For boys ... Male	25	292	3,108	794	77	...	...	1
		For boys ... Female	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls ... Female	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges for professional training—									
	Law	Male	2	11	293	64	5	..	1	1
		Female	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Medicine	Male	9	33	54	34	1	...	...	...
		Female	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ...	Male	10	4	89	7	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	Male	...	6	57	5	2	...	..	...
		Female	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	Male	...	3	29	15	3	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	79	367	3,630	920	89	...	1	2
School education, general.	*Secondary schools*—									
	For boys—									
	High schools, English ...	Male	1,484	1,974	22,147	16,768	2,515	6	15	15
		Female	55	65	7	16	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools—									
	English	Male .. .	1,012	2,634	10,499	14,273	1,424	...	9	22
		Female	429	356	138	286	...	...	5	...
	Vernacular	Male	...	1,112	1,987	4,864	970	2	...	7
		Female	..	122	161	352	1	..	...	...
	For girls—									
	High schools—									
	English	Male	239	41	9	9	1	..	1	2
		Female	1,348	863	37	162	...	...	8	9
	Vernacular	Male	...	2	...	19	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	97	2	213	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools—									
	English	Male	402	185	17	16	1	...	2	...
		Female	1,093	1,581	121	177	...	...	9	...
	Vernacular ..	Male ...	..	112	17	153	...	...	...	...
	...	Female ...	71	3,410	2,599	7,126	234	1	...	...
	Primary schools—									
	For boys	Male . ..	349	30,666	48,817	397,058	55,383	148	4	2,823
		Female	141	10,721	9,755	32,879	6,240	9	..	105
	For girls	Male	143	361	174	899	344	...	1	...
		Female	313	4,921	6,919	22,112	3,654	4	...	38
		Total ...	7,079	62,223	103,406	497,382	70,767	170	54	3,021
School education, special.	*Schools for special instruction*—									
	Training schools for masters.	Male	1	361	410	465	66	...	...	6
		Female	...	17	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses.	Male	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
		Female	48	263	1	18	5	...	...	...
	School of Arts	Male	6	32	15	232	11	..	...	...
		Female	16	4	...	..	...	...	..	..
	Law schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Female	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Medical schools	Male	134	55	83	93	47	10	1	1
		Female	17	6	.	...	.	.	.	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools.	Male	2	7	95	42	3	..	..	...
		Female	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
	Technical and Industrial schools.	Male ..	37	73	19	135	63	.	..	..
		Female ..	..	57	..	15	...	...	...	...
	Commercial schools ...	Male .. .	..	5	71	49	40	..	.	...
		Female	.		..	..	...	.	...	...
	Agricultural schools ...	Male	...	.	.	15	...	...	..	...
		Female	..	...	...	.	.	...	.	...
	Reformatory schools .	Male	..	7	1	142	18	...	...	..
		Female	.	...	.	..	..	.	...	...
	Other schools	Male	132	544	244	442	148	..	...	...
		Female	193	266	8	4	25	...	2	...
		Total ...	586	1,697	942	1,652	426	10	3	7
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.			7,744	64,287	107,978	499,954	71,282	180	58	3,030
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—									
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian.	Male	..	...	..	..	2,528	.	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	..	176	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit	Male	...	...	2,889	139	..	1	...	...
		Female	...	.	...	.	..	.	...	...
	(*c*) Any other Oriental classic.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	.	.	..		...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching—									
	A Vernacular only or mainly—									
	For boys	Male . ..	..	2,060	3,739	79,878	2,928	32	.	78
		Female	..	1,110	330	3,664	19	2	...	...
	For girls	Male	..	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Female	.		..	...	...			...
	3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—									
	For boys	Male	...	.	.	77	23,187	.	.	.
		Female	...	.	.	..	6,676	..	.	...
	For girls	Male	...	.	.	.	67	.		...
		Female	..	.	...	..	1,234	...	.	...
	4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—									
	For boys	Male	...	.	18	12	...	...	..	..
		Female	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
	For girls	Male	...	..	..	...	.	.		
		Female . .	..	...	..	.	.	.	...	
	Total of private institutions ...		...	3,170	7,006	83,770	36,815	35	...	78
	Grand total ...		7,744	67,457	114,984	583,724	108,097	215	58	3,108

(3b)—*Return of European colleges and schools, and scholars*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education. English — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	68	50	45
Collegiate education. English — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	6	6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	75	56	51
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. For boys — High schools, English	1	271	276	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,871	1,719	1,540
School education, general. For boys — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,690	1,698	1,346
School education, general. For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,693	1,588	1,464
School education, general. For girls — Middle schools, English	1	63	59	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,582	1,526	1,316
Total	2	334	335	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	6,836	6,531	5,660
Primary schools.																
School education, general. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	366	362	256
School education, general. For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	455	457	371
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	821	819	627
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	37	35
School education, special. Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	365	330	256
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	402	367	291
Total of public institutions	2	334	335	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	8,134	7,773	6,629
Private Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	2	334	335	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	8,134	7,773	6,629

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902–1903.

management.																
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	5	68	68	32	36	25	4	39	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	2	7	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	5	75	75	39	36	32	4	39	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	11	2,142	2,142	851	950	1,417	341	360	14	10	56	...
...	..	...	...	24	1,690	1,690	79	606	1,355	183	105	32	15	455	...
...	..	...	...	13	1,693	1,693	458	70	1,561	88	31	1	12	...	253
1	42	33	27	26	1,687	1,687	9	175	1,472	90	116	1	8	...	424
1	42	33	27	74	7,212	7,212	1,397	1,801	5,805	702	612	48	45	511	677
...	...	...	...	7	366	366	...	35	341	14	11	...	..	116	...
...	...	...	...	10	455	455	...	...	448	2	4	...	1	...	149
...	...	...	...	17	821	821	...	35	789	16	15	...	1	116	149
...	...	...	...	1	37	37	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	* 6	365	365	...	...	313	39	10	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	402	402	...	...	350	39	10	1	2	...	...
1	42	33	27	103	8,510	8,510	1,436	1,872	6,976	761	676	49	48	640	826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	.	...
1	42	33	27	103	8,510	8,510	1,436	1,872	6,976	761	676	49	48	640	826

* Of these four are for girls with 210 pupils.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or			
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	1,59,213	...	...	66,015	...	(a) 1,680	2,26,908	4,589	...		(b) 12,233
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	.
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	(c) 35,679	...	31	35,710	...	...		..
Medicine	61,733	...	...	15,548	...	963	78,244	.	...	.	.
Engineering	46,173	...	...	10,852	...	(d) 4,890	61,915	..	..	..	
Teaching	39,365	...	...	680	...	422	40,467	...	...	.	...
Agriculture	42,151	...	...	403	..	(e) 6,688	49,242	...	.	...	...
Total ...	3,48,635	...	...	1,29,177	...	14,674	4,92,486	4,589	...	..	12,233
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys... { High schools, English	(f) 42,693	...	...	18,823	...	(f1) 46,658	(f2) 1,08,174	(g) 20,204	...	.	(h) 1,33,135
For boys... { Middle schools. { English ...	5,518	...	...	1,334	...	29	6,881	26,281	3,283	249	94,916
For boys... { Middle schools. { Vernacular.	6,608	...	...	322	..	1	6,931	5,882	11,779	1,734	7,898
For girls... { High schools. { English ...	5,483	...	...	925	...	...	6,408	...	...	.	...
For girls... { High schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	..
For girls... { Middle schools. { English ...	(i) 4,358	...	...	...	...	...	(i1) 4,358	..	...	.	..
For girls... { Middle schools. { Vernacular.	45,728	...	...	1,482	..	431	47,641	773	...	451	(j) 44
Total ...	1,10,388	...	...	22,886	..	47,119	1,80,393	53,140	15,062	2,434	2,35,993
Primary schools—											
For boys	62,621	..	...	2,397	...	6	65,024	90,356	3,33,446	83,792	1,19,849
For girls	54,590	...	...	977	...	18	55,585	1,671	1,353	2,736	177
Total ...	1,17,211	...	...	3,374	...	24	1,20,609	92,027	3,34,799	86,528	1,20,026
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters ...	98,308	...	(k) 412	414	..	742	99,876	813	17,461	21	.
Do. for mistresses ...	16,586	...	...	395	...	321	17,302	.	..	..	
Schools of Art	42,075	...	...	4,179	...	..	46,254	...	...	..	.
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Medical schools	84,550	6,029	2,326	8,276	...	...	1,01,181	...	...	1,020	379
Engineering and Surveying schools.	16,499	...	...	7,892	...	5,060	29,451	...	...	.	
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	2,319	832	
Commercial schools	2,012	...	...	2,147	..	21	4,180	..	...	..	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	10,124	...	...	...	...	3,088	13,212	...	...	..	..
Other schools	(l) 3,354	...	300	126	...	(l1) 3,041	(l2) 6,821	4,317	3,870	1,305	167
Total ...	2,73,508	6,029	3,038	23,429	..	12,273	3,18,277	5,430	23,650	3,178	549
Buildings	(m) 2,46,005	...	...	...	...	...	2,46,005	7,209	29,741	9,518	..
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,534	...	...	
Total ...	2,46,005	...	...	...	...	...	2,46,005	10,743	29,741	9,518	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
Scholarships held in											
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Professional colleges .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other special schools .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	10,95,747	6,029	3,038	1,78,866	...	74,090	13,57,770	1,65,929	4,03,252	1,01,658	3,68,798

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 450.
(b) Surplus to Municipal boards, Rs. 2,051.
(c) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 22,986.
(d) Non-departmental, Rs. 62.
(e) Non-departmental, Rs. 129.
(f) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial Grant, Rs. 28,357.
(f1) Do. do. Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 45,479
(f2) Do. do. Total cost, Rs. 73,836.
(g) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs. 3,351.
(h) Surplus fees to local and municipal boards, Rs. 16,554.
(i) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant.
(i1) Do. do. total cost.
(j) Surplus fees to Local boards, Rs. 47.
(k) Non-departmental.
(l) Lawrence Asylum, Technical class, Provincial grant, Rs. 1,[illegible].
(l1) Do. do. Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 3,041.
(l2) Do. do. total cost, Rs. 4,904.
(m) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

institutions.

management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Managed by Native States.							Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	272	17,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,168	...	...	1,68,338	999	1,17,230	3,81,735
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,397	...	...	498	...	4,271	6,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	272	17,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,565	...	...	1,68,836	999	1,21,501	3,87,901
259	446	1,54,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,506	343	23,062	6,40,248	10,021	1,59,573	9,34,753
517	289	1,25,535	...	...	...	699	583	..	1,282	55,684	3,165	15,152	1,39,875	5,105	90,835	3,09,816
...	9	27,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,666	2,434	4,899	17,777	2,093	12,574	50,443
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,995	...	...	36,092	1,436	77,127	1,47,650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,180	...	...	1,336	...	6,047	10,563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,861	150	...	18,272	8,662	51,683	1,07,628
351	...	1,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,781	78	135	6,717	10,060	51,935	1,12,706
1,127	744	3,08,500	...	...	...	699	583	...	1,282	2,76,673	6,170	43,248	8,60,317	37,377	4,49,774	16,73,559
649	823	6,28,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,480	3,60,866	94,984	3,04,567	58,937	3,04,551	12,65,385
...	..	5,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,503	1,416	302	10,441	23,199	90,367	2,12,228
649	823	6,34,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,983	3,62,282	95,286	3,15,008	82,136	3,94,918	14,77,613
..	3	18,298	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,033	...	...	...	380	16,580	31,993
...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,954	...	...	167	538	13,611	35,270
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,616	4,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,478	4,929	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	425	...	...	7	338	...	770
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	376	471
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,234	27,893	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	19,456	2,000	...	12,452	6,205	80,422	1,20,535
...	22,331	55,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,963	2,000	...	12,626	7,461	1,10,989	1,89,039
...	...	46,468	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,904	1,151	2,186	...	5,329	2,34,143	3,61,713
...	...	3,534	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,515	2,367	3,115	...	...	..	20,997
...	...	50,002	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,419	3,518	5,301	...	5,329	2,34,143	3,82,710
...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,776	24,170	10,95,583	.	...	...	699	583	.	1,282	7,91,603	3,73,970	1,43,835	13,56,787	1,33,302	13,11,325	41,10,822

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1902-1903—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.* Under private management—*cont.* Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	All other sources. Fees.	Private.	Public.	Grand Total.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	11,806	...	20,005	31,811	2,58,970	...		2,58,892	1,40,186	...	6,57,548
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	1,397	.		498	4,271		6,166
Oriental	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.		...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	35,679	31	...	35,710
Medicine	...	...	...	...	61,733	...	..	15,548	963	..	78,244
Engineering	...	...	...	...	46,178	...		10,852	4,890	.	61,915
Teaching	...	...	...	...	39,365	.	.	680	422	.	40,467
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	42,151	.	..	403	6,688		49,242
Total	11,806	...	20,005	31,811	4,49,789	...	...	5,22,052	1,57,451		9,29,292
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys { High schools, English.	65,186	3,758	23,692	92,636	1,64,493	343	23,062	8,57,392	2,44,407	...	12,89,607
For boys { Middle schools { English	28,066	1,697	12,806	42,569	87,483	6,448	15,401	2,64,890	1,11,861	..	4,86,083
For boys { Middle schools { Vernacular.	5,831	62	4,391	10,284	23,156	14,213	6,633	31,828	10,130		94,960
For girls { High schools { English	...	...	...	...	38,478	..	...	37,017	78,563	...	1,54,058
For girls { High schools { Vernacular.	...	..	.	...	3,180	...	...	1,336	6,047	..	10,563
For girls { Middle schools { English	225	2,577	.	2,802	33,210	150	...	18,497	62,922	..	1,14,788
For girls { Middle schools { Vernacular.	836	2,592	1,098	4,526	90,282	78	586	9,079	66,467	..	1,66,492
Total	1,00,144	10,686	41,987	1,52,817	4,40,201	21,232	45,682	12,20,039	5,80,397		23,16,551
Primary schools—											
For boys	1,56,799	21,052	121,236	2,99,086	2,94,457	6,94,312	1,78,776	5,83,612	5,07,253		22,58,410
For girls	500	2,221	8,454	11,175	1,42,764	2,769	3,038	12,095	1,24,259		2,84,925
Total	1,57,299	23,273	1,29,689	3,10,261	4,37,221	6,97,081	1,81,814	5,95,707	6,31,512	..	25,43,335
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters	.	...	2,328	2,328	1,14,154	17,461	433	414	20,033	..	1,52,495
Do. for mistresses	.	.	...	...	37,540	..	...	562	14,470		52,572
Schools of Art	...	...	..	..	12,075	.	...	1,179	...		13,254
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Medical schools	.	.	..	.	84,550	6,029	3,316	8,655	2,616	...	105,196
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	16,499	.	.	7,892	5,060	...	29,451
Technical and Industrial schools	23	1,500	6,316	7,839	725	2,319	832	30	9,652		13,538
Commercial schools	.	.	.	.	2,012	.	...	2,147	21	..	4,180
Agricultural schools	..	..	.	...	95	.	.	.	376	.	471
Reformatory schools	...	..	..	..	10,124	.	...	...	3,088	.	13,212
Other schools	1,565	...	1,671	3,236	27,127	5,870	1,605	14,310	1,09,573	..	1,58,485
Total	1,588	1,500	10,315	13,403	3,34,901	31,679	6,216	38,189	1,64,869		5,75,854
Buildings	..	410	1,064	1,474	3,72,118	30,892	11,704	.	2,40,946		6,55,660
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	..		...	19,049	2,367	3,115	..	..	..	24,531
Total		410	1,064	1,474	3,91,167	33,259	14,819	.	2,40,946		6,80,191
University	.	...	...	...	...	.	.	(*n*) 1,68,999	29,751	..	1,98,741
Direction	..	..	...	.	54,708	...		..	...	...	54,708
Inspection	..	..	..	...	(*o*) 3,21,923	1,03,757	15,494	..	...	..	4,41,174
Scholarships held in { Arts colleges	.	.	..	...	12,665			...	14,723		27,388
Scholarships held in { Medical college	.	.	..	...	...	.	...	.	.	..	..
Scholarships held in { Other Professional college		...	...		8,013	.	...	.	1,109	...	9,122
Scholarships held in { Secondary schools	.	.	..	..	20,717	...	...	.	6,724	...	27,441
Scholarships held in { Primary schools	..	...		...	2,697	...	...		..		2,697
Scholarships held in { Medical schools	..	..	..	...	(*p*) 5,392	...		...	.	...	5,392
Scholarships held in { Technical and Industrial schools	.			.	5,398	7,241	429	...	3,016	..	16,084
Scholarships held in { Other special schools	.	..		...	4,805	184	.		90		5,169
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,52,422	..	..	3,08,742	4,79,738		(*q*) 9,40,902
Total	...	...	...	...	5,88,830	1,11,182	15,923	4,77,782	5,35,151	...	17,28,818
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,70,837	35,869	2,03,060	5,09,766	(*r*) 26,42,109	8,94,433	2,64,454	26,53,719	23,19,826	..	87,74,041

(*n*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 43,703.
(*o*) Grants to Mappilla Supervisors, Rs. 64.
(*p*) Government Scholarships in Medical Schools. Excludes stipends paid to Burma and Madras-Burma pupils.
(*q*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,62,000, other sources, Rs. 1,30,581, and total, Rs. 2,92,581).
(*r*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 4,496; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,136; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs.

		Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 13,57,770 + 1,65,929 + 7,91,663)			23,15,362
Add—Indirect charges—			
Direction		54,708	
Inspection		3,21,923	
Scholarships		59,777	
Subsidy and contribution to District Boards		1,91,686	
Subsidy to Municipal Board		25,230	
Miscellaneous		2,01,843	8,55,167
			31,70,529
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School		1,84,817	
Lawrence Asylum Charges		1,36,045	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department		4,496	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts		1,055	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds		2,46,005	
			5,72,418
Total Expenditure as per Accountant General's Statement			25,98,0

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1902–1903.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English { For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys { High schools, English ...	28,357	...	...	...	...	45,479	73,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	4,358	...	...	...	...	...	4,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32,715	...	...	...	...	45,479	78,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1,883	...	...	...	...	3,021	4,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,883	...	...	...	...	3,021	4,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	15,562	...	...	...	...	37,383	52,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,562	...	...	...	...	37,383	52,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	50,160	...	...	...	...	85,883	1,36,043	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1902–1903—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*																Grand Total.
	Under private management.										Total expenditure from						
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources. Private.	All other sources. public.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English { For boys	4,333	...	...	1,915	37	10,496	16,781	...	...	...	...	4,333	...	...	1,915	10,533	...	16,781
{ For girls	821	...	...	498	...	2,920	4,239	...	...	...	...	821	...	...	498	2,920	...	4,239
Total	5,154	...	...	2,413	37	13,416	21,020	...	...	...	...	5,154	...	...	2,413	13,453	...	21,020
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys { High schools, English	21,050	..	...	25,056	520	34,939	81,565	...	...	..	...	49,407	...	...	25,056	80,938	...	1,55,401
{ Middle schools, English	20,283	..	719	9,887	1,967	32,560	65,416	...	...	...	...	20,283	...	719	9,887	34,527	...	65,416
For girls { High schools, English	24,854	...	..	30,684	1,336	56,044	1,12,918	...	...	...	...	24,854	...	...	30,684	57,380	...	1,12,918
{ Middle schools, English	15,680	...	..	9,219	5,408	31,931	65,238	226	2,577	...	2,803	20,038	...	...	9,445	42,916	...	72,399
Total	81,867	...	719	74,846	9,231	1,58,474	3,25,137	226	2,577	...	2,803	1,14,582	...	719	75,072	2,15,761	...	4,06,134
Primary schools For boys	2,196	...	85	396	1,821	1,003	5,501	...	...	...	...	2,196	...	85	396	2,824	...	5,501
For girls	3,586	...	..	2,002	1,356	6,787	13,731	...	...	...	...	3,586	...	...	2,002	8,143	...	13,731
Total	5,782	...	85	2,398	3,177	7,790	19,232	..	...	...	...	5,782	...	85	2,398	10,967	...	19,232
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	945	...	..	...	300	645	1,890	..	...	...	...	945	...	...	...	945	...	1,890
Other schools	3,475	...	..	7,833	1,666	4,378	17,352	...	...	...	...	5,358	...	...	7,833	9,065	...	22,256
Total	4,420	..	.	7,833	1,966	5,023	19,242	...	...	...	...	6,303	...	...	7,833	10,010	...	24,146
Buildings	17,117	.	...	.	1,500	43,197	61,814	...	...	...	...	17,117	...	...	...	44,697	...	61,814
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	686	..	..	...	...	..	686	...	...	...	...	686	...	...	...	...	...	686
Total	17,803	...	...	...	1,500	43,197	62,500	...	...	...	...	17,803	...	...	...	44,697	...	62,500
Scholarships	1,762	...	.	...	244	72	2,078	...	..	...	...	1,762	...	...	...	316	...	2,078
Miscellaneous	15,578		...	14,120	13,121	33,788	76,607	15,355	650	7,534	23,539	31,140	...	...	29,475	92,476	...	1,53,091
Total	17,340	...	.	14,120	13,365	33,860	78,685	15,355	650	7,534	23,539	32,902	...	...	29,475	92,792	...	1,55,169
Total expenditure on European schools	1,32,366	.	804	1,01,610	29,276	2,61,760	5,25,816	15,581	3,227	7,534	26,342	1,82,526	...	804	1,17,191	3,87,680	...	6,88,201

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1902–1903.

Class of schools	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English	9	1,837	444	...	444	682	...	682	213	...	213	498	...	498	...	...	...	1,837	...	1,837
For boys ... Government ... Vernacular	4	434	...	...	...	88	...	88	56	1	57	265	12	277	4	8	12	413	21	434
For boys ... District Board ... English	83	10,157	1,039	...	1,039	5,445	23	5,468	1,722	21	1,743	1,661	81	1,742	126	39	165	9,993	164	10,157
For boys ... District Board ... Vernacular	24	2,914	...	...	...	603	4	607	451	14	465	1,392	192	1,584	180	78	258	2,626	288	2,914
For boys ... Municipal ... English	22	4,776	1,647	3	1,650	2,563	3	2,566	279	4	283	261	16	277	...	...	...	4,750	26	4,776
For boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	2	336	...	...	...	59	...	59	75	...	75	174	...	174	28	...	28	336	...	336
For boys ... Native States ... English	1	130	...	...	...	29	...	29	9	1	10	70	2	72	19	...	19	127	3	130
For boys ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided ... English	268	54,335	14,793	21	14,814	23,775	181	23,956	4,460	135	4,595	9,859	720	10,579	326	65	391	53,213	1,122	54,335
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	42	4,664	...	...	...	1,519	42	1,561	672	24	696	1,871	177	2,048	347	12	359	4,409	255	4,664
For boys ... Unaided ... English	67	7,919	2,206	3	2,209	4,241	5	4,246	534	8	542	852	25	877	44	1	45	7,877	42	7,919
For boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	34	1,230	...	...	...	688	10	698	133	5	138	326	53	379	11	4	15	1,158	72	1,230
Total ...	556	88,732	20,129	27	20,156	39,692	268	39,960	8,604	213	8,817	17,229	1,278	18,507	1,085	207	1,292	86,739	1,993	88,732
For girls ... Government ... English	2	238	...	15	15	...	49	49	...	26	26	10	100	110	8	30	38	18	220	238
For girls ... Government ... Vernacular	42	4,963	...	...	...	...	368	368	1	422	423	23	3,517	3,540	2	630	632	26	4,937	4,963
For girls ... District Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... District Board ... Vernacular	1	125	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	119	119	...	...	...	...	125	125
For girls ... Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	1	221	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	14	14	...	194	194	...	...	...	...	221	221
For girls ... Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ... English	58	6,053	...	506	506	85	1,638	1,723	63	710	773	669	2,223	2,892	82	77	159	899	5,154	6,053
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	80	8,284	..	7	7	10	1,259	1,269	14	812	826	194	5,189	5,383	33	766	799	251	8,033	8,284
For girls ... Unaided ... English	1	42	...	...	...	2	20	22	2	5	7	4	9	13	...	...	...	8	34	42
For girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	6	463	...	...	...	2	41	43	...	52	52	20	256	276	4	88	92	26	437	463
Total ..	191	20,389	...	528	528	99	3,390	3,489	80	2,045	2,125	920	11,607	12,527	129	1,591	1,720	1,228	19,161	20,389
Total, Secondary schools ...	747	109,121	20,129	555	20,684	39,791	3,658	43,449	8,684	2,258	10,942	18,149	12,885	31,034	1,214	1,798	3,012	87,967	21,154	109,121
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	152	6,729	..	..	...	...	...	...	1,001	7	1,008	4,315	106	4,421	1,218	82	1,300	6,534	195	6,729
For boys ... District Board	2,246	107,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,645	554	12,199	72,562	11,552	84,114	7,999	2,883	10,882	92,206	14,989	107,195
For boys ... Municipal	267	17,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,287	57	2,344	12,793	1,185	13,978	871	156	1,027	15,951	1,398	17,349
For boys ... Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided	9,841	327,480	.	...	...	...	...	...	22,912	971	23,883	250,118	26,719	276,837	22,183	4,577	26,760	295,213	32,267	327,480
For boys ... Unaided	6,131	136,345	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,116	36	2,152	106,788	8,068	114,856	16,440	2,897	19,337	125,344	11,001	136,345
Total ...	18,637	595,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,961	1,625	41,586	446,576	47,630	494,206	48,711	10,595	59,306	535,248	59,850	595,098
For girls... Government	121	7,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	452	462	187	5,526	5,713	12	1,502	1,514	209	7,480	7,689
For girls... District Board	4	126	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	8	...	118	118	...	..	...	...	126	126
For girls... Municipal	7	525	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	6	461	467	...	21	21	6	519	525
For girls... Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Aided	558	28,685	..	..	...	...	...	...	62	2,009	2,071	1,343	21,950	23,293	95	3,226	3,321	1,500	27,185	28,685
For girls... Unaided	79	2,858	...	...	..	...	...	...	56	16	72	120	2,056	2,176	31	579	610	207	2,651	2,858
Total ...	769	39,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	2,522	2,650	1,656	30,111	31,767	138	5,328	5,466	1,922	37,961	39,883
Total. Primary schools ...	19,406	634,981	..	...	...	...	...	...	40,089	4,147	44,236	448,232	77,741	525,973	48,849	15,923	64,772	537,170	97,811	634,981
Grand total ...	20,153	744,102	20,129	555	20,684	39,791	3,658	43,449	48,773	6,405	55,178	466,381	90,626	557,007	50,063	17,721	67,784	625,137	118,965	744,102

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1902-1903.

Class of Institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1903.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	1	271	20	...	20	88	...	88	36	...	36	127	...	127	...	...	...	271	...	271
For boys ... Aided	34	3,561	528	8	536	1,086	100	1,186	352	66	418	1,025	308	1,333	59	29	88	3,050	511	3,561
Total	35	3,832	548	8	556	1,174	100	1,274	388	66	454	1,152	308	1,460	59	29	88	3,321	511	3,832
For girls ... Government	1	63	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	10	10	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	63	63
For girls ... Aided	37	3,275	...	283	283	39	729	768	49	347	396	505	1,185	1,690	76	62	138	669	2,606	3,275
For girls ... Unaided	1	42	...	...	...	2	20	22	2	5	7	4	9	13	...	...	...	8	34	42
Total	39	3,380	...	283	283	41	778	819	51	362	413	509	1,218	1,727	76	62	138	677	2,703	3,380
Total, Secondary schools	74	7,212	548	291	839	1,215	878	2,093	439	428	867	1,661	1,526	3,187	135	91	226	3,998	3,214	7,212
Primary schools—																				
For boys—Aided	7	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	9	57	198	101	299	4	6	10	250	116	366
Total	7	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	9	57	198	101	299	4	6	10	250	116	366
For girls Aided	10	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	25	38	133	268	401	3	13	16	149	306	455
Total	10	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	25	38	133	268	401	3	13	16	149	306	455
Total, Primary schools	17	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	34	95	331	369	700	7	19	26	399	422	821
Grand total	91	8,033	548	291	839	1,215	878	2,093	500	462	962	1,992	1,895	3,887	142	110	252	4,397	3,636	8,033

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1902–1903.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	195	448	135	137	915	125	227	72	46	470	4	41	353	63	4	..	3	2
3. Bachelor of Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	5	15	203	516	133	128	980	137	319	94	47	597	6	46	443	83	16	..	1	2
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	189	389	109	62	749	153	326	89	52	620	2	50	466	90	10	..	..	2
Do. B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Arts	7	31	17	55	255	884	368	371	1,878	120	350	173	61	704	16	46	508	126	8	..	..	..
Previous examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Honours in Sanskrit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. in Arabic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. in Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. in Arabic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. in Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. in Arabic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. in Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. in Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																						
Law.																						
1. Doctor of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Master of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bachelor of Law	1	..	1	2	221	..	47	18	286	121	..	18	12	151	..	2	109	38	2	..	..	..
4. First Examination in Law	1	..	1	2	265	..	38	33	336	172	..	19	16	207	1	13	154	39	..	..	..	..
Medicine.																						
1. Doctor of Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bachelor of Medicine (final M.B. and C.M.)	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. L.M.S. (Final)	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5. Third M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	16	8	..	..	..	8	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	..
6. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	20	17	..	..	..	17	3	1	9	3	1	..	..	..
7. First M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	..	..	1	37	..	..	..	37	19	..	..	..	19	2	3	8	6	..	..	..	..
8. Second L.M. & S.	1	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	19	10	..	..	..	10	..	6	3	1	..	..	..	..
9. First L.M.S.	1	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	14	6	..	..	..	6	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
10. L.S.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1902–1903—continued.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—*cont.*																						
Engineering.																						
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Civil	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Mechanical	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	..	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.																						
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	69	...	...	...	69	39	...	...	...	39	1	6	28	4	...	...	...	...
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Practical					100	...	...	..	100	47	...	...	...	47	... 1	8	36	2	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																						
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	7	36	7	50	25	142	5	137	309	2	15	1	20	38	1	1	24	8	4	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination ... { Boys	29	102	60	191	716	3,334	1,470	2,261	7,781	286	1,311	560	296	2,453	62	243	1,649	512	37	...	4	2
Matriculation Examination ... { Girls	1	15	12	28	3	86	43	...	132	2	36	18	...	56								
Lower Secondary Examination. { Boys	109	289	76	474	973	2,844	731	1,285	* 5,833	137	752	141	599	1,629	180	407	670	323	49	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Examination. { Girls																						
Upper Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Girls	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. † { English	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	13,915	28,233	...	..	...	9,665	17,868	110	1,448	4,603	10,644	1,054	...	...	9
Public Service Certificate Examination. † { Vernacular																						
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																						
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Upper	6	2	4	12	447	85	31	...	563	192	36	19	...	247	2	87	141		5	...	...	12
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Lower	46	8	5	59	1,035	200	30	...	1,265	411	89	18	...	518	1	159	286		37	...	...	35
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Upper	1	4	1	6	120	162	9	..	291	45	72	1	...	118	40	75	3		...	...	...	...
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Lower	4	9	4	17	81	164	17	...	262	28	99	14	...	141	2	123	1		10	...	...	5
3. School of Arts Examination	23	21	7	51	500	163	91	890	1,644	280	106	36	352	774	81	140	224	280	49	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination	2	...	...	2	138	...	..	15	153	113	...	...	9	122	61	12	7	26	9	7	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	111	...	...	19	130	104	...	...	8	112	...	3	88	19	...	...	...	2
6. Industrial School Examination	5	9	1	15	155	182	5	80	422	120	92	1	50	263	28	74	7	137	17	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination ...	1	...		1	28	...	...	2	30	23	...	...	2	25	...	...	16	9	1	...	...	...

* Excludes candidates who having already passed in certain subjects only, came up during the year for the remaining subject or subjects to complete the test.

† Primary examination.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1902–1903.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1902-1903.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by District Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Collegiate education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—															
English	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Engineering	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Teaching	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys — High schools, English	11	2,700	2,508	2,186	7,037	...	..	(a)51,707	...	266	59,010	...	.	343	343
For boys — Middle schools English	72	7,457	7,045	6,194	26,221	3,283	...	84,341	517	276	1,14,638	...	...	3,165	6,448
For boys — Middle schools Vernacular	24	2,914	2,859	2,361	5,882	11,779	.	6,977	..	9	24,647	...	...	2,434	14,213
For girls — High schools, English	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
For girls — Middle schools English	...	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
For girls — Middle schools Vernacular	1	125	134	83	178	...	...	(b)...	351	...	529	...	...	78	78
Total	108	13,196	12,546	10,824	39,318	15,062	...	1,43,025	868	551	1,98,824	...	...	6,170	21,282
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,246	107,195	103,553	89,250	81,023	3,33,446	.	99,196	634	764	5,15,063	.	..	3,60,866	6,94,312
For girls	4	126	130	93	348	1,353	...	7	...	...	1,708	...	...	1,416	2,769
Total	2,250	107,321	103,683	89,343	81,371	3,34,799	...	99,203	634	764	5,16,771	...	...	3,62,282	6,97,081
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	13	172	170	161	...	17,461	21	...	...	3	17,485	...	...	..	17,461
Do. for mistresses	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	.	.	.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	13	13	12	.	...	1,020	379	...	2,616	4,015	6,029	...	...	6,029
Engineering and surveying schools	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	1	33	35	30	300	2,319	200	...	...	868	3,687	...	...	...	2,319
Commercial schools	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	..	.	.	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2	170	191	158	4,277	3,870	1,000	167	...	18,180	27,494	...	...	2,000	5,870
Total	17	388	409	361	4,577	23,650	2,241	546	...	21,667	52,681	6,029	...	2,000	31,679

Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,130	29,741	...	...	...	...	31,871	...	...	1,151	30,892
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	2,839	...	...	...	...	...	2,839	...	...	2,367	2,367
Total ...	...	...	...	...	4,969	29,741	...	...	...	...	34,710	...	...	3,518	33,259
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,757
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	1,117	6,993	...	...	...	...	8,110	...	29	219	7,241
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	184
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,117	6,993	...	...	...	...	8,110	184	29	219	1,11,182
Grand total ...	2,375	120,905	116,638	100,528	131,352	4,10,245	2,241	2,42,774	1,502	22,982	8,11,096	6,213	29	3,74,189	8,94,433

(a) Surplus fees to local boards, Rs. 7,344.

(b) Surplus fees to local boards, Rs. 47.

	RS.	RS.
NOTE A.—Net cost of District Funds as per column 16 ...	...	8,94,433
Add—Cost met from Provincial grants ...	1,31,352	
Do. do. on account of Supervisors and Indigenous schools ...	89	
Do. Municipal grants ...	2,241	
Do. Fees ...	2,42,774	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources ...	24,484	
Do. General district fund receipts ...	2,960	
		4,03,900
		12,98,333
Deduct—Cost of Medical schools met from fees and other sources ...	4,015	
Contributions to Medical schools ...	6,029	
Cost of Buildings under Grant I ...	31,871	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	3,319	
		45,234
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement ...		12,53,099

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1902-1903—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Collegiate education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—																
English	3	219	191	177	4,589	...	...	(*a*) 12,233	...	272	17,094	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	219	191	177	4,589	...	...	12,233	...	272	17,094	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.																
Secondary schools—																
For boys— High schools, English	15	3,944	3,536	3,083	13,167	...	...	(*b*) 81,428	259	180	95,034	...	...	23,062	23,062	23,405
For boys— Middle schools, English	7	862	759	665	60	249	...	15,575	...	13	10,897	...	...	15,152	15,401	21,849
For boys— Middle schools, Vernacular	2	336	319	226	...	1,734	...	921	...	...	2,655	...	...	4,899	6,633	20,846
For girls— High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls— Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
For girls— Middle schools, Vernacular	1	221	218	192	595	451	...	44	...	...	1,090	...	...	135	586	664
Total	25	5,333	4,832	4,166	13,822	2,434	...	92,968	259	193	1,09,676	...	...	43,248	45,682	66,914
Primary schools—																
For boys	267	17,349	16,808	13,724	9,323	83,792	...	20,653	15	59	1,13,852	...	...	94,984	1,78,776	8,73,088
For girls	7	525	506	365	1,323	2,736	...	170	...	...	4,229	...	...	302	3,038	5,807
Total	274	17,874	17,314	14,089	10,656	86,528	...	20,823	15	59	1,18,081	...	...	95,286	1,81,814	8,78,895
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction—																
Training schools for masters	1	9	8	6	813	..	...	...	...	...	813	412	21	...	433	17,894
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,326	1,020	...	3,346	9,375
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	2	48	19	12	...	632	...	...	...	610	1,242	...	200	...	832	3,151
Commercial schools	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	17	16	6	40	305	...	...	...	54	399	300	1,000	...	1,605	7,475
Total	4	44	43	24	853	937	...	...	...	664	2,454	3,038	2,241	...	6,216	37,895

Buildings	...	...	...	...	5,079	9,518	...	...	...	...	14,597	...	...	2,186	11,704	42,596
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	695	...	...	...	...	...	695	...	...	3,115	3,115	5,482
Total ...	...	...	...	...	5,774	9,518	...	...	...	...	15,292	...	...	5,301	14,819	48,078
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,494	1,19,251
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	321	29	...	...	...	350	...	...	108	429	7,670
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	321	29	...	...	...	350	...	...	108	15,923	1,27,105
Grand total ...	306	23,470	22,380	18,456	35,694	99,738	29	1,26,024	274½	1,188	2,62,947	3,038	2,241	1,43,943	2,64,454	11,58,887

(*a*) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 205.

(b) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 9,210.

	RS.	RS.
NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,64,454	
Miscellaneous charges	18,098	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	35,694	
Do. District Board Grants	29	
Do. Fees	1,26,024	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	1,462	
		4,45,761
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	14,597	
Contributions to Medical schools	3,346	
Miscellaneous receipts	21,458	
		39,401
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		4,06,360

(8)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1902–1903.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males.								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	4	557	109	105	132	178	33	...	...	34,384	20,951	55,335
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	9	644	24	2	325	293	. .	10,459	...	41,649	16,551	68,659
4. Unaided	102	6,535	210	3	3,109	2,821	392	...	. .	1,51,626	52,037	2,03,663
Total ...	115	7,736	343	110	3,566	3,292	425	10,459	...	2,27,659	89,539	3,27,657
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	1	63	...	.	29	34	...	15,562	..	2,737	...	18,299
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	.	...	...	...		..	...	...	. .	..	..	..
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	4	239	3	.	67	169	...	5,239	...	5,437	3,133	13,809
4. Unaided	89	4,461	10	9	1 363	2,812	267	...	...	1,11,993	43,363	1,55,356
Total . .	94	4,763	13	9	1,459	3,015	267	20,801	.	1,20,167	46,496	1,87,464
Grand total . .	209	12,499	356	119	5,025	6,307	692	31,260	..	3,47,826	1,36,035	5,15,121

No. 614, EDUCATIONAL, 10TH DECEMBER 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction in Madras for 1902–1903.

ORDER—No. 614, Educational, dated 10th December 1903.

The report on Public Instruction during the year 1902-1903 was submitted by the late Director, Mr. G. H. Stuart, shortly before his illness and death. By that event, of which His Excellency the Governor in Council heard with great regret, the Educational department has lost an officer of marked ability and sound judgment, who, if he had lived, would have been able to do much to further the cause of education in this Presidency.

2. The principal educational events of the year are summarized in paragraphs 2—5 of the report. These paragraphs show that the action taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Simla Conference was for the most part not completed within 1902–1903, and unquestionably the most important event of the year was the payment to aided schools of the full grants earned by them under the Grant-in-Aid Code. Owing to lack of funds, these grants had for many years been paid at reduced rates to the great hindrance of educational progress, but in the year under report the Governor in Council was enabled by a special assignment made by the Government of India to pay all result grants earned from Provincial funds at full rates, and local boards and municipal councils were similarly enabled by a subsidy from Provincial funds to pay their grants in full. It is not to be expected that the results of this improvement will be at once wholly visible, but there is every ground to hope that it will have an important effect in stimulating primary education, which, to the regret of the Government, has made comparatively little progress in recent years.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to 87·74 lakhs against 79·32 lakhs in 1901–1902. Of the former amount 26·19 lakhs was met from Provincial, 8·87 from Local and 2·53 from Municipal funds, 26·96 from fees and 23·19 from other sources. There was an increase under all these heads, but it was marked only in the case of Provincial and Local funds and fees. If, however, the portion of the expenditure by local and municipal bodies which was met out of the subsidy paid by Government were left out of account, there would have been a decrease in the expenditure on education incurred by those bodies. This decrease is due to the less sum which was recovered from local bodies during the year in respect of the training of medical students, and now that Local and Municipal funds have obtained this relief, the local bodies concerned should consider how far it is practicable to enhance their allotments on other educational objects. The expenditure classed as direct amounted to 63·65 lakhs against 58·68 lakhs in the previous year, while that classed as indirect and incurred on the university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and similar objects, aggregated 24·09 lakhs against 20·64 lakhs. There was an increase of about 3·3 in the percentage of expenditure met from Provincial funds and a corresponding decrease in that met from miscellaneous sources. The average cost of education per head of the population rose from As. 3–3 to As. 3–8 and the cost to public funds from As. 1–3 to As. 1–7. Of the total direct expenditure 48·40 per cent. was incurred on primary, 27·95 per cent. on secondary, 14·60 per cent. on collegiate (Arts and Professional) and 9·05 per cent. on special education, as compared with 47·46, 28·22, 14·93 and 9·39 per cent., respectively, in 1901–1902.

4. *General Statistics.*—The number of public institutions fell from 20,792 to 20,337, but the strength rose from 740,628 to 754,513. In the case of private institutions there was an advance both in number and strength from 5,699 and 121,013 to 5,997 and 130,874, respectively. Of the total number of pupils 752,199 were boys and 133,188 girls and they respectively formed 26·6 and 4·6 per cent. of the population of school-going age, the corresponding percentages in 1901–1902 having been 25·9 and 4·5. In the following table the number of pupils under instruction in each stage in institutions classed as public is shown both for 1901–1902 and 1902–1903, and is compared with the corresponding figures of 1892–93 :—

—	1892–93.	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
Arts colleges	3,537	3,779	4,338
Professional colleges	759	728	750
Secondary schools for boys—			
Upper Secondary—English	10,071	18,779	20,129
Lower Secondary { English	19,824	33,993	36,822
Lower Secondary { Vernacular	3,682	2,783	2,969
Secondary schools for girls—			
Upper Secondary—English	271	464	548
Lower Secondary—English	956	1,760	1,919
Upper Secondary—Vernacular	7	10	7
Lower Secondary—Vernacular	1,678	1,647	1,739
Primary schools—			
For Boys { Upper Primary	36,663	46,785	48,773
For Boys { Lower Primary	538,005	511,828	516,444
For Girls { Upper Primary	3,233	6,078	6,405
For Girls { Lower Primary	45,468	106,855	108,347
Training schools for masters	1,416	1,180	1,309
Do. for mistresses	342	349	352
Other special schools for boys	2,176	3,054	3,054
Do. do. for girls	422	556	608
Total ..	668,510	740,628	754,513

5. *Boys' Education—Primary.*—Of the total number of boys under instruction 677,263 or 90 per cent. were in the primary stage as compared with 662,040 or 90·5 per cent. in 1901–1902, and of these 565,217 were in institutions under public management against 558,613. The increase in the latter case though not large occurred in spite of a fall in the number of schools and is noted with satisfaction, but primary education among boys has still much lee-way to make up. In the Lower-primary stage there were actually 21,561 fewer male pupils under instruction in public institutions in 1902–1903 than there were ten years before—a falling off equal to 4 per cent. in spite of the growth in population. The state of primary education is far from satisfactory in Vizagapatam, Salem, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Kurnool, Anantapur, Coimbatore, South Arcot and South Canara, and throughout the Presidency its advancement must be the first object kept in view by the Educational department.

6. The expenditure on public primary schools rose from Rs. 19,54,616 to Rs. 22,58,410; but there was a further fall in the cost of the primary departments of secondary schools from Rs. 3,29,280 to Rs. 3,17,256. The average cost of educating a pupil in primary schools and the primary departments of secondary schools was Rs. 3–15–0 and Rs. 11–6–0, respectively, against Rs. 3–7–0 and Rs. 12–4–0 in the previous year. Of the average cost in primary schools Re. 1 was met from fees and Rs. 2 was paid from public funds, the corresponding figures for primary departments of secondary schools being Rs. 4–4–0 and Rs. 3–3–0.

7. For the primary examination 28,233 candidates appeared and 17,868 passed for complete certificates against 25,466 and 15,951 in 1901–1902. Of those who appeared in the year under review about one-half or 14,318 were pupil-candidates and of those who passed 8,203 belonged to this class. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 12,408 and 6,827. Of the total number of teachers excluding headmasters, pandits and special teachers 11,609 or 56·4 per cent. were persons not qualified under the rules against 58·6 per cent. in 1901–1902. This high percentage

is most unsatisfactory. Although the number of pupils and schools served by such teachers may swell the returns, the quality of the instruction imparted must be largely of an inferior and unprofitable character; and the localities so served have just ground of complaint. Until local bodies deal with this matter more earnestly and effectively than they have done the progress of sound education will be seriously retarded.

8. *Boys' Education—Secondary.*—The number of boys in the secondary stage of instruction increased from 55,370 to 59,920, of whom 20,129 were in the upper and 39,791 in the lower secondary stage. As the figures in the table printed in paragraph 4 prove, secondary education, unlike primary education, has made a considerable advance both during the year under report and in the last decade. Thus while the spread of elementary instruction among the masses of the population has been checked and the higher education has progressed but little, there has been a great growth of that intermediate stage the goal of which is not the B.A. degree, but the Matriculation examination. The Government cannot, however, regard as satisfactory the advance of secondary education at the public expense if the interests of primary education have been thereby sacrificed, even indirectly.

9. The total expenditure on the lower secondary departments was Rs. 7,84,005 and on the upper secondary departments, Rs. 7,68,107 against Rs. 7,44,604 and Rs. 6,82,189, respectively, in 1901–1902. The average cost of educating a pupil in the lower secondary departments was Rs. 21–4–0, of which Rs. 13–14–0 was met from fees and Rs. 3–10–0 from public funds. The corresponding figures for the upper secondary departments were Rs. 42–2–0, Rs. 29–11–0, and Rs. 5–8–0. The maintenance of secondary forms in municipal institutions resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8,676, while those departments in local fund institutions were worked at a profit of Rs. 176.

10. The Director remarks that the lower secondary examination appears to be waning in popularity as a school examination, the number of male pupil candidates during the past three years having been 6,945, 6,459 and 6,264. But this apparent loss of popularity appears to be due rather to the concession made in 1897 than to any dislike of the examination. By that concession pupils of the fourth or higher form are allowed to appear for the examination as private candidates. Accordingly the number of private candidates has nearly doubled in the last three years, the figures being 2,996, 4,003 and 5,219, and the total number of examinees has grown from 9,941 in 1900–1901 to 11,483 in 1902–1903. The final orders of the Government of India relating to this examination have not yet been received, but if they are such as to permit pupils, who propose to continue their education in the upper secondary stage, to appear for the lower secondary examination, the policy of allowing the present growth of private candidates will demand consideration. The standard of success among the candidates seems to be falling. Of the pupils who appeared for it in the year under review, only 641 or about a tenth passed for complete certificates. The upper secondary examination shows a slight increase in its number of candidates 309 having appeared for it against 194 in 1901–1902; and 15 candidates completed the test by passing in all subjects as compared with seven in the previous year. For the Matriculation examination a slightly larger number of candidates appeared and passed than in the previous year, but the percentage of success (31·7) remained the same.

11. Of the general teachers in secondary schools 812 or 28 per cent. were persons not qualified under the Educational rules against 28·4 per cent. in 1901–1902. The progress was very slow.

12. *Collegiate Education.*—The strength of the arts colleges rose from 3,779 to 4,338, of whom 3,141 were in the F.A. classes against 2,581 in the previous year. The increase in these classes is due to the somewhat larger proportion of candidates who passed the Matriculation examination of 1901 and 1902 as compared with the preceding years. Of the 2,509 students who matriculated in December 1902, there were 1,542 in the Junior F.A. class on 31st March 1903. There were 34 students in the M.A. classes against 26 in the previous year. The total expenditure on arts colleges increased from Rs. 6,30,660 to Rs. 6,63,714, but the average cost of educating a student fell from Rs. 195 to Rs. 171, of which a sum of Rs. 67 was met from fees,

The average cost in Government, Board and aided colleges was Rs. 293, Rs. 89 and Rs. 144, respectively, and the average fee collected Rs. 85, Rs. 75 and Rs. 63. For the First Examination in Arts 1,878 candidates appeared and 704 passed as compared with 1,892 and 730, respectively, in 1901–1902. For the English, second language and science divisions of the B.A. degree examination 980, 749 and 915 candidates appeared against 917, 626 and 819 and 597, 620 and 470, respectively, passed against 488, 516 and 449.

13. *Female Education.*—Of the total number of girls under instruction, 119,006 as compared with 117,034 were in schools for general education classed as public, and 56 per cent. of these were in institutions intended primarily for boys. This fact shows to what a large extent female education in this Presidency is confined to the most elementary stage, and indeed of the total number of girls under instruction 114,752 were in the primary stage, the lower secondary having been reached by 3,658, the upper secondary by 555 and the collegiate by 41. The total number of girls whose education was carried beyond the lowest stage was thus 4,254 in a population of 38 millions. Even this figure represents an advance on what was the case ten years ago, when only 2,993 girls had advanced beyond the primary stage. The progress made is lamentably slow and in spite of the many professions of desire for female education, the people generally, owing to social and other causes, continue to hold almost entirely aloof from any attempt to carry the education of girls beyond the most elementary stage. As usual the whole of the pupils in the collegiate stage and almost the whole in the upper secondary stage belonged to the European and the Native Christian communities.

14. *Special Education.*—The number of pupils under instruction in institutions for special education, including professional colleges, rose from 5,867 to 6,073, but the latter figure was still below the number at the close of 1896-97. Training institutions on the whole improved slightly in strength but produced slightly worse results than in the previous year, and a smaller number of persons qualified for teachers' certificates. It is to be regretted that there were only two Muhammadan and two European (both females) students in the training colleges and only one of the latter class in training schools. The supply of trained European teachers of both sexes is entirely inadequate and the deficiency is a matter of serious concern. Separate scholarships for European students in the Teachers' College were sanctioned during the year and this may have some effect. The subject of improving training schools and extending the course in them is also under consideration.

15. The number of technical and industrial schools rose from 57 to 60, but their strength fell from 3,203 to 3,215. The growing popularity of the school of commerce at Calicut is noted with satisfaction. The number of candidates who appeared for the Government technical examinations showed a steady advance and the results were considerably better than in 1901–1902, 2,271 candidates having passed out of 5,609 who appeared against 1,888 out of 5,130 in 1901–1902.

16. The total expenditure on colleges for special education rose from Rupees 2,45,188 to Rs. 2,65,578 and that on schools for such education from Rs. 5,50,735 to Rs. 5,75,854.

17. *European Education.*—The number of schools for Europeans remained at 103, but there was a slight increase in their strength. Of the 8,510 pupils in these schools 18 per cent. belonged to other communities. There were 683 pupils, equal to nearly 9 per cent. of the total number of European pupils, in stages higher than the lower secondary, a proportion, which, though it is higher than that prevailing among non-European pupils, can hardly be considered sufficient for the European community. The number of European boys whose education is continued beyond the secondary stage rose owing to better results achieved at the Matriculation examination, but the urgent need for improvement in the education of Europeans is very clear from the statistics shown in this and previous reports. It is to be hoped that under the separate code for the education of Europeans which is now under consideration there will be a considerable advance.

18. *Muhammadan Education.*—There was a slight increase in the number of male Muhammadan students in the collegiate and secondary stages of instruction from 87 to 89 in the former case and from 2,324 to 2,795 in the latter, but the total number

of pupils under instruction in schools classed as public fell from 61,188 boys and 10,985 girls to 61,123 and 10,159, respectively, and the results of the University and Lower Secondary examinations were poorer than in the previous year. There was a slight improvement in the results of the Primary examination. Including pupils in private schools, about 50 per cent. of the boys and 10 per cent. of the girls of school-going age were under instruction.

19. *Panchama Education.*—The number of Panchama boys under instruction fell from 48,377 to 45,749 and of Panchama girls from 8,497 to 8,074. Only 15 per cent. of the male and 2·5 per cent. of the female Panchama population of school-going age were at school. The South Canara, Malabar, Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Nellore, Salem and Cuddapah districts were particularly backward. The attention of the district boards concerned will be drawn to the matter, while the Director may consider the advisability of establishing schools in places which cannot be reached by these bodies or by private effort.

20. *Education of Aboriginal and Hill tribes.*—There was an increase in expenditure under this head from Rs. 46,289 to Rs. 54,761, accompanied by a decrease from 3,327 to 2,919 in the number of boys and from 122 to 105 in that of girls under instruction. The total strength of schools specially maintained for these tribes was 9,864, but the majority of the pupils belonged to other classes. The Director has recently been asked to report whether anything can be done to improve the condition of education among the Aboriginal tribes in the Vizagapatam agency tracts. The enquiry will be extended to other districts.

21. *Education of the Blind and of Deaf mutes.*—As in the previous year there were in all four schools for the blind and one for deaf mutes. All these admirable institutions, except one for the blind in Madras, are established in the Tinnevelly district. The strength of the blind schools rose from 54 to 59. The strength of the deaf mute school at Palamcottah, the Governor in Council regrets to observe, fell from 68 to 31. This decline has not been explained. All the schools are doing excellent work especially those in the Tinnevelly district, which sent up seven pupils for the primary examination and passed six with four in the first class.

22. *Hostels and Boarding houses.*—On the 31st March last there were 115 hostels and boarding houses for boys with 7,736 boarders and 94 for girls with 4,763 members as compared with 95 with 6,600 boarders and 83 with 4,120 members, respectively, on the corresponding date of 1902. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 3,27,657 and Rs. 1,87,464 against Rs. 2,83,124 and Rs. 1,80,662, respectively. As might be expected the majority of these institutions were for Native Christians.

23. *General.*—The Government agrees with the Director that the fall in the number of schools which occurred during the year does not materially detract from the progress made, which was substantial though not very great. With the payments of grants in aid in full, and the completion of other reforms now under contemplation, the Governor in Council hopes that a fresh period of progress in education in this Presidency will be inaugurated.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1903-1904.

VOLUME I.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1904.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 14*th October* 1904.

C. No. 8710 of 1904.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. A. G. BOURNE, D.SC., F.R.S.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

ERRATA TO PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REPORT FOR 1903-04.

VOLUME I.

Page 8, *paragraph* 26.—*For* "Rs. 17,12,623" *read* "Rs. 15,11,595" and *for* "Rs. 17,64,409" *read* "Rs. 15,13,105".

A. GRANTS-IN-AID FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

Line 5.—*For* "local board schools" *read* "local boards".

Line 6.—*For* "municipal schools" *read* "municipal councils".

B. GRANTS-IN-AID FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Line 1.—*Correct* to read as follows :—

"Including that portion of the subsidy which was used for payment of results and fixed grants."

Line 2.—*Omit* the words "as well as results stipends".

C. GRANTS-IN-AID FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

Line 3.—*Correct* to read as follows :—

"1,47,660 with the aid of that portion of the provincial subsidy which was used for payment of fixed and results grants".

(iv) The revision of the curriculum for primary schools referred to in last year's report is under consideration, but as any change postulates for its successful introduction a body of elementary teachers of a higher type than is now available, it does not appear that any radical alterations are immediately feasible. A beginning will be made by introducing an improved curriculum into the practising schools

INTRODUCTION. attached to training institutions, as it is only in this way that the requisite supply of a suitable teaching staff can be created.

(v) No change has yet been made in the system of public examinations, as the final orders of the Government of India regarding the school final examination have not yet been received. The primary examination will be held in the future by the inspecting officers, *in situ*, and the lower secondary examination will shortly cease to exist.

(vi) The appointment of six agricultural teachers to be attached to training schools was sanctioned. The men selected were sent to the Teachers' College for a training in methods of teaching, and some have joined the schools to which they have been appointed, while the others have not yet completed their training.

(vii) Owing to the increasing demand for Hindu and Muhammadan widow scholarships the scale was revised and the number of scholarships increased, the total number now given being 63 varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 in value, and the number of guardian allowances 30 of Rs. 5 and 6 in value.

(viii) Considerable attention was given to the construction of good buildings for Government girls' schools and training schools. Type designs for suitable buildings for primary and lower secondary girls and training schools were drawn up by the Public Works Department authorities in consultation with the department, and a large number of works are now on the Public Works Department list, some of which are in course of construction, while others will be carried out as funds become available.

(ix) With a view to encourage teachers to improve their knowledge the Director was empowered to permit any qualified teacher in a departmental or recognized institution to receive a training in the College of Engineering or the School of Arts in any subject free of charge, teachers in provincial, local or municipal employ being allowed with the sanction of the authority concerned half pay during their course of training with travelling allowance for a single journey on joining or leaving the college or school.

3. *The Educational Rules.*—Hardly any changes of importance were made in these rules. The concessions to teachers in Government or Board employ referred to in paragraph 2 (ix) above were extended to such teachers sent to training schools; and a minimum period of attendance at a training school, viz., three-fourths of the number of working days, was fixed as a condition for the admission of a teacher to the Teachers' Certificate examination as a trained candidate. An addition was also made to the rules prescribing the scale of accommodation that should be provided for pupils in dormitories and hostels attached to educational institutions.

4. *The Grant-in-Aid Code.*—The following are the chief alterations which were carried out in the Grant-in-Aid Code for 1903–1904:—

(i) Managers were not permitted to utilize without the sanction of the Director any profit made from provincial grants in assisting schools eligible for aid from local funds and *vice versâ*.

(ii) To prevent managers from showing a large amount of scholarships (practically the remissions made to pupils in the form of free or partially free scholarships) as expenditure, they were required to certify that the scholarships had been actually paid.

(iii) It was ruled that Government should have a claim for five and three years respectively on buildings and furniture for village schools, towards which grants have been given.

Government also sanctioned during the year a revised and more favourable scale of grants for a pass in the subjects of general education in the primary standards.

Working of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

5. The system of paying fixed and results grants at the sanctioned rate begun last year was continued and the very considerable increase in the number of pupils under instruction in primary schools may be attributed to this cause; much further increase must depend among other things upon a further allotment of funds. The whole working of the Grant-in-Aid Code is under consideration, as detailed investigation has led to doubts

as to whether its provisions secure the most equitable and advantageous distribution of the available funds. Its provisions are too complicated to allow of a concurrent check upon the relative amounts allotted to the various agencies, a matter of the greatest importance where the total amount has definite limits.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General statistics of institutions and scholars.

6. The following table compares the number of institutions of all grades and the number of scholars in each class of institution at the close of each year for the past two years, the figures relating to scholars in secondary schools including the number of pupils in the primary departments of such schools :—

Classes of institutions.	1902-1903.			1903-1904.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
Public institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges { for men	37	4,321	3,855	37	4,226	4,249
Arts colleges { for women	3	17	11	3	14	15
Professional colleges	6	750	684	6	757	743
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	161	48,067	44,903	170	49,887	47,948
Lower secondary { English	289	31,087	29,138	294	32,889	30,861
Lower secondary { Vernacular	106	9,578	9,169	103	9,635	9,375
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	22	2,729	2,566	23	2,925	2,775
Upper secondary { Vernacular	3	333	345	2	115	111
Lower secondary { English	39	3,604	3,483	39	3,650	3,594
Lower secondary { Vernacular	127	13,723	13,220	131	14,838	14,242
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	4,724	237,662	230,159	4,867	250,519	244,989
For boys { Lower primary	13,913	357,436	342,244	14,379	380,359	358,223
For girls { Upper primary	419	27,798	26,477	432	28,438	27,493
For girls { Lower primary	350	12,085	11,625	379	13,220	12,608
School education, special—						
Training schools { for masters	57	1,326	1,208	57	1,297	1,278
Training schools { for mistresses	18	335	322	19	360	327
Other special schools { for boys	51	3,174	3,133	53	3,206	3,056
Other special schools { for girls	12	488	450	14	556	529
Total public institutions	20,337	754,513	722,992	21,008	796,891	762,416
Private institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian (for boys)	40	2,704	2,569	57	3,215	3,092
Sanskrit (for boys)	200	3,029	2,972	230	3,350	3,333
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only or mainly { for boys	4,707	93,840	89,157	4,525	91,242	78,835
A vernacular only or mainly { for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Quran { for boys	982	29,940	28,480	898	27,815	26,167
The Quran { for girls	63	1,301	1,295	49	1,164	1,128
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	5	60	60	4	83	80
Total private institutions	5,997	130,874	124,533	5,763	126,869	112,635
Grand total	26,334	885,387	847,525	26,771	923,760	875,051

Public institutions increased in number by 671 or 3·3 per cent., and in strength by 42,378 pupils or 5·6 per cent., the new schools opened during the year being chiefly of the primary grade. Private institutions fell in number by 3·9 per cent. and in strength by 3·1 per cent.

Institutions and scholars by districts and district groups.

7. There was a fall in the number of both schools and scholars in the Ceded, Inland and West Coast district groups. The other groups gained in both respects. The greatest advance in schools was made by Ganjám and in pupils by Tinnevelly, while Bellary lost most both in schools and scholars on account doubtless of the prevalence of the plague.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

8. There were 40 arts and 6 professional colleges as in the previous year, but the former declined in strength losing 98 students while the latter gained seven. Considering public and private institutions together there was an increase in schools of all grades except upper secondary schools for girls and training schools for masters, both of which remained the same in number as in the previous year. In strength also there was a general advance. Upper secondary, lower secondary and primary schools, respectively, gained 1,351, 2,516 and 31,724 pupils against 1,364, 3,754 and 16,397 in the previous year. It will thus be seen that the gain in pupils was chiefly in the primary stage in which the advance made last year was nearly doubled during the year under report. In the case of girls' schools 34, 126 and 2,617 pupils were added in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages against 54, 82 and 1,330 in the preceding year, the advance here also being chiefly in the primary stage. Taking public institutions alone there was a decrease of 98 students in the collegiate stage, but all the other stages advanced in pupils, the increases in the upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary being 1,359, 1,813, 2,487 and 36,714, against 1,431, 3,266, 2,315 and 6,108, the total strength on the 31st March being 790,715, showing an increase of 5·6 per cent. on the number for the previous year when the increase recorded was only 1·9 per cent. There was again a large increase in the number of primary pupils reading printed books accompanied by a decline in the number not reading such books.

Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

Of the total number of scholars at the close of the year ·5 per cent. were in the collegiate stage, 2·8 in the upper secondary, 5·7 in the lower secondary, 7·3 in the upper primary and 83·7 in the lower primary. The percentages of scholars in the lower primary stage and in stages above that were thus relatively the same as in the previous year, viz., 84 and 16.

9. Of the whole number of institutions 3,061 with 172,401 pupils were under public management, and 23,710 with 751,359 pupils under private management, and in the great majority of these the teacher was the proprietor and manager. There were 22 more Government schools and 26 less board schools than in the previous year, but in both classes of schools there was an increase in strength. Indigenous and private schools fell largely in number and strength, but there was a gain in both respects under other heads of institutions under private management. Aided schools as usual had the largest attendance, having nearly half the number of pupils under instruction.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

10. The number of male scholars in public institutions rose from 22·4 to 23·7 per cent. of the population of school age, and that of female scholars from 4·1 to 4·4 per cent. In all institutions, public and private, 27·8 per cent. of the male and 4·8 of the female population of school age were at school against 26·6 and 4·6 in 1902-1903, while the percentage of total scholars to total school age population rose from 15·4 to 16·1. It will be observed from map I appended to this report, showing the relative progress of attendance in the various district groups, that the percentage of scholars to population of school age rose slightly in the Northern Circars, Central and Southern districts and fell in the rest, the inland districts still being the lowest. The percentage of male scholars in the districts ranged from 14·2 to 91·8, and that of females from 1·7 to 31·4. These limits show in both cases an improvement on those of last year.

Education in relation to population.

11. The general increase in the number of pupils was shared by all the main classes of the community, a decline being shown only under Muhammadan females and females classed as aborigines. The advance in numbers made by non-Brahman caste Hindus was considerable, but that shown also by Brahmans, Native Christians and Panchamas was satisfactory.

Scholars according to the classes of the community.

12. The richer, middle and poorer classes were represented respectively by ·8, 18·4, and 80·8 of the total number of pupils against ·9, 19·3 and 79·8. Both richer and middle classes declined in number by 6·4 and 1·02 per cent., respectively, while the poorer classes rose by 5·8 per cent. In arts colleges 19·6 of the total number of male

Scholars according to wealth.

students and 16·2 of the female belonged to the poorer classes against 19 and 14·6, respectively, last year, while in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages of public schools, the percentages were 34 and 49·4 for males and 26·8 and 54·7 for females.

Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

13. The majority of the scholars belonged as usual to the landholding class, the percentage being 41·9, while coolies, traders, officials and artisans contributed, respectively, 23·4, 12·8, 11·9 and 7·5, the remaining 2·5 of the pupils being mendicants or "others." Over 92 per cent. of the male pupils in the collegiate and upper secondary stages of instruction belonged to the landholding, trading and official classes.

Scholars according to languages studied.

14. The number of boys and girls reading English in public institutions was as in the previous year 20 and 10 per cent., respectively, of the total number on the rolls. In private institutions the number of such boys fell from 317 to 242, while there were no girls. There was a fall in the number of pupils studying classical and foreign languages in public institutions, but the number of boys studying such languages in private institutions showed an increase. The classical languages most largely read were Arabic and Sanskrit. There was a considerable increase in the number of girls reading French, while the number studying Persian fell from 112 to 13. There was again a decrease in the number of pupils reading Canarese in public institutions, but in the case of the other vernaculars there was a general increase, while in private institutions the number of boys reading the more important vernaculars declined in every case, while the number of girls advanced except as regards Malayalam, Canarese and Hindustani.

Scholars unprotected from small-pox.

15. The number of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 11,327 and 3,099 to 10,281 and 2,748 respectively.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

16. On the 31st March last there were 2,890 schools with 213,988 scholars in municipal areas, and 23,881 schools with 709,772 scholars in non-municipal areas, against 2,917 schools with 207,992 scholars and 23,417 schools with 677,895 scholars at the close of the previous year. The percentages of increase in the number of scholars were 2·9 in municipal areas and 4·8 in non-municipal areas. Of the total number of schools and scholars 10·8 and 23·2 per cent. respectively belonged to municipal towns against 11·1 and 23·5 in 1902–1903. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school age were 94·2 and 24·5 against 92·0 and 23·4 in 1902–1903. The number of municipalities in which the percentage of children under instruction to the total population of school age exceeded 100 was 24 against 25 in the previous year.

General statistics of receipts and charges.

17. The total expenditure on education for the year under report, direct and indirect, from all sources, including the figures relating to indigenous and private institutions, amounted to Rs. 89,11,296 against Rs. 87,74,041. From the marginal summary which gives the expenditure from different sources during the past two years, it will be seen that the total expenditure increased by Rs. 1,37,255, or 1·5 per cent. The expenditure from provincial funds and from other sources decreased, but that from the other three heads, especially from fees, showed an increase. It may be mentioned here that the figures under "Other sources," so far as they relate to primary schools, are largely imaginary as the amount represents in the case of the majority of private results schools merely the difference between what has been calculated as a suitable expenditure and the actual expenditure.

	1902–1903.	1903–1904.
	RS.	RS.
Provincial	26,19,123	25,27,828
Local	8,87,042	9,37,587
Municipal	2,53,193	2,58,464
Fees	26,95,357	28,73,994
Other sources	23,19,326	23,13,423
Total ...	87,74,041	89,11,296

The total direct expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 66,16,689, or nearly 252 thousand rupees more than in the previous year. Provincial funds

GENERAL STATISTICS.

contributed 52 thousand rupees less than in the previous year, while the expenditure from all other sources had risen, the increase under local and municipal funds having amounted to 54 thousand and 3 thousand rupees, respectively, and under fees and other sources to 102 thousand and 145 thousand rupees. Taking the different classes and grades of institutions, it will be observed that, while arts colleges cost 26 thousand rupees less, professional colleges cost 9 thousand, secondary schools 86 thousand, primary schools 168 thousand and training and other special schools 15 thousand more than in the previous year. The total indirect expenditure for the year was Rs. 22,94,607, or 114 thousand rupees less than in the year 1902–1903, the university, direction and inspection, and scholarships having cost, respectively, 14 thousand, 9 thousand and one thousand more, and building and special grants and miscellaneous items 97 thousand and 41 thousand rupees less.

If surplus fees and the expenditure on indigenous and private schools be left out of account, expenditure will be found to be Rs. 86,22,864 against Rs. 84,81,460 in 1902–1903. Over 57 per cent. of the total expenditure related, as in the previous year, to secondary and primary education. The percentage of expenditure met from provincial, local and municipal funds, from fees and from private funds, respectively, was 29·59, 10·96, 3·13, 31·04 and 25·28, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 31·15, 10·54, 3·12, 29·38 and 25·81.

Provincial receipts and charges.

18. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and the Medical schools, Royapuram and Vizagapatam, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,66,498 and the charges to Rs. 30,08,736 against Rs. 2,47,494 and Rs. 30,28,877 in 1902–1903.

The budget grant for the year under 22. Education was Rs. 23,98,000. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 1,68,900 resumed by Government, and adding Rs. 12,000 transferred from the provision for subsidy under adjusting heads for supplementing grants-in-aid to municipal funds and results-stipends to Government schools, general, the altered grant for the year is Rs. 22,41,100, or including the final grant for adjusting heads, Rs. 25,84,100.

The expenditure proper of the department including adjusting heads was Rs. 25,02,317, or Rs. 81,783 less than the altered grant. This amount, which agrees with the Accountant-General's final statement, is obtained by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 30,08,736, the sum of Rs. 2,06,113 spent on the Medical College and schools which is not debited to 22. Education, and also the sum of Rs. 3,00,306 spent by the Public Works department on Government educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 27,42,238, of which Rs. 1,71,812 represents the net cost of the Medical College and schools including stipends and scholarships, and Rs. 3,00,306, the outlay on Government educational buildings. The net expenditure proper of the department was thus Rs. 22,70,120, which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure *less* Rs. 2,450, the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training School endowments, credited by the Accountant-General to a different major head.

Column 34 of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 25,51,641. If to this sum be added a sum of Rs. 2,65,830 (made up of Rs. 32,926, subsidy to municipal boards, Rs. 2,18,378, subsidy to local boards, and Rs. 14,526, contribution to the District Board, Gódávari, for the upkeep of the schools under the Bhadráchalam Taluk Board), and if from the total sum is deducted a sum of Rs. 5,47,351 (Rs. 1,71,812, the net cost of the Medical College and schools including stipends + Rs. 48,000, grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, + Rs. 3,00,306, Public Works expenditure, + Rs. 3,420, grants to orphanages not paid through the department, + Rs. 23,813, surplus fees of the Law College), the balance will agree with the figure given above, viz., Rs. 22,70,120.

Local fund operations.

19. Schools under the management of local boards again fell in number from 2,375 to 2,354, but advanced in strength from 120,905 to 121,514. The expenditure from local funds on education rose from Rs. 8,94,433 to Rs. 9,45,280, which includes the sum of Rs. 2,18,378

paid as subsidy from provincial funds. Further particulars are given in general table 7.

Municipal operations.

20. Notwithstanding the fall from 306 to 301 in the number of institutions under the management of municipal bodies, their strength advanced further from 23,470 to 23,624. The expenditure on education from municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,64,454 to Rs. 2,69,829. This includes the sum of Rs. 32,926 paid as subsidy from provincial funds. Further particulars will be found in general table 7.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

21. Distributing the direct expenditure on education during the year among the different classes of institutions, it is observed that Government institutions excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, cost Rs. 10,30,283, board institutions Rs. 10,46,443, institutions in Native States Rs. 1,309, aided institutions Rs. 38,88,929 and unaided institutions Rs. 6,31,236. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the above figures show an increase of expenditure in all classes of institutions. The expenditure from provincial, local and municipal funds on secondary and primary schools for boys and girls during the year amounted to Rs. 8,31,301, Rs. 7,67,620 and Rs. 2,31,474, respectively, against Rs. 8,44,707, Rs. 7,18,551 and Rs. 2,27,837 in the previous year. The total expenditure from public funds on the secondary education of boys fell from Rs. 2,41,533 to Rs. 2,36,361, but that on primary education rose from Rs. 12,39,376 to Rs. 12,71,758. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools for boys rose from 83·7 per cent. to 84·3 per cent.

Average cost of education.

22. The average cost of education per head of population rose from As. 3–8 to As. 3–9, but the cost to public funds remained the same as in the previous year, viz., As. 1–7.

The percentage of expenditure met from public funds fell from 42·85 to 41·79.

The average cost per student in Government Arts Colleges fell from Rs. 292–12–7 to Rs. 218–7–6, in arts colleges maintained by local or municipal boards from Rs. 89–7–11 to Rs. 83–4–6, and in aided arts colleges from Rs. 142–7–0 to Rs. 132–3–2. In secondary schools for boys, the cost per pupil rose from Rs. 26–4–1 to Rs. 28–12–5 in Government schools and also rose slightly in aided schools, but fell from Rs. 18–0–5 to Rs. 17–4–2 in board schools, while in primary schools for boys a slight increase was noticeable in board and aided schools and a perceptible decrease in Government schools.

The average monthly cost per pupil in Government primary schools was As. 11–1, in board primary schools As. 7 and in aided primary schools As. 5–6.

School fees.

23. The average number on the rolls of all classes of institutions rose from 847,525 to 875,111, and consequently the fee income also increased from Rs. 23,79,625 to Rs. 24,74,433. The fees in Government, board and aided institutions of all grades for the general education of boys amounted to Rs. 99,912, Rs. 4,01,296 and Rs. 12,68,018, and showed an improvement in the fee income in all classes of institutions except board primary schools and aided upper secondary schools.

In first-grade aided colleges for men the average number of students rose from 1,754 to 1,856 and the fee income from Rs. 1,18,441 to Rs. 1,20,717, while in second-grade aided colleges the average number rose from 926 to 1,058 and the fee income from Rs. 49,897 to Rs. 50,374.

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

24. The proportion of the fee income to the total expenditure on education remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 36 per cent. In Government, board and aided institutions, 21, 38 and 35 per cent. of the charges were met from fees, against 18, 38 and 36 per cent. in the previous year.

Scholarships.

25. The total expenditure on scholarships from public funds rose from Rs. 67,631 to Rs. 68,757 and that from private funds from Rs. 25,662 to Rs. 25,731, the increase in the former case being confined to secondary schools and in the latter case to Arts Colleges. Particulars

GENERAL STATISTICS.

of scholarships for different classes of institutions will be furnished in the chapters that follow.

Grants-in-aid.

26. The total expenditure on grants-in-aid rose further from Rs. 17,12,623 to Rs. 17,64,409. Details as to the grants paid from the different funds are given below:—

A.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

The total budget allotment for the year under grants-in-aid including the grants for the payment of the net cost of the municipal high schools at Kurnool and Cuddapah and those under "adjusting heads" was Rs. 12,55,700, of which Rs. 12,03,488 was actually expended. Of this latter sum, Rs. 7,69,316 was paid to schools under private management, Rs. 3,69,104 to local board schools and Rs. 65,068 to municipal schools, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 8,10,440, Rs. 3,23,127 and Rs. 60,924. The above payments include subsidy overdrawn by some of the local boards and municipalities, which have since the close of the year been required to refund the amounts drawn in excess. Full particulars regarding payment of grants to each class of schools will be found in the separate volume of statistics.

B.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Including the subsidy of Rs. 2,18,378 for payment of results and fixed grants at the sanctioned rate, as well as results stipends, local boards paid during the year a sum of Rs. 4,13,261 as grants-in-aid to schools under private management, against Rs. 3,74,189 in the previous year. Compared with the figures of the previous year the expenditure showed a marked increase under results and fixed grants and a decrease under other heads.

C.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The amount of grants-in-aid paid from municipal funds during the year to institutions under private management rose further from Rs. 1,43,943 to Rs. 1,47,660 with the aid of a provincial subsidy amounting to Rs. 32,926.

Proportion of aided schools to unaided schools under mission and non-mission management.

27. Out of 4,222 mission schools, 3,226 were aided and 996 were unaided, the corresponding figures for non-mission schools being 13,725, 7,800 and 5,925. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an increase under mission aided schools as well as under both mission and non-mission unaided schools, while there was a fall in the number of non-mission aided schools.

Working of the fixed grant system.

28. The year under report was the second of the second period of three years for which lower secondary and primary schools in the permanent section were admitted to aid on the fixed grant system. The number of schools admitted to aid on this system during the year was 1,614 for boys and 300 for girls against 1,678 and 299 in the previous year. The amount of fixed grants paid during the year from provincial, local and municipal funds was Rs. 2,31,991, Rs. 52,097 and Rs. 62,331, respectively, against Rs. 2,36,075, Rs. 46,907 and Rs. 60,895, respectively, in the previous year.

Working of the results grant system.

29. The number of schools registered for aid on the results grants system during the year was 13,434 for boys and 412 for girls against 12,584 and 428 in the previous year. Of the schools admitted to aid, 11,264 boys' schools and 369 girls' schools were examined against 11,120 and 391 in 1902–1903. The total earnings of boys' schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 7,09,731 and those of girls' schools to Rs. 44,311 against Rs. 6,36,684 and Rs. 42,016 in the previous year. As in the previous year full earnings up to the limit of the net cost were paid, the total grants paid to boys' and girls' schools during the year having amounted to Rs. 6,10,314 and Rs. 42,182, against Rs. 5,28,351 and Rs. 40,518 in the previous year.

30. As regards the distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts the most striking variations occurred in Madras and Vizagapatam, the former district having received 2·59 per cent. of the total grants more and the latter 1·50 per cent. less than in the previous year. As usual, Madras absorbed the highest percentage of the total grants, viz., 20·05, while the Nilgiris received the lowest percentage, viz., 1·56.

Distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

31. The late Mr. G. H. Stuart was in charge of the department till the 9th November 1903. I assumed charge of the office on the 24th November.

Direction.

Mr. Middlemast having been appointed to the newly created post of Deputy Director took charge of it on the 13th July 1903. This appointment has increased rather than diminished the work of the Director as it has enabled him to devote his personal attention to so many matters which were previously crowded out. It has, however, afforded some hope that he may now be able to exercise that general control over the work of the department which must have been for some years past a physical impossibility. Even now I find it impossible to devote as much time as I should wish to inspection and to the consideration of purely educational problems.

The late Mr. Stuart visited the Wesleyan Mission boys' and girls' schools at Ikkadu near Tiruvallur in April 1903, held an enquiry at Tindivanam in July 1903 into certain departmental charges brought against the Sub-Assistant Inspector of schools, Tindivanam Range, who was ultimately dismissed from the service, paid a short visit to Ootacamund towards the close of July to confer with Government on certain important educational questions, and visited the agricultural farm at Melrosapuram, Chingleput, in September. I also visited this farm in December, and in January last inspected the industrial schools at Karur and in Tinnevelly, Nazareth and Madura. In January-February I visited Rajahmundry, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Berhampur, Parlakimedi and Vizagapatam. In September last Mr. Middlemast, the Deputy Director, was deputed to Madura by Mr. Stuart to enquire into certain complaints received against the Setupati High School.

32. Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., was appointed to the new office of Inspector of European and training schools, and took charge of the appointment on the 2nd November 1903. All the European and training schools in the presidency and in Coorg and Bangalore except those intended for females have been placed under his charge. M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai and Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau were in uninterrupted charge of the Northern and Southern circles, respectively, during the year, but the other two circles changed hands. Mr. Logan, who was acting in the Central circle, left India on long leave in June and was succeeded by Mr. Messinier. The latter was, however, soon after relieved by Mr. Arthur Mayhew, the new Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State. On his relief from the Central circle, Mr. Messinier was appointed to the Western circle, in the place of Mr. C. W. Moss, who was acting for Mr. Logan. There was no change in the office of Inspector of Technical schools during the year. On the retirement, in November last, after a long and useful service of over 30 years, of M.R.Ry. N. Raghunatha Chariyar, B.A., the Inspector of Schools, Northern circle, M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A., who had been acting for him, was confirmed in his place. The officers of the four circles examined on the whole 453 institutions, including 30 arts colleges, 121 upper secondary schools, 57 lower secondary schools, 209 primary schools and 36 special schools, which thus compared favourably in every case with the corresponding figures for the previous year, viz., 344, 29, 109, 56, 118 and 32. The increase in the number of primary schools examined was rendered possible on account of the relief afforded by the Inspector of European and training schools and will be more marked next year. More Inspectors and possibly an arrangement whereby a good deal of their office work is transferred to a suitably increased central office are desiderata. The

Inspectors.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

officers in charge of the Western circle examined the largest number of institutions and were longest out on circuit, and those of the Central circle examined the smallest number of institutions and as might be expected, spent the shortest period on tour. The Inspector of European and training schools examined 28 institutions of the various grades including 15 special schools and spent 55 days on circuit. The number of special schools examined and the number of days spent on circuit by the Inspector of Technical schools were 16 and 47, respectively, his work in connection with pumping experiments being left out of account. Some of the inspection reports afford very little information and provide few suggestions as to the lines upon which improvements should be attempted. The reports submitted by Messrs. Stone and Mayhew have been particularly full and useful.

Inspectresses.

33. The Northern and Southern circles continued to be in charge of Miss Gow and Miss Arnold, respectively, throughout the year; but in the Central circle, Miss Carr was on privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days, and Miss Bernard, the senior Assistant Inspectress acted for her. These officers examined on the whole 299 institutions, *i.e.*, one less than in the previous year, consisting of 4 arts colleges, 23 upper secondary schools, 126 lower secondary schools, 119 primary schools and 27 special schools. As in the preceding year, the officers in charge of the Central circle examined the largest number of institutions, while Miss Arnold of the Southern circle spent the largest number of days on circuit.

Towards the close of the year the transfer of the Cuddapah district from the Central to the Northern circle and of the Tanjore district from the Southern to the Central circle was sanctioned by Government.

Assistant Inspectors.

34. Of the nine Assistant Inspectors' divisions, five as in the previous year changed hands for longer or shorter periods. The average number of schools and pupils examined for grant by these officers rose from 168 and 9,017 to 179 and 10,142, respectively, while the corresponding figures relating to the examination of schools for improvement were 67 and 3,484, against 66 and 3,248 in the previous year. Each officer spent on the average 221 days on circuit.

Assistant Inspectresses of girls' schools.

35. The Central circle was in charge of Miss H. W. Bernard except for a period of 3 months and 20 days, spent partly on other duty and partly on privilege leave. On both the occasions M.R.Ry. T. Janakirama Aiyar acted for her. There was no change in the charge of the officers in the other two circles. These officers examined on the average 92 schools for grant and 22 for improvement with 5,332 and 1,110 pupils, respectively, and spent 181 days on circuit.

As the arrangement whereby the Inspectresses and the Assistant Inspectresses had the same territorial charge entailed a waste of effort and an undesirable amount of travelling, and as the work of the latter appeared to be more than they could manage, arrangements were made towards the close of the year to divide each circle into three ranges, the heaviest of which in each has been assigned to an Assistant Inspectress, each Sub-Assistant being placed in charge of one of the others and made directly subordinate to the Inspectress.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

36. The average number of schools examined for grant by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Hindu boys' schools advanced from 212 to 229, and the average number of days spent on circuit from 198 to 211, while there was a reduction from 44 to 42 in the average number of schools examined for improvement. As in the previous two years the largest number of schools examined for grant was in the Ganjám-Vizagapatam division and the largest number of pupils in the West Coast division. The outturn of work of the Sub-Assistants for Muhammadan and Mappilla schools appears to have been less than in the preceding year; but this was due to the transfer of the examination of Muhammadan schools in which instruction is given through the medium of one of the South Indian vernaculars to the range Sub-Assistants. The scheme for the re-organization of this agency received the sanction of the Secretary of State towards the close of the year, but it has not yet been introduced. I am earnestly hoping that it will be productive of great good.

Some of the present Sub-Assistant Inspectors have been honestly striving to improve the state of primary education, but the work of others undoubtedly leaves much to be desired, while all of them have had to attempt an amount of work which it is impossible to do thoroughly.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

37. Of the six girls' ranges as they were constituted before the recent redistribution, three were under female and the rest under male Sub-Assistants. On an average each Sub-Assistant examined 110 schools and spent 183 days on circuit, against 129 schools and 175 days in the previous year.

Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools.

38. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined two schools for grant and 93 for improvement and spent 149 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work, including correspondence with supervisors, private gentlemen, Collectors of districts, &c., regarding the disposal of funds originally intended for the upkeep of Sanskrit schools, and with Presidents of Local Boards in connection with the administration of board Sanskrit schools, setting model questions in some of the advanced works of literature and grammar, preparing question papers with the help of a board of examiners for annual examinations of board Sanskrit schools, and conference with managers and pandits.

Supervisors of primary schools.

39. There were in all 262 supervisors, seven paid from provincial funds,—one directly, four through the Taluk Board, Bhadráchalam, Gódávari, and two through the District Board, Malabar,—57 from municipal and 198 from local funds. The districts of Kurnool, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Salem were credited with a total increase of five supervisors, while there was a decrease of four in Malabar. This accounts for the net increase of one in the total number of supervisors in the presidency. Twenty-two of these officers, as against 24 in the previous year, were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans and Mappillas, the decrease having occurred in Malabar. Of the whole number, 184, or 12 more than in the previous year, were trained men; but there was little improvement in the general educational qualifications of these officers, the number who had passed the Matriculation or other examinations of a higher standard having stood at 196 against 195 in the previous year. It is hoped that the institution of a special examination to serve as a qualifying test for admission to the office of supervisor and the grading of the salaries of the supervisors by several District Boards will help to secure a better class of men for the service. These officers visited 3,330 villages without schools, started 1,530 new schools, and brought 1,660 unaided schools on to the aided list and 2,359 private schools under inspection.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

40. Including the two additional superintendents sanctioned for the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, there were six superintendents in all, three for each of these districts. They visited 129 villages without schools, started 31 new schools, and brought 12 unaided schools on to the aided list and 8 private schools under inspection.

Sub-Assistants' Test.

41. For the examination held in April 1903, nine candidates (excluding those for the clerks' test) appeared, and six passed, all in the second class.

Primary schools Supervisors' Test.

42. An examination under the title of 'Primary Schools Supervisors' Test' was instituted during the year, to serve as a qualifying test for admission to the post of supervisor. It is open to teachers of at least two years' standing holding trained teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and higher grades.

Cost of direction and inspection.

43. The expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year amounted to Rs. 5,04,329 against Rs. 4,95,882 in 1902–1903. The proportion of the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management being deducted, was 13·5 per cent. during the year against 13·2 per cent. in the year preceding.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

University degrees.

44. At the convocations held in May 1903 and in March 1904, 656 candidates were admitted to degrees as against 676 in the previous year, the decrease being confined chiefly to those taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

University by-laws.

45. The curriculum for the M.A. degree examination in Branch II was altered, and certain changes were made in the dates of holding the Matriculation examination, the First examination in Arts and the B.A. degree examination.

University affiliation.

46. The Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, was affiliated to the University in Branch I. Pending the delimitation of the territories of the Indian Universities by the Governor-General in Council under the new Act, the consideration of the application for affiliation of three colleges in Jaffna was deferred.

University examinations.

47. There was an increase—from 24 to 38—in the number of candidates for the M.A. degree examination. Twelve were successful—one each in mathematics, chemistry, zoology, geology, history and Dravidian languages, and two each in physics, mental and moral science, and Sanskrit.

The numbers that presented themselves for the B.A. degree examination in the English and second language divisions were a little less than those of the previous year; but the number of passes was larger in the former. As usual, the percentage of passes in the vernacular languages was very high, ranging between 80·9 in Tamil and 97·8 in Kanarese, whilst the percentage of passes in Sanskrit was 69·5. In the English language division the percentage of success (62·6) was a little higher than that of the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of candidates that were examined in the science divisions, excepting chemistry, biology, zoology, and mental and moral science. The average percentage of passes in the science division was 55·0, varying from 37·5 per cent. in mathematics to 80 per cent. in zoology. The present system does not by any means ensure uniformity of results so far as the science tests are concerned. Apart from this, it is a question for serious consideration as to how far the specialization which it encourages is beneficial to the students concerned at this stage of their course. The number of candidates taking up mathematics and the physical and natural science courses is gaining considerably over that taking up mental and moral science and history. Last year as many as 509 took up the former group of subjects and 463 the latter; five years ago the figures were 407 and 400 respectively.

The number of European, Eurasian and Native Christian women qualifying for the Arts degree is steadily increasing. Four appeared for the English language division and three passed; six appeared for the second language division and three passed; and eight appeared for the science division and two passed.

For the First examination in Arts 2,333 were examined, as against 1,878 in the previous year, and 1,067 or 45·7 per cent. passed against 37·5 in the previous year.

University finance.

48. The income from fees, interest on securities, and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 2,46,061, and the expenditure on account of remuneration to examiners, salaries and establishment, and miscellaneous items was 2,12,244, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,817 to the credit of the University. The reserve fund amounted on 1st April 1904 to Rs. 1,02,247.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

49. The number of first-grade colleges was the same as in the previous year, viz., 11; but there was a further increase in strength—from 2,790 to 2,910. The three Government colleges shared more in the increase noted above than all the eight aided colleges put together. There were 35 M.A. students attached to three colleges, of whom 19 were in the Presidency College, 14 in the Christian College, and 2 in St. Joseph's

College, Trichinopoly. The last-mentioned institution made arrangements for giving instruction to M.A. students for the first time last year.

The number of second-grade colleges also did not undergo any variation, the total number remaining at 29 as in the previous year; but the strength declined slightly, from 1,548 to 1,330. Of the 29 second-grade colleges, 3 were colleges for women with a total strength of 14.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

50. All the six M.A. scholarships were utilized during the year—two in physics, one in chemistry, one in zoology and two in mathematics. Of the 8 B.A. scholarships intended for non-Europeans, 2 were awarded to Muhammadans, 2 to Uriyas, and 2 to students coming under the category of backward and indigent classes. Eight scholarships were awarded to Europeans and Eurasians, five of them being given to female students. Twenty-seven scholarships were awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination, as against 28 in the previous year, of which 10 were given to Muhammadans and Mappillas, 4 to students belonging to backward and indigent classes, and 2 to Eurasians. The total expenditure on scholarships in Arts colleges was Rs. 28,216, of which Provincial funds met Rs. 12,286, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 27,388 and Rs. 12,665.

Expenditure in Arts Colleges.

51. The total expenditure on Arts colleges fell from Rs. 6,63,714 in 1902–03 to Rs. 6,37,415 in 1903–04, the expenditure from Provincial funds also showing a fall from Rs. 2,60,367 to Rs. 2,21,875. The average number on the rolls rose from 3,866 to 4,264, and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,58,890 to Rs. 2,71,718. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 149 against Rs. 171 for the previous year, and towards this cost the average fee paid by each student was Rs. 64 against Rs. 67. Taking Government, board and aided colleges separately, it will be seen that Government colleges realized in fees Rs. 75,023, board colleges Rs. 16,085 and aided colleges Rs. 1,71,584 against Rs. 66,015, Rs. 14,284 and Rs. 1,68,836, respectively. The average fee paid by each student in Government, board and aided colleges was Rs. 82, Rs. 71, and Rs. 59, respectively. The net expenditure on Government colleges fell from Rs. 1,59,213 to Rs. 1,22,095, and the grants to colleges under private management from Rs. 96,565 to Rs. 95,623.

(*b*) Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.

Law.

University Examinations in Law.

52. As many as five candidates appeared for the M.L. degree examination, but only one passed. For the B.L. degree examination 395 appeared as against 286 in the previous year. There was, however, a considerable falling off in the number of passes; for only 66 or 16·7 per cent. passed as against 52·8 per cent., in 1902-1903. The last B.L. degree examination was the first held under the new scheme, under which a candidate can appear after a two years' instead of after a three years' course. It is evident that the same degree of preparedness is not ensured under the revised scheme as under the old. For the First examination in Law 321 appeared and 152 passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 513 and 288.

The Law College, Madras.

53. The total strength of the Law College was 382 on the 31st March 1904, against 377 in the previous year. The different classes of the community were represented as follows:—Brahmans 290, non-Brahman Hindus 65, Native Christians 14, Muhammadans 10, and Eurasians and others 3. A gradual increase is noticeable in the number of Muhammadan students taking to Law. As usual the majority of the students belonged to the official and landholding classes. For the B.L. degree examination 198 appeared direct from the college and 52 or 26·3 per cent. were successful against 68·6 per cent. in the previous year. At the First examination in Law in 1903, 152 students appeared from the college direct and 91 passed, giving a percentage of 59·9 against 64·4 and 70·9 respectively in the May and December examinations of 1902. The total receipts of the college rose from Rs. 58,696 to Rs. 63,265 and the expenditure from Rs. 35,710 to Rs. 39,452.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Medicine.

54. There was an increase in the number of candidates that appeared for each of the three L.M.S. examinations. Twenty-six appeared for the first L.M.S. and 17 passed; 13 appeared for the second L.M.S. and 6 passed; and for the final L.M.S. 10 appeared and 5 passed. There is a tendency for failed M.B. students to fall back upon the less difficult examinations for the L.M. and S. degree. At the first, second, third and final M.B. and C.M. examinations 34, 19, 16 and 7 candidates appeared and of these 18, 17, 7 and 6 passed. The percentage of passes in the latter examinations is higher than in the first M.B. and C.M. examinations, a fact which shows that the earlier examination fulfils its proper function of eliminating the incompetent students by a larger percentage of rejections. None appeared for the M.D. degree examination.

University Examinations.

55. The strength of the college advanced from 140 to 150, the increase being confined chiefly to the higher departments. Europeans numbered 19, Native Christians 26, Muhammadans 2, Brahmans 56, and non-Brahman Hindus 46 and Parsee 1. Whereas a few years ago the number of Brahmans was very insignificant, at present their number exceeds even that of the non-Brahman Hindus. There were 11 female students—9 in the M.B. and C.M. departments and 2 in the L.M.S. department, the majority being Europeans. The college passed at the final examinations for the L.M.S. and the M.B. and C.M. degrees 80 and 70 per cent. of the examinees. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 80,478, against Rs. 78,244, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 18,015 against Rs. 16,511.

Madras Medical College.

Engineering.

56. At the First examination in Engineering 22 candidates appeared and 8 or 36·3 per cent. passed against 43·8 in the previous year. Fifteen candidates appeared for the B.E. degree examination, 12 taking up the civil and 3 the mechanical branch, and 7 passed; a percentage of 46·6 against 43·8 in 1902-1903. All the candidates that passed the B.E. degree examination and, with one exception, all those that passed the First examination in Engineering were Brahmans.

University Examinations in Engineering.

57. The engineer and engineer subordinate classes contained 48 and 66 pupils respectively against 41 and 70 in the previous year. Of the total 114, 6 were Europeans, 4 Native Christians, 1 Muhammadan, 93 Brahmans and 10 non-Brahman Hindus. At the final examinations for certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners 12 students of the senior engineer class were presented and nine passed; 35 students of the engineer subordinate class appeared, of whom 32 passed. The charges amounted to Rs. 61,923 and the receipts to Rs. 16,583, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 61,915 and Rs. 15,742.

Madras College of Engineering.

Teaching.

58. For the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 74 and 95 candidates appeared—against 69 and 100 in the previous year—and 45 and 51 passed. In these examinations also Brahmans preponderated. For the first time a Muhammadan candidate succeeded in qualifying for the L.T. degree. At the written and practical tests for the second collegiate grade certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates, 22 and 28 passed, respectively, out of 56 and 45 examined, against 35 and 42 passed out of 62 and 59 in the previous year.

Teachers' Certificate Examinations of the Collegiate Grade.

59. In the Training College, Rajahmundry, 10 students of the first collegiate grade and 6 students of the second collegiate grade were under training on the 31st March last, as against 7 and 8 in the previous year. All the students were Brahmans and were in receipt of stipends. Four passed out of six at the theoretical portion of the L.T. degree examination, and one out of four at the practical. At the written test for

Training College, Rajahmundry.

teachers' certificates of the second collegiate grade 2 passed out of 6, and at the practical test 4 out of 5. The total expenditure of the college was Rs. 5,338.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

60. On the 31st March 1904 there were 34 students of the first collegiate grade and 15 of the second collegiate grade under training at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, as against 35 and 22 in the previous year. The distribution according to classes of community was as follows :—European 1, Native Christians 11, Brahmans 36 and Panchama 1. There were besides 2 European females. 46 of the students were in receipt of stipends. At the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 30 and 21 passed out of 35 and 29 that appeared. At the corresponding examinations of the second collegiate grade 22 and 27 appeared and 10 and 23 passed. During the year the construction of the building intended to serve as a model primary school was completed. It was taken over for occupation in October 1903. The total expenditure of the college amounted to Rs. 34,859, of which fees met Rs. 428 and other receipts Rs. 721.

Agriculture.

The College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

61. It was not found possible to carry out all the arrangements connected with the reorganization of the college during the past year. It passed through a transition period so far as its teaching arrangements were concerned, and as a consequence there was a certain amount of dislocation in its working. The total strength decreased slightly from 50 to 46, but this was due to the number of ex-students, who rejoined the college with a view to complete the diploma, having been less than in the previous year. The different classes of community were represented as follows: European 1, Native Christians 3, Muhammadans 5, Brahmans 26 and non-Brahman Hindus 11. Only one was a graduate, 12 had passed the First examination in Arts, and 22 the Matriculation examination, the rest being non-Matriculates. All the districts were represented with the exception of Coimbatore; 26 belonged to the landholding and 17 to the official class; 24 were stipendiaries. The results of the examinations showed a deterioration. Only 4 students obtained the diploma in Agriculture against 7 in the previous year, and at the Government Technical examinations 42 subject-candidates passed out of 93 against 88 and 160, respectively, in the previous year. Except in two subjects, all the candidates sent up for examination had previously tried and failed. The college was inspected by the Inspector-General of Agriculture in December last. The Veterinary Hospital continued to work well during the year. The museum was re-arranged and some of the specimens that were sent from it won prizes and medals at the Industrial Exhibition held in Madras. The working of the farm was not very satisfactory. The total expenditure, excluding the amount spent on scholarships, rose during the year from Rs. 49,242 to Rs. 51,952, and the receipts from Rs. 7,091 to Rs. 7,864. The net cost to Government also rose to Rs. 44,088.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation examinations.*

The Upper Secondary examination.

62. For the upper secondary examination the number of examinees rose from 309 to 326, but there was no improvement in the results of the examination, the percentage of success in the compulsory subjects being a little less than 11 against 12 in the previous year, while only 13 candidates completed the test bringing the total of fully passed candidates up to 77.

The Matriculation examination.

63. A larger number of candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination than in the previous year—8,114 against 7,913—but only 1,521 passed or 18·8 per cent. against 31·7. The failures were largest in English and general knowledge in which only 48 and 26 per cent., respectively, passed. All classes of the community contributed

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

towards the increase in the number of examinees, but Muhammadans, as usual, passed the lowest percentage, viz., 12·9, while Brahmans and Native Christians passed the highest, which was a little over 20.

About a fourth of the male pupils in the sixth form on the 31st March last were kept back from the examination against a third in the previous year. Considering that only 18 per cent. of the examinees passed against 31 at the preceding examination, it is obvious that the selection of pupils to appear for the examination might have been more judiciously made. Aided schools as usual sent up and passed the largest number, but the number of pupils that appeared from these schools was only 46 per cent. of the total number, while it was 74 per cent. last year. Government schools were the most successful, passing 27 per cent. of their pupils, the proportion of success in board and aided institutions being slightly lower, while in unaided schools it was only 16.

(b) *Public upper secondary schools for boys.*

Number and strength of upper secondary schools for boys.

64. The number of upper secondary schools rose from 161 to 170 and their strength from 48,067 to 49,887, the increase in the latter case being shared by all departments, with the major portion in the upper secondary in which there were 1,325 more pupils than in the previous year. The average strength of the secondary departments however showed a slight fall, being nearly 247 against 250. Of the total number of schools 79 were in the temporary list.

Upper secondary schools according to management.

65. There were one more aided and eight more unaided schools than in the previous year, but the number of Government and board schools remained unchanged. Sixty-five schools including three unaided were under mission management. The average strength of the upper secondary department showed an increase in Government, board and unaided schools, and a slight fall in aided schools, which however still had the highest average, viz., 138, while unaided schools had the lowest, viz., 103. The largest increase in average strength was in Government schools, the rise being from 89 to 111.

Upper secondary schools and upper secondary pupils according to districts.

66. In seven districts there was an increase in the number of schools, while in all the districts of the Presidency except Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore, the pupils advanced in numbers, the largest increase being in Madras, which, with Tanjore and Malabar, had the largest upper secondary strength, while Bellary had the smallest. The fall referred to above in the number of pupils was probably due to the prevalence of plague.

Scholarships in upper secondary schools and departments.

67. The provision made for the award of scholarships includes 45 scholarships for native boys and 25 for native girls passing the lower secondary examination, and in addition to these ten scholarships for Europeans, of which six are for boys and four for girls in upper secondary forms. Of the scholarships for native boys 22 are district scholarships open to all classes, the rest being reserved for the backward classes of the community. The value of the scholarships increases during the upper secondary course from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 for natives and from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 for Europeans. The number awarded during the year under report was 46 to native boys and 24 to native girls, and one each to European boys and girls respectively. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools including the lower secondary departments was Rs. 13,895, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 11,115, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 14,567 and Rs. 10,962.

Expenditure in upper secondary schools.

68. The average number on the rolls rose from 44,903 to 47,948 and the total expenditure from Rs. 12,89,607 to Rs. 13,16,417. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 27–7 against Rs. 28–12 in the previous year. Government schools cost Rs. 54,845, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,62,481, Rs. 9,54,019 and Rs. 1,45,072; compared with

the figures of the previous year these figures show an increase under all classes of institutions except Government institutions.

69. The total expenditure from public funds fell from Rs. 1,87,808 to Rs. 1,73,453. The fee receipts in all classes of upper secondary schools rose from Rs. 8,57,392 to Rs. 8,99,299 or by 5 per cent., and the average fee per pupil fell from Rs. 19–2 to Rs. 18–12. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 15–12, Rs. 22–3 and Rs. 18–6, respectively, against Rs. 15–4, Rs. 24–12 and Rs. 19–1 in the previous year, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 26–2, Rs. 3–7 and Rs. 2–13. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools Rs. 8,11,020, Rs. 4,04,508 and Rs. 1,00,889 appertained to the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments against Rs. 7,68,107, Rs. 3,91,783 and Rs. 1,29,717 in the previous year, while the fee collections were Rs. 5,66,299, Rs. 3,05,714 and Rs. 44,492 against Rs. 5,41,047, Rs. 2,89,589 and Rs. 43,310 respectively. Thus the total fees covered 68 per cent., of the total expenditure, the corresponding proportion for the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments being 70, 75 and 44 per cent., against 70, 74 and 33 per cent. in 1902–1903. The average cost per pupil in the upper secondary department alone was Rs. 40–11–5 against Rs. 42–2–1 in the previous year.

(c) *Lower secondary examination.*

70. The number of male pupil candidates that appeared for the Lower Secondary examination was 6,805, showing an increase of over 8 per cent. against a fall of 3 per cent. in the previous year. Male private candidates also rose in number, the increase being from 5,219 to 5,673. On the whole there were nearly 1,000 more male candidates and 47 more female candidates than appeared for the previous examination. The results of 1903 also show a considerable improvement in the number of pupils that passed for complete certificates, 1,120 males and 459 females having passed against 641 and 389, respectively, in the previous year. The contrast is most marked in the case of male pupil candidates, but since as many as 1,988 candidates of this class passed in 1901, the fall in 1902 must be regarded as exceptional and the figures for 1903 as indicating a reversion to the normal rate of success. The number of private candidates that passed for complete certificates was larger than in the previous year.

(d) *Public lower secondary schools for boys.*

Number and strength.

71. The returns show an increase of only 2 lower secondary schools against 14 in the previous year, and the strength of the institutions of this grade advanced by 4·6 per cent. against 7·4, the total number of schools and pupils at the close of the year being 397 and 42,524, of which 21,145 belonged to lower secondary forms. Five new English schools were opened during the year, but there was a loss of three vernacular schools. The increase in pupils occurred in both lower secondary and primary departments, but while as many as 1,350 pupils were added to the former, the increase in the latter was only 509. The average strength of the forms rose from 50 to 53. Of the total number of schools 195 were in the permanent and 150 in the temporary section of the recognised list.

Lower secondary schools according to management.

72. Of English and vernacular schools respectively there were five more and four less under public management, while private agencies showed an increase of only one vernacular school, the number of English schools remaining the same. Thus of the net increase of two lower secondary schools, one was an English school under public management, and the other a vernacular school under private management. The majority of the aided schools were mission schools and most of the unaided were non-mission schools.

Lower secondary schools and pupils according to districts.

73. Six districts lost in schools, and four in pupils, the largest fall in the latter case being in Coimbatore. Tanjore gained most in pupils, Malabar and Madras coming next in order.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Scholarships in lower secondary schools and departments.

74. Eighty scholarships are allotted for boys passing the Primary examination and of these 58 were awarded, of which 22 were district scholarships. Of the six scholarships for European boys 3 were awarded. The value of the scholarships given in lower secondary forms varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 for natives and from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 for Europeans. The total expenditure on scholarships in these forms amounted to Rs. 2,739, of which Rs. 2,253 was met from provincial funds, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,842 and Rs. 2,388, respectively.

Expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys.

75. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 5,79,761 to Rs. 6,05,587. The expenditure on Government schools was Rs. 13,132 and that on board schools Rs. 1,56,804, while aided schools cost Rs. 3,64,555, and unaided schools Rs. 71,096. The expenditure rose in every class of institutions except Government schools.

The average number on the rolls rose from 38,161 to 40,102, but the average cost per pupil remained the same, viz., Rs. 15. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 1,46,141 was met from public funds, Rs. 3,17,676 from fees and Rs. 1,41,770 from other sources, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,53,334, Rs. 2,96,019 and Rs. 1,30,408. To lower secondary departments alone, public funds contributed Rs. 85,839, fees Rs. 2,41,489 and the income from other sources Rs. 83,286. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an increase under fees and income from other sources and a decrease under public funds.

Of the expenditure on board and aided schools 21 and 17 per cent., respectively, were met from provincial funds, while fees met 70 and 46 per cent. The average fee per pupil was Rs. 7–14 against Rs. 7–12 in the previous year. The average fee in Government schools was Rs. 2–8, in board schools Rs. 8–15, and in aided schools Rs. 7–8.

Taking into account the expenditure on the lower secondary departments of all secondary schools for boys, the aggregate expenditure on lower secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided secondary schools was Rs. 19,455, Rs. 1,64,935, Rs. 5,27,126 and Rs. 1,03,606. Public funds met 15 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 67 per cent. and private funds 18 per cent. The average number on the rolls in these departments rose from 36,859 to 39,611. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 20–9 and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 2–7 against Rs. 21–4 and Rs. 2–12 in the previous year.

(e) *General.*

Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction.

76. Excluding girls in secondary schools for boys and including boys in secondary schools for girls there were 62,858 boys in the secondary stage of instruction or 2,938 more than in the previous year, the number in the upper secondary stage having risen from 20,129 to 21,457 or by 6·6 per cent., and that in the lower secondary from 39,791 to 41,401 or by 4 per cent., the total increase being from 2·12 to 2·22 of the population of school age. The figures given in table 60 show an advance in all the district groups except the Ceded districts and Inland groups. Map II appended to the report shows the relative progress made by these groups.

Extension of secondary education.

Male pupils in secondary stage of instruction.

	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Sixth form	7,202	8,324
Fifth form	5,733	5,730
Fourth form	7,194	7,403
Third form	11,275	11,859
Second form	12,596	13,154
First form	15,920	16,388

77. From the marginal table which gives the number of pupils in each form in the secondary stage of instruction, it will be seen that there was an increase in the strength of all the forms except the fifth. Nearly 4,000 pupils discontinued their studies at the end of the lower secondary course, while out of 48,773 boys in the upper primary stage on the 31st March last, only 16,388 were in the first form on the corresponding date in 1904.

78. In public secondary schools for boys, 3,894 teachers were employed on the 31st March 1904 against 3,705 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these 30 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,669 held trained teachers' certificates, and 709 untrained teachers' certificates, while the number of unqualified teachers was 236. Compared with the figures of the previous year there was an increase under every class of certificated teachers except those holding untrained teachers' certificates, and also under every grade of certificate except the second-grade collegiate. Excluding head-masters, pandits and general teachers, there were 3,014 teachers or 109 more than in the previous year, and of these 1,373 held trained teachers' certificates, 547 untrained teachers' certificate, 219 general education certificates with five years' approved service on the 1st April 1895, 30 held no general education certificates, but had the necessary approved service, while 845 were unqualified under the Educational Rules. These figures show an increase only under teachers holding trained teachers' certificates. The number of drawing masters fell from 231 to 210, but that of drill and gymnastic instructors rose from 426 to 445, of whom 402 were trained men.

Qualifications of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary examination.*

79. The Primary examination was conducted in the same way and at the same centres as in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the number of candidates examined and in the number that passed this examination, which was in keeping with the increase in the number and strength of upper primary schools during the year. The total number of candidates examined rose from 28,233 to 31,058 or by 10 per cent., and the number that passed from 17,868 to 19,323 or by 8 per cent. The number of pupil candidates examined was 15,259 against 14,318 in the previous year, and the number passed 8,618 against 8,203.

Primary examination.

80. The number of boys presented and passed at the examination for results grants in all the standards showed an increase, the advance being specially noticeable in the infant and the first two standards. There was also a fairly appreciable increase in the number of passes in the compulsory subjects under all the standards, excepting in Writing in the fourth standard. An appreciable increase is also noticeable in the number of passes in the following optional subjects :—Kindergarten occupations and object lessons or elementary science, in the infant and first two standards, and drill and gymnastics in the infant and first three standards.

Primary standard examination.

(b) *Public primary schools for boys.*

81. Public primary schools for boys advanced from 18,637 to 19,246 or by 3·3 per cent. and the attendance in them from 595,098 to 630,878 or by 6·0 per cent. Though the larger increase in attendance points to greater consolidation of existing schools, yet there seems to have been hardly any improvement in organization, for the increase in the number of recognized upper primary schools was slight, being only 57, whilst the number of recognized lower primary schools actually declined from 11,073 to 10,836. There was also a decrease in the number of schools placed in the permanent section.

Public primary schools for boys.

The advance in upper primary schools was confined chiefly to institutions under private management—aided and unaided institutions sharing almost equally in this increase. The increase under lower primary schools was shared mostly by private unaided institutions. There is still much left to be done in the way of improving the organization of primary schools and the quality of instruction given in them ; and this is absolutely impossible until an adequate supply of trained and qualified teachers is available. There is ample scope for further effort in this

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direction. It is, I think, a matter for great regret that private agencies which are spending large sums on collegiate and secondary education are most of them doing little or nothing towards the training of masters for primary schools.

Primary schools for boys according to management.

82. There was a slight increase in the number of Government upper and lower primary schools owing to five upper primary schools having been opened in the Ganjám Agency, and two lower primary schools each in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam Agencies. Whilst the number of upper primary schools managed by local boards and municipalities increased from 1,877 to 1,890, that of lower primary schools declined from 636 to 599; this decline was however partly nominal as some of the board lower primary schools had been raised to the upper primary standard during the year. Of institutions under private management, about one-third the number of upper primary schools and one-fifth the number of lower primary schools are under mission management, the great bulk are managed and taught by one and the same individual whose income from grant is supplemented by small fee receipts, presents in kind from the parents, and, as often as not, a little revenue from land. So far as attendance is concerned the board schools have on the whole the best average strength; and aided schools are better in this respect than unaided schools. The primary schools maintained by Government being in the agency tracts, work under specially difficult conditions, and they do not therefore show as good a strength as board institutions.

Primary schools for boys according to districts and district groups.

83. Only in two district groups, viz., the Northern Circars and the Central districts, was there an increase both under upper and lower primary schools. The Ceded districts have again suffered in the matter of lower primary schools owing to the prevalence of plague. The same cause accounts for the decrease in lower primary schools in the Inland districts. In the Southern districts there was a slight decrease in the number of upper primary schools; but this was more than made good by the large increase under lower primary schools. The decrease in the number of both the lower and upper primary schools in tho West Coast districts does not seem to be due to any exceptional cause, but to stricter enforcement of the rules relating to recognition and aid.

Scholarships in primary schools and departments.

84. Government has approved of the proposal that no scholarships need in future be given to pupils in primary schools subject to the condition that the existing scholarships to Mappilla and Savara pupils in primary schools are continued. Of the 220 scholarships open to Mappillas 197 have been awarded. The twenty-five Savara scholarships sanctioned in G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896, have all been awarded. Children of the backward classes and those of the poorer classes continued to have the concessions hitherto enjoyed by them, viz., free scholarships or nominal fees, and books and slates *gratis*. The expenditure on scholarships in primary schools during the year amounted to Rs. 2,389.

Expenditure in primary schools.

85. The total expenditure on primary schools advanced from Rs. 22,58,410 to Rs. 23,96,617. The expenditure from provincial funds fell from Rs. 2,94,457 to Rs. 2,74,269, but that from local funds rose from Rs. 6,94,312 to Rs. 7,43,703, and that from municipal funds from Rs. 1,78,776 to Rs. 1,82,273. As in the previous year, fixed grants to schools aided from provincial and local funds were paid in full up to the net cost limit, and results schools received their earnings in full subject to the same net cost limit. The average cost per pupil was the same as in 1902–1903, viz., Rs. 3–15. Government schools cost Rs. 57,034, board schools Rs. 6,43,051, aided schools Rs. 13,64,304, and unaided schools Rs. 3,32,228, against Rs. 65,024, Rs. 6,28,915, Rs. 12,65,385 and Rs. 2,99,086. Fees met 4 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 18 per cent. in board schools, and 23 per cent. in aided schools. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 8–5, in a board school Rs. 5–5, and in an aided school Rs. 4–2, against Rs. 9–13, Rs. 5–3 and Rs. 4 in the previous year. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 26,92,479 against Rs. 25,75,666 in the previous year.

(c) *General.*

Male pupils in the primary stage of instruction.

86. The figures relating to attendance given in the preceding paragraph include girls reading in boys' schools and exclude boys reading in girls' schools and also boys in the primary departments of secondary schools. The total number of boys alone in the primary stage of instruction in all classes of institutions, on the 31st March 1904, was 598,079 as against 565,217, which shows an increase of 5·8 per cent. The proportion of boys under instruction to boys of school age rose from 20·0 to 21·2, and was the highest that had been reached during the past quinquennium. The tabular statement in the margin gives the proportion of male pupils in the primary stage to the male population of school age in each district group on the 31st March last. The increase was shared by all the groups excepting the Inland districts comprising Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris and the West Coast districts, including Malabar and South Canara. The Southern districts take the lead in the proportion of boys under instruction, the Inland group coming last.

District group.	Population.	Pupils.	Percentage.
Northern Circars ..	695,141	136,031	19·6
Ceded districts ...	297,948	54,490	18·3
Central do. ...	590,949	127,904	21·6
Southern do. ...	612,767	156,119	25·2
Inland do. ...	334,371	56,244	16·8
West Coast do. ...	289,119	67,291	23·3
Total	2,826,295	598,079	21·2

Extension of primary education.

87. In indigenous primary schools for which returns have been received, there were on the 31st March last 107,791 boys under instruction, and if this number is added to the number of boys in public institutions, the total of boys under instruction in the primary stage amounts to 705,870 against 677,263 in the previous year, and the percentage of pupils to the total male population to 25·0 against 24·0. There was an increase—from 14,127 to 14,229—in the number of villages with a population of 200 and more which are provided with schools; but the number of villages with a population of less than 200 provided with schools decreased from 961 to 930, the decrease being confined chiefly to the districts of North Arcot, Madura and Tanjore. These figures compared with those given above relating to pupils under instruction show that there has not been much extension of education in the areas hitherto untouched though there has been more concentration and consolidation in localities already provided with schools.

Qualifications of teachers in primary schools.

88. Whilst the total number of public primary schools rose from 18,637 to 19,246, the number of teachers employed in them advanced from 24,232 to 25,337, an increase of 1,105. The majority of primary schools have only one teacher each, and in non-mission schools, situated in rural parts, the single teacher as a rule is both the proprietor and manager. Considering that the average strength of a public primary school is 32 and that very few of the primary schools have less than four classes or standards, it cannot be said that the number of teachers engaged in primary education in this province is adequate to the demand, and when the actual qualifications of these teachers are taken into consideration the state of things is even less satisfactory. It is true that, compared with the previous year, some improvement is noticeable in regard to qualifications. The number of trained teachers increased from 5,888 to 6,252, those possessing untrained teachers' certificates advanced from 1,121 to 1,125, those with approved service certificates from 4,706 to 5,023, those with general education certificates from 8,671 to 9,298, whilst the number of those without any certificates decreased from 3,846 to 3,639. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but taking all things into consideration the supply of qualified teachers for primary schools is anything but commensurate with the demand. Leaving out teachers who have qualified for approved service certificates and who, on account of their experience, often make good teachers, there are nearly 13,000 teachers who ought to be replaced in time by fully or partially trained teachers. At present on an average about 900 pass out every year with trained and untrained teachers' certificates of the lower secondary and primary grades. This number is not even sufficient to supply the additional teachers which the normal increase in

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public primary schools necessitates, for, on an average every year, between 1,200 and 1,500 teachers are needed in addition to the number required to replace those who drop out of the teaching profession. It will be seen, therefore, that unless the provision for the supply of trained teachers is increased considerably, the supply of professionally qualified teachers will be inadequate to provide for even the normal increase in teachers required every year, much less to replace the present number of professionally unqualified teachers. The steps that are being taken to reorganize Government training schools will no doubt go some way towards improving the quality, but, as has already been pointed out, unless private agencies co-operate in the undertaking, the supply will remain inadequate.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

89. Special schools rose in number from 138 to 143, and their strength from 5,323 to 5,419. Training schools for masters and lower class industrial schools had a smaller attendance than in the previous year, but training schools for mistresses and higher class industrial schools showed a fairly satisfactory increase in their strength.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers' certificate examinations—General.

90. The returns relating to the teachers' certificate examinations show a large increase in the number of trained candidates of all grades that appeared for and passed the written examination, the totals being 2,571 and 1,218 against 2,319 and 989 in the previous year. On the other hand the number of untrained candidates that entered for the examination fell from 217 to 186, and the number that passed from 77 to 70. In the practical test there was a further decline in the number of candidates and passes, and on the whole 832 candidates qualified for teachers' certificates against 938 in the previous year, the percentage of success falling from 67 to 61.

Number of teachers' certificates issued.

91. There was a considerable fall in the number of trained and untrained teachers' certificates issued during the year which is partly accounted for by the decline in the number of candidates that qualified for certificates during the year, and partly by the fact that all the certificates gained in 1903–1904 were not issued before the close of the year. There was a large increase, however, in the number of approved certificates awarded.

Training Schools.

(*a*) Training schools for masters.

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

92. There was no change in the number of training schools for masters, while their strength fell from 1,145 to 1,117, the fall being entirely confined to the students of the primary grade. The Brahman, Native Christian, and Panchama communities contributed a smaller number of students than in the previous year, and Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus a larger number. Europeans were again represented by a single student.

Work done by training schools for masters.

93. The work done in training schools for masters was both in quantity and quality better than in the previous year. The number of students sent up for the examinations in method was 2,072 against 1,718 and the number that passed 978 against 711—a rise in percentage from 41 to 47. The increase in numbers was shared by all grades and the highest percentage of success was in the primary grade, being 48 against 40 in the previous year. The number of students that secured employment during the year as teachers was 851 in the districts and 224 elsewhere, or 1,075 against 943 last year. Of the students trained during the three preceding years 135 remained unemployed on the 31st March 1904.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

94. Of the total number of teachers, viz., 123, the number that held trained teachers' certificates was 105, or 13 more than in the previous year.

Stipends in training schools for masters.

95. Of the 1,117 students under training 1,093 were in receipt of stipends and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 71,211, of which Rs. 65,417 came from provincial funds.

Expenditure on training schools for masters.

96. The total expenditure on these schools, special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, amounted to Rs. 1,38,388, of which provincial funds met Rs. 1,20,227, municipal funds Rs. 636, and fees and other sources Rs. 17,525. Of the entire expenditure, provincial funds contributed 87 per cent. against 84 last year. The cost to Government per student was Rs. 110 as in 1902–03.

(*b*) Training schools for mistresses.

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

97. A new training school for mistresses of the lower secondary grade was opened during the year by the A.E.L. Mission at Rajahmundry, making the total number of schools 19, and raising their strength from 335 to 360. The number of students of the upper secondary grade was the same as in the previous year, but there was an increase in the other two grades, chiefly in the lower secondary to which the majority of the students belonged.

There were no Brahman students on the rolls of these institutions on the 31st March last, and there was a slight fall in the number of Europeans, but Native Christians, non-Brahman caste Hindus and Muhammadans showed an increase which was specially marked in the case of Muhammadans. Thirteen districts against twelve in the previous year had training schools, the new district added to the list being Gódávari. Madras and Tinnevelly had the largest strength.

Work done by training schools for mistresses.

98. The number of students trained and presented for examination by these schools fell from 486 to 387 and the number that passed from 230 to 191. Less work was thus done in them than in the previous year, though judging from the rise in the percentage of success from 47 to 49, the quality of the work done was slightly better. This improvement was, however, confined to the primary grade in which it is gratifying to note that 60 per cent. passed against 39 in the previous year.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for mistresses.

99. The number of teachers increased by two, and all the teachers employed in these schools held either non-Indian diplomas or trained teachers' certificates.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

100. Of the 360 students under training 264 were stipendiaries, the expenditure on stipends amounting to Rs. 20,565, of which provincial funds met Rs. 19,796.

Expenditure in training schools for mistresses.

101. The total expenditure on training schools for mistresses was Rs. 55,384, 68 per cent. of such expenditure being met from provincial funds against 71 per cent. in the previous year, while the cost to Government per student was Rs. 115 against Rs. 116.

(*c*) Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

102. Instruction in gymnastics is given to paying students by the instructors attached to the Training Colleges. There were, however, only two students trained during the year and these attended the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Both qualified for first-class teachers' certificates. Seven old students also passed the examination for certificates during the year.

(*d*) Sessional schools.

103. A small increase is recorded in the number and attendance of sessional schools, and the work done in these schools was satisfactory, 82 per cent. of the teachers sent up for the Primary examination having passed, the number who thus

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qualified being 557 from 52 schools against 533 from 51 schools in the previous year. There were 14 schools at work on the 31st March last with 180 students. The expenditure on sessional schools was Rs. 18,408 against Rs. 17,485.

(B) TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Changes in the syllabuses.

104. The syllabuses in the various subjects prescribed for the agricultural diploma were modified in several important respects to suit the revised courses of instruction introduced into the College of Agriculture during the year.

Government Technical Examinations.

105. There was a further and very marked increase in the number of subject-candidates for the Government technical examinations the number advancing from 5,609 to 6,079, while the number that passed rose from 2,271 to 2,326, but fell in percentage from 40 to 38. The increase in the number of examinees was shared by all three grades, but that in the number of passes was confined to the intermediate and advanced grades, in the latter of which the highest percentage of success was obtained, 77 having passed out of 159 against 53 out of 110 last year, or 48·4 against 48·1 per cent., while in the other two grades the percentage was lower than in the previous year. Government having required that the date of the examinations in the subjects prescribed for the diploma in agriculture should be altered from April to December, an examination in these subjects was held for the first time last year in December. There were thus two examinations in these subjects during the year and this accounts to a large extent for the marked increase in the total number of subject-candidates for the advanced and intermediate grades. A larger number of candidates in all three grades also appeared in the subjects grouped under commerce and drawing. Six diplomas, of which three were for commerce, and 63 group certificates, including two for electrical engineering, were issued during the year.

(i) *Schools of Art.*

106. These will be dealt with under (v) below.

(ii) *Law schools.*

107. There are no law schools in the Presidency. The only institution in which legal education is provided is the Law College, Madras.

(iii) *Medical schools.*

108. The hospital assistant department of the Medical College was, at the beginning of the year, transferred to Royapuram and constituted into a separate school under a Superintendent and four instructors. The Royapuram Medical school, the Vizagapatam school and the Tanjore Board Medical school had on the 31st March last 207, 23 and 15 pupils, respectively, on their rolls, against *180, 10 and 13 in the previous year. There were besides in the school department of the Medical College 130 students (including 21 women) qualifying for the apothecary diploma and 44 for certificates as sanitary inspectors, or 174 in all against 244 last year, the fall being greatest in the class for sanitary inspectors, admission into which was governed by more stringent conditions than in previous years. As usual, Europeans and Eurasians predominated in the apothecary department, and non-Brahman caste Hindus in the hospital assistant. In the latter, Native Christians, Brahmans and Muhammadans were however represented by fairly large numbers. The recommendations of the Medical College Reorganisation Committee were carried out during the year. These involved the following important additions and changes in connection with the hospital assistant course : (1) the abolition of the pre-collegiate course, (2) the extension of school training from three to four years, (3) the institution of yearly examinations by the Board of Examiners and (4) the introduction of elementary chemistry, hygiene, lunacy and ophthalmology into the course of instruction. The results of the examinations of the students of the apothecary grade were on the whole satisfactory, but compared unfavourably with those of previous years ; for the final examination 17 appeared and 13 passed. Ninety-seven

* This figure represents strength of the Hospital Assistant Department of the Medical College, Madras.

of the previous year's class of sanitary inspectors appeared for the Government examination in hygiene and 56 passed. At the final examination of hospital assistants also satisfactory results were obtained by the Medical schools, the Royapuram school passing 54 out of 75 presented, and the Tanjore school all the five students sent up. The Vizagapatam school had no pupils to present for the final examination, having been only two years in existence. The expenditure on Medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,30,087, of which local funds met Rs. 6,512, municipal funds Rs. 3,059, and fees and other receipts Rs. 12,607.

(iv) *Engineering and Surveying schools.*

109. These schools will be dealt with under (v) below.

(v) *Technical and Industrial schools other than Medical schools.*

Number and strength of higher class technical and industrial schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme.

110. The number of schools of this class rose from 20 to 21 and their strength from 1,643 to 1,809. Three schools were reduced in standard to the lower grade, but three others were raised from the lower to the higher grade, one school of this class was abolished, and two new schools were opened, one at Cuddalore and the other at Ongole. There was a marked fall in the number of subject-students under commerce, jewellers' work and tailoring, but an increase is recorded under engineering, drawing, wood and metal work and textile industries. The following institutions had a hundred or more pupils on their rolls at the close of the year :—The School of Arts, Madras, the Chingleput Reformatory school, the Technical Institute, Madura, the St. Aloysius' Technical class, Vizagapatam, the Anjuman Industrial school, Madras, the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, and the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karúr. The School of Arts which was during the year in the charge of Mr. Chatterton continued to work on the old lines, except that the work done was more restricted in character in consequence of the transfer of the aluminium industry to the Indian Aluminium Company. Experiments on handloom weaving and chrome-tanning continued to be carried on, but it is as yet too soon to expect any tangible results. The strength of the school remained practically stationary. Fair results were obtained in the technical examinations in drawing and industrial work, but they were not on the whole as satisfactory as those of the previous year.

Number and strength of higher class technical industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.

111. The number of schools under this head rose from 27 to 30 and their strength from 1,173 to 1,218. There were three more schools of commerce, one more of engineering, and there was one less of textile industries than in the previous year. Schools of electrical engineering, agriculture, commerce and printing showed a rise in strength, and those of music, civil and mechanical engineering, and textile industries a fall. The institutions of this class that had a hundred pupils or more were the school department of the College of Engineering, the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, and the Government Press Technical class, Madras.

The school department of the College of Engineering fell in strength from 149 to 126. In the final examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners, 35 passed out of 44 as sub-overseers and surveyors and 27 out of 43 as draftsmen. Four students presented themselves for the Government technical examinations in five different subjects and one passed in the intermediate grade and one in the elementary. The School of Commerce, Calicut, had 135 pupils against 165. For the Government technical examinations 104 students appeared from the English section, against 84 last year and 56 passed or 53·8 per cent. against 61·9. In the Vernacular section 13 passed out of 35 in the final school examination.

Number and strength of lower class technical, industrial or art schools.

112. Lower class schools fell from 13 to 12 and their strength from 399 to 316. Two new schools were opened and three of the existing schools were abolished. The most popular subjects in schools for boys were carpentry and drawing, and in girls' schools lace-making.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

(vi) *Commercial schools.*

Commercial schools.

113. These schools have been dealt with above.

(vii) *Agricultural schools.*

Agricultural schools.

114. The United Free Church Mission Agricultural school at Melrosapuram, which is the only institution under this head, had 23 pupils on the 31st March last, all Panchama Christians. The school continues to be conducted on the lines described in last year's report.

(viii) *Other schools.*

Other technical schools.

115. The schools coming under this head include all institutions for general education to which technical or industrial classes were attached. There were eight such schools with 428 pupils against the same number of schools with 534 pupils. The fall was chiefly in the strength of the Rajahmundry carpentry class, and of the technical classes in the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Work done by technical, industrial or art schools.

116. Eighty-seven students trained in the several technical schools excluding the medical, are reported to have obtained employment against 103 in the previous year. Both in the value of the articles turned out during the year and in the amount realised by sales there was increase, the former being Rs. 1,33,281 and the latter Rs. 1,15,741, against Rs. 1,31,987 and Rs. 1,12,971, respectively.

Qualifications of teachers in technical classes.

117. The statistics relating to the teachers in technical classes indicate on the whole an improvement in qualifications, for though there were three less teachers educated in Europe than in the previous year, there was a fairly large increase in the number of teachers who have graduated in science and of those holding certificates of the advanced grade, and this was accompanied by a fall in the number of teachers holding no certificates at all. Out of 206 teachers 161 were qualified.

Scholarships in technical schools.

118. Out of 180 scholarships offered on the results of the technical examinations 173 (144 for males and 29 for females) were awarded against 165 last year. Scholarship grants were given under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 23,900, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 13,005.

Expenditure on technical schools.

119. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,48,624 against Rs. 2,65,591 in the previous year, Provincial funds meeting 33 per cent. against 37 and fees 12 per cent. against 11 in the previous year.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of female education.*

General condition of female education.

120. There were on the 31st March last 1,091 institutions for girls attended by 139,139 pupils, the increase being 35 in the case of the former and 5,951 in that of the latter. This result which is encouraging must chiefly be ascribed to the strengthening of the female inspecting agency. Public institutions for girls rose in number from 993 to 1,042 and in strength from 119,977 to 126,617, whereas the number of private institutions for girls fell from 63 to 49 and their strength from 13,211 to 12,522. A number of institutions of the latter class would thus appear to have accepted the departmental standards of instruction during the year and sought the benefits of inspection. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 77,002, or 55·3 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 73,992 and 55·5. The relative progress of

education in each district group is indicated in map IV appended to the report from which it will be seen that as in the preceding year the Ceded and the Inland districts had less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age under instruction; the Northern and Southern districts had between 3 and 5 per cent.; the Central districts between 5 and 8 per cent., and the Western districts more than 8 per cent.

(b) *University examinations.*

University examinations.

121. For the English Language Division of the B.A. degree examination four female candidates—three Europeans and one Native Christian—appeared, and the three Europeans passed with one in the first class. For the Second Language Division, six female candidates—two Brahmans, three Europeans and one Native Christian—went up, of whom all except one European passed, two being placed in the first class. For the Science Division seven Europeans and one Native Christian appeared, but only two of the former passed and that in the third class. For the First examination in Arts, 33 female candidates—one Brahman, three non-Brahman Hindus, 21 Europeans and eight Native Christians—presented themselves, and of these, 16 passed with one in the first class, viz., one Brahman, nine Europeans and six Native Christians. The total number of women who have passed this examination up to the present is 86, of whom six are Brahmans, 63 Europeans and 17 Native Christians.

(c) *Colleges for women.*

Colleges for women.

122. There was no addition to the number of colleges specially intended for women which stood at three with 14 students, or three students less than in the previous year. For the First examination in Arts nine appeared and five passed. It is to be regretted that none of the three that appeared from St. Mary's Presentation Convent College, Black Town, were successful. In colleges intended for males, there were 23 female students, nine being in the Presidency College, nine in the Doveton College, one in the Wesleyan College, Royapettah, three in the Government College, Mangalore, and one in Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College, Vizagapatam. Thus the total number of women in the collegiate stage of instruction was 37 at the close of the year under report, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 41.

(d) *Upper secondary and Matriculation examinations.*

Upper secondary and Matriculation examinations.

123. Only one female candidate appeared for the Upper secondary examination (compulsory portion) during the year, and she passed in the second class. For the last Matriculation examination 183 female candidates appeared and 29 passed, all in the second class, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 162 and 63. Of the candidates, three were Brahmans, 12 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 104 Europeans, 61 Native Christians and three Parsees, of whom 2, 5, 11, 11 and 0, respectively, passed. The total number of females who have passed the Matriculation examination up to the present is 595.

(e) *Upper secondary schools for girls.*

Upper secondary schools for girls.

124. The number of upper secondary schools for girls remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 25, but their strength fell slightly from 3,062 to 3,040, the decrease being confined to the primary department. There were at the close of the year 562 pupils in the upper secondary, 747 in the lower secondary, and 1,731 in the primary department against 528, 734 and 1,800, respectively, in the previous year. Twenty-three of the schools were aided schools, and of these 22 were under Mission management. Of the 562 pupils in the upper secondary stage, 265 were Europeans, 286 were Native Christians, two were Brahmans and nine were non-Brahman caste Hindus. There were no Panchamas or Muhammadans. The largest increase in strength again occurred under Native Christians.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

(f) *Lower secondary examination.*

Lower secondary examination.

125. Eight hundred and forty-seven female candidates appeared for the Lower secondary examination of December last, of whom 757 entered for the full test, and 485 passed for complete certificates. The results thus compared favourably with those of the previous year, when 401 passed out of 800 sent up.

(g) *Lower secondary schools for girls.*

Lower secondary schools for girls.

126. The number of lower secondary schools for girls advanced from 166 to 170, and their strength from 17,327 to 18,488. The English schools had no increase to their number, though they were more largely attended, while the vernacular schools had an accession both to their number and strength. The increase in the number of schools was confined to aided schools. Of the 121 aided and seven unaided schools, 107 and four, respectively, were under Mission management. The average strength of each school rose from 104 to 109. Ten of the schools were unrecognized against 15 in the previous year.

The number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last was 4,447, against 4,213 in the previous year, Madras having as usual the largest number (1,233). The smallest number, viz., four, was in Ganjám, while Kurnool and Anantapur had only 15 and 11 pupils, respectively. The distribution of pupils in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls, as compared with that of the previous year, shows that all the classes of the community except Europeans had made some advance.

(h) *Primary examination.*

Primary examination.

127. For the Primary examination 1,652 girls appeared, of whom 1,173 passed for certificates, showing an increase in both respects in comparison with the figures of the previous year, but accompanied by a slight decrease in the percentage of success. The majority of the successful candidates were, as in the previous year, Native Christians; but Europeans had the highest percentage of success.

(i) *Public primary schools for girls.*

Public primary schools for girls.

128. Public primary schools for girls rose in number as well as in strength from 769 and 39,883 to 811 and 41,658, respectively, the increase in both cases having been contributed by Government and unaided schools. Board and aided schools lost both in their number and in strength, and it is noteworthy that the latter class of schools had declined in number notwithstanding the payments of grants in full during the year. The majority of the upper primary schools under private agencies were under Mission management. There were on the whole 13 more upper primary and 29 more lower primary schools during the year with an increase of 640 and 1,135 pupils, respectively. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in public primary schools for girls was 2,662, or 12 more than in the previous year. The number of recognized primary schools for girls was 746, of which 254 were in the permanent and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

Girls in the primary stage of instruction.

129. The total number of girls in the primary stage of instruction, including those in the primary departments of secondary schools, and including girls in boys' schools, rose from 114,752 to 121,091, the largest number (14,298) being, as in the previous year, in the Malabar district and the smallest (791) in the Nilgiri district. As usual, Madras had the highest percentage (25·9) of the female population of school age; while, as in the previous year, five other districts had over 5 per cent., and nine had between 2·5 and 5 per cent.

(j) *Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.*

130. Of the 25 and 40 scholarships provided for girls on the results of the Lower Secondary and Primary examinations 24 and 36, respectively, were awarded, the majority of the recipients being as usual Native Christians. Sixty-two special scholarships were granted during the year to Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls, etc., on the results of the Primary examination, the excess of two over the sanctioned number being met from unappropriated scholarships under other heads. Two scholarships were awarded, on the results of the Matriculation examination of 1903, to Europeans and four to natives. Out of the 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 49 were awarded, all to Hindus. Scholarship grants also were given under the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amonnted to Rs. 13,200, of which provincial funds met Rs. 10,366, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 10,899 and Rs. 8,234.

Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.

131. The expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls amounted to Rs. 7,94,451, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,20,663, local and municipal funds Rs. 5,878, fees Rs. 80,867, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,87,043. The total average cost and the average cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 13–1 and Rs. 5–6, respectively, against Rs. 12–11 and Rs. 5–7, in the previous year. The average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1–5 against Rs. 1–6 in 1902–03.

Expenditure in girls' schools.

(k) *General.*

132. Considering the variations by departments, it is observed that there was an increase in the number of scholars in all the three departments; the upper secondary department contained 562 pupils or 34 more, the lower secondary 3,615 pupils or 126 more, and the primary 17,351 pupils or 979 more than in the previous year.

Female pupils in the different stages of instruction in public schools.

There was an increase in the number of pupils in every stage of instruction, but the percentage of pupils in the secondary stage to the total number again remained the same, viz., 3·5. The percentage of pupils in the upper primary stage to the total number fell from 5·4 to 5·2.

133. The number of teachers in public schools for girls at the close of the year was 3,367, of whom 28 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,634 trained teachers' certificates, 399 untrained teachers' certificates, 260 approved service and 794 general education certificates, while 252 were not in possession of any certificates. Excluding headmasters and headmistresses, pandits and special instructors, there were 2,545 general teachers in public schools for girls. Of these, 1,158 held trained teachers' certificates, 252 untrained teachers' certificates with two years' service in recognized schools, 129 general education certificates with approved service and 82 approved service certificates only. Of the total number 924 or 36 per cent. were not qualified under the Educational Rules against 35 per cent. in the previous year.

Qualifications of teachers.

134. With the opening of the Hindu Ladies' Home Education class, Calicut, during the year, the number of groups of classes had increased from 3 to 4, and the number of pupils therein from 85 to 116 with 1, 16 and 99 pupils in the upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary stages, respectively, against 1, 20 and 64 in the previous year. The National Indian Association held classes at only two stations (Madras and Cuddalore), and the Free Church Mission home classes, Madras, continued to work up to the upper secondary grade.

Zenana agencies.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

135. As in the previous year there were 103 institutions for Europeans, but the number of pupils rose from 8,510 to 8,683, the increase being shared by institutions of all grades except colleges and lower secondary schools for boys. The distribution of schools according to management showed two more unaided schools and two less aided than in the previous year.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

136. The number of Europeans reading in these schools on the 31st March last was 7,095, and the number studying in other institutions 677. The distribution of scholars according to the several stages of instruction for the past two years is shown below :—

Scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	25	25	26	18
Professional Colleges	21	8	18	10
Upper Secondary stage	329	275	327	271
Lower Secondary stage	937	843	932	828
Primary stage	2,363	2,332	2,391	2,350
Special or technical schools	312	274	314	287
Total ...	3,987	3,757	4,008	3,764

There was a fall in the number of male and female scholars in each stage of instruction except the primary stage, in which there was an increase in both cases. On the whole there were a larger number of boys and girls under instruction than in the previous year, and the total in each case was, as usual, more than the population of school age as calculated on the figures of the last census.

137. For the B.A. degree examination five, eight and nine candidates appeared in English, second language, and science, respectively, and five, seven and four passed, of whom three, two, and two were women. At the First examination in Arts, 19 passed out of 35 examined, 9 and 21, respectively, being women. For the several examinations in medicine, 16 appeared and 8 passed. Two candidates presented themselves for the First examination in Law, and one for the written test of the L.T. degree examination, but all three failed. The strength of the Arts Colleges for Europeans fell from 75 to 66 and the number of European students in them from 32 to 26, of whom 11 were women; but including the European students in other colleges the total number was 44 against 50 and included 18 women.

Collegiate education.

138. The number of European boys that appeared for the Matriculation examination rose from 94 to 101 and the number that passed fell from 26 to 24. At the lower secondary examination 71 passed out of 286 against 40 out of 249. There was one more upper secondary school for boys than in the previous year, but there were two less lower secondary, one under schools for boys and the other under schools for girls. In the strength of upper secondary schools there was a gain of 273 boys and 17 girls, but in lower secondary schools the number of boys fell by 218, while the number of girls increased by 18. The figures given above show, on the whole, a numerical advance in the education of Europeans, but there appears to be considerable room for improvement in the quality of instruction imparted in the schools.

Secondary education.

139. There was a gain of one school in the year—a lower primary school fo girls—and an increase in strength in both boys' and girls' schools. At the primary examination 46 passed out of 72 against 33 out of 63 last year.

Primary education.

140. Of the seven special schools for Europeans 3 were industrial schools for boys and 4 were schools for girls teaching music and drawing.

Special education.

141. Both the Madras Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company had the same number of schools as in the previous year, the total being 13 with 565 pupils against 542. These companies received Rs. 3,967 and Rs. 936 from provincial funds against Rs. 4,914 and Rs. 628.

Railway schools.

142. Twenty-nine scholarships varying in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 are allotted to Europeans, ten tenable in lower secondary forms, ten in upper secondary, five in F.A. classes, and two each in B.A. and M.A. classes. Of these seven (3 for males and 4 for females) were awarded in

Scholarships.

the lower secondary form and two (one for a male and another for a female) in the upper secondary. Particulars for scholarships tenable in other classes are given in the chapter on Collegiate Education.

Expenditure in European institutions.

143. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 6,95,467 against Rs. 6,88,201. Public funds met 30 per cent., fees 18 per cent., and private funds 52 per cent. of the entire expenditure.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Institutions wholly or specially intended for Muhammadans.

144. There was a further fall, from 2,070 to 2,024, in the total number of institutions for Muhammadans, but this, it is satisfactory to note, did not affect their strength which increased from 79,065 to 80,054. The decrease in the number of schools was confined to public institutions, and among them to aided schools. The increase in the number of scholars appertained to both public and private institutions but chiefly the latter. Private institutions showed an increase of five schools and 686 pupils, their number and strength at the beginning of the year having been 1,071 and 32,949, respectively. Advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian showed a large increase both in number and strength.

Muhammadan pupils in the different stages of instruction.

145. There was an advance in the number of male students in the collegiate stage, but a fall in the number of scholars in both the upper and lower secondary stages, though in the latter stage the number of female pupils had increased by 7. There were no females in either the collegiate or the upper secondary stage. In the primary stage there were 200 more boys and 623 more girls than in the previous year. In training schools there were 74 male and 13 female students against 66 and 5, respectively, in the previous year, and in other special schools the number of male students fell by 28, while that of females had increased by 4. The total number of pupils in all the schools for general education were 60,692 males and 10,759 females, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 60,715 and 10,129. The advance made by the females is very gratifying.

Distribution of Muhammadan pupils by districts.

146. The percentage of male and female pupils to the respective population of school age, whether taken separately or together, was highest as in the previous year in the Gódávari district and lowest in Bellary. The percentages of male and female scholars for the whole Presidency to the respective population of school age remained the same, viz., 49·5 and 9·7, respectively. As usual there were ten districts in which the percentage of male scholars fell below 50, and 12 districts in which the percentage of females fell below 10.

Collegiate education.

147. Of the 79 students in arts colleges, 31 were attending the Madras Christian College and 11 the Presidency College. Twenty students appeared for the English language division of the B.A. degree examination and ten passed. For the second language and science divisions 13 and 22 students, respectively, appeared, and ten in each passed. At the First examination in Arts 15 passed out of 48. These results compared favourably on the whole with those of the previous year.

Secondary education.

148. There were, as in the previous year, eight secondary schools for Muhammadans including two for girls, but their strength had increased from 1,080 to 1,111. Two of these schools, viz., the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, and the Harris High School, Royapet, Madras, were upper secondary schools with a total strength of 397. None of the five pupils that appeared for the Matriculation examination of December last from the former institution, passed, but two passed of six sent up from the latter. The Madrasa-i-Azam was re-organized during the year and has been provided with a building of its own to which is attached a hostel for Muhammadan students. It is hoped that this will help the students to improve. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

examinations 210 and 456 Muhammadan male candidates, respectively, appeared, and 27 and 45 passed. These results were still more unfavourable than those in the previous year. For the Upper Secondary examination 13 candidates appeared, but only one was successful, against four out of ten in 1902–1903.

Primary education.

149. The total number of public primary schools for boys and girls fell from 984 to 933, but their strength increased from 44,818 to 45,070. Boys' schools declined both in their number and strength, but girls' schools showed a satisfactory increase in both. The number of Muhammadan boys that appeared for the Primary examination was 1,888, of whom 1,154 passed for certificates, the percentage of passes being 61 against 59 in the previous year.

Female education.

150. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools the number of schools for Muhammadan girls rose from 134 to 156 and their strength from 4,990 to 6,368. There were two secondary schools, as in the previous year, but primary schools rose in number from 90 to 105. Indigenous schools also had an accession of seven to their number, which stood at 49 at the close of the year. No female candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination; eight went up for the Lower Secondary examination, and three passed. At the Primary examination 37 passed for certificates out of 59 that appeared, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 33 and 48.

Special education.

151. Special schools for Muhammadans remained the same in number as in the previous year, viz., seven, but their strength rose from 218 to 238, the increase being chiefly in the training schools. The Law College and the College of Agriculture had ten and five Muhammadan students, respectively, the Medical College had two and the College of Engineering one student. Ten Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, 42 the three Schools of Medicine and two the School of Engineering. There were 47 Muhammadan male students under training in the two training schools for Muhammadans, of whom 30 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras, and the remaining 17 to the Mappilla Training school, Malappuram. Of the 13 female students under training, ten were in the Government Hobart Muhammadan Training school for Mistresses, Madras, and three in the Government Training school for Mahammadan Mistresses, Gunnairbeed, Vizagapatam. Of the three industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans, the two for males, viz., the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras, and the Anjumani Industrial school, Vellore, had 100 and 48 students, respectively, and the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission school for Muhammadan women, Guntúr, had 30 students on the rolls at the close of the year.

Education of Mappillas.

152. There was a fall in the number and strength of both public and private schools for Mappilla boys, the former having fallen from 326 with 18,627 pupils to 264 with 15,969 pupils, and the latter from 319 with 12,417 pupils to 273 with 9,251 pupils. The decrease is reported to be due to the rejection of a number of lower primary schools from aid owing to their ineligibility for grants. Of the public schools, one was the practising school attached to the Government Training school, Malappuram, with 17 pupils, 77 with 5,456 pupils were under board management, and 89 with 4,546 pupils were aided from public funds, while the remaining 97 schools with 5,950 pupils were unaided.

Public schools for girls rose in number from 12 to 14 and in strength from 655 to 805. Of these, eight with 466 pupils were under Government, four with 206 pupils were aided from public funds, and two with 133 pupils were unaided. There were 596 teachers employed in public primary schools, of whom 143 held trained teachers' certificates, 7 untrained teachers' certificates, 87 approved service certificates, 163 general education certificates, and 196 had no certificates whatever. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year amounted to Rs. 14,138, of which provincial funds met 44 per cent., local funds 25 per cent., municipal funds 2 per cent., fees 12 per cent., and income from other sources 17 per cent.

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

153. There is nothing to add to the information given in the last report on the state of education in the Laccadives.

154. Ten Government scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans including two Mappillas on the results of the Matriculation Examination. No scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans in the B.A. classes. Particulars of scholarships awarded to Muhammadans in the secondary forms and primary classes are not yet available in this office. Special scholarships were given to 25 children of Carnatic Stipendiaries and 20 scholarships were awarded to Mappilla students of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

155. The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,91,653, of which Rs. 78,166 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 56,910 from local funds, Rs. 27,447 from municipal funds, Rs. 51,602, from fees and the balance of Rs. 77,528 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. In other words 56 per cent. of the current expenditure was met from public funds, 18 per cent. from fees and 26 per cent. from other sources.

Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

156. There was during the year an appreciable increase both in the total number of schools for Panchamas and in their strength, there being 3,139 institutions with 78,018 pupils on the 31st March last against 2,827 schools with 69,889 pupils on the corresponding date in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was confined to public schools, but that in their strength was shared by both public and private schools.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

Of the total number of schools, 51 or one less than in the previous year were classed as private and the rest as public. Three of these were Government schools and 371 were Board schools. Of the schools under private management, 1,718, mostly missionary, schools received aid during the year and 996 were unaided, against 1,525 and 875 in the previous year. The figures given above include non-Panchama pupils, mostly Native Christians, found in Panchama schools and exclude Panchama scholars reading in institutions not specially intended for them. The figures that follow relate to Panchamas only.

157. The number of Panchama pupils who had passed beyond the primary stage were evenless than in the previous year. Two students were in the collegiate stage as in the previous year, and 12 against 19 in the upper secondary stage. There were no girls in either of these stages. In the lower secondary stage there were 245 boys and 81 girls against 295 and 57, respectively, in the previous year. All the remaining pupils, 47,832 boys and 7,934 girls were in the primary stage, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 42,913 and 7,954. There were, besides, 39 boys and 2 girls in the training schools, and 74 boys in other special schools. 539 boys and 66 girls appeared for the Primary Examination, of whom 284 and 40, respectively, passed for certificates. There was thus an appreciable increase in the number of pupils of both sexes who went up for and passed the above examination. There was also some improvement in the statistics of the Lower Secondary Examination, 21 boys against 19 and four girls against two having gone up for the examination, and two of the former and three of the latter having passed for certificates against one of each in the previous year. The results of the male candidates were, however, very disappointing.

Panchama scholars in he different stages of instruction.

158. Taking public and private institutions together, Panchama male scholars rose from 45,749 to 50,462, and female scholars from 8,074 to 8,121. There was also an increase from 15·0 to 16·5 in the percentage of male pupils at school to the male population of school-age, while the corresponding proportion of female scholars remained the same as in the previous year, viz., at 2·5 per cent. As in the preceding year the highest percentage (for male pupils) was in Madras and the lowest in South Canara.

Distribution of Panchama scholars by districts.

EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

159. It will be seen from the statistics contained in the previous paragraphs that there was an advance during 1903–1904 not only in the number of Panchama pupils under instruction but also in the number of schools intended for them, the increase under public schools being confined to schools under private management. Acting under the orders of Government the District Board of Salem have, since the close of the year, submitted proposals for starting a few schools for Panchamas, and they have now received the sanction of Government. Every encouragement is given to private agencies to start schools for Panchamas, and I am watching the progress of Panchama education with a view to see whether it would be necessary for Government to establish schools to supplement the efforts of local bodies and private agencies.

Expenditure in Pancham schools.

160. The expenditure on Panchama schools was Rs. 3,59,094, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 33,961, local funds Rs. 85,129, municipal funds Rs. 26,753, fees Rs. 12,695, and other sources Rs. 2,00,556. Public funds met 41 per cent., fees 3 per cent. and private funds 56 per cent. of the expenditure.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

161. There were at the close of the year 308 schools for the aborigines with 8,257 pupils in the agencies of the three northern districts, against 352 schools with 8,575 pupils in the previous year. This decrease was only nominal, being due to the omission of the schools in the tract under the new Bhadráchalam taluk board, which is not treated as an agency, but as a rural area. The schools in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam agencies had advanced both in their number and strength. Of the public schools which numbered 275 with 7,913 pupils, 129 with 4,697 pupils were under departmental management, 8 with 403 pupils were managed by local boards, the decrease in this case being, as already explained, due to the exclusion of schools under the Bhadráchalam taluk board, 92 with 1,885 pupils were aided, and 46 with 928 pupils were unaided. Thus while Government and aided schools increased both in number and in strength, unaided schools fell in number only. Private schools, which during the year existed in the Vizagapatam agency only, declined in number from 45 to 33, and in strength from 401 to 344. Seven of the schools were of the lower secondary, and the rest of the primary grade. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the three agencies was 3,407 against 2,617 in the previous year. The question of improving the condition of education of the Savaras and other hill-tribes in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam agencies is now under consideration.

Besides the schools in the three agencies above referred to, there were a few schools for aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Kistna, there was a board upper primary school for the Lambadies with 15 pupils including one girl in the fourth standard, of whom 14 were Lambadies. In Kurnool there were two board upper primary schools for Chenchus containing 79 pupils, who are fed and clothed and also supplied with books and slates at the cost of the Board. In the Nellore district 100 pupils of the Yenadi and Yerukala classes against 120 were under instruction, 92 in public and 8 in private schools. In Trichinopoly there were two schools (one board and the other unaided) for the Malayali's near the Pachamalais attended by 31 pupils against 38 in the previous year. In Madura a new school for hill tribes was started by a private individual during the year, and it was 26 strong on the 31st March last. In Coimbatore there was a board school for Malasars on the Satyamangalam Ghâts with 16 pupils, its standard having been raised during the year from the lower to the upper primary grade. On the Nilgiris, there were 34 (13 board, 20 aided and 1 unaided) schools specially intended for Badagas (not treated as aborigines) with 1,078 pupils, three schools for Kotas with 53 pupils, and one aided school for Todas with 14 pupils. A new aided school for the Malayalis was started during the year on the Kollimalais in the

Námakkal taluk of Salem district and it contained on the 31st March last 14 pupils, of whom 12 were boys and 2 girls.

There were in all 3,770 boys and 90 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of the year under report, against 2,919 boys and 105 girls in the previous year.

Expenditure in the schools for aborigines and hill tribes.

162. The total expenditure on schools for aborigines and hill tribes during the year under report was Rs. 42,969, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 35,883, local funds Rs. 2,788, fees Rs. 2,976, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,317. The total expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 54,761.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

Schools for the blind.

163. The number of schools for the blind remained the same, viz., three; two of these, one for boys and the other for girls, both aided on the fixed grant system, being at Palamcottah, and the third for boys, aided on the results system, at Pannaivilai in the Tinnevelly district. The total number of blind children under instruction on the 31st March last was 48 including 13 girls, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 42 and 11. Of the boys, nine were Native Christians, 19 non-Brahman caste Hindus and seven Panchamas, and of the girls, six were Native Christians, two non-Brahman caste Hindus and five Panchamas. The two schools at Palamcottah continued to be of the upper primary grade, and that at Pannaivilai of the lower primary grade, the boys of the latter being generally sent to Palamcottah to complete their upper primary course. Five pupils (four boys and one girl) appeared for the Primary examination and all, it is pleasing to note, passed, two being placed in the first class. The schools are reported also to have acquitted themselves satisfactorily at the examinations conducted by the inspecting officers in the course of the year. Of the former pupils, 14 are employed as teachers, three are reported to be learning rattan work in the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karúr, and four more to be under training in the training schools at Palamcottah in view to qualifying themselves for trained teachers' certificates of the primary grade, while one of the old pupils of the Pannaivilai school is stated to be employed in that school as an instructor in mat-weaving. It is noteworthy that almost all the members of the staff in these schools are themselves blind.

The Christian Association for the education of the South Indian Blind, Madras, had 24 pupils, including three females, under instruction on the 31st March last. A suitable house has been secured for the school near the Mount Road, and instruction is given daily for 4 hours in the morning instead of tri-weekly. It is proposed to add an industrial side to the school, and for this purpose a second master selected from among the blind pupils of the school has been engaged.

Schools for deaf-mutes.

164. The school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah under the management of Miss F. Swainson had 65 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, against 31 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Pupils of all castes and nationalities were represented in the school, and they were drawn from the Central Provinces, Bombay, Bengal, North-West Provinces, Ali Rajapúr, Ceylon and the Tamil districts of this Presidency. All the pupils were boarded in the school, caste scruples of Brahmans and other Hindus being duly respected. Four pupils (three girls and one boy) are reported to have appeared for and passed the Primary examination of December last with three in the first class, and the school appears also to have done well at the inspection held by the Inspectress in February last. Several of the former pupils are following useful industrial pursuits. The industries taught in the school include a variety of trades such as carpentry, mat-making, tape-making, weaving, basket-making, tailoring and gardening. The school is maintained by private subscriptions and fixed grants from public funds.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

Education of native chiefs and noblemen.

165. There is as yet no public institution in this Presidency specially intended for native chiefs and noblemen. There were ten wards during the year at Newington under the tutor and the assistant tutor of the Court of Wards. Nine wards were receiving private tuition, while 26 were under instruction in public schools. There were also a few female wards under the Court's supervision. In addition to the subjects stated to have been taught in the last report the following, viz., organic chemistry, elementary physiology and drawing are reported to have been added to the curriculum of studies followed at Newington. The special features of the year were the arrangements made for instruction to be given to the senior wards in revenue law and in the details of estate management, and the appointment of a visiting Committee in connection with the Newington institution and the issue of a set of rules for their guidance.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Sanskrit schools.

166. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 95 schools during the year, of which ten were in receipt of salary grants. Returns were received from 230 schools, of which eight were classed as high schools and the rest as middle. The Tiruvádi Sanskrit school in Tanjore and the Sanskrit school, Sriperumbúdúr, in Chingleput, continued to be the most important of the Sanskrit High schools. Their strength at the close of the year was 67 and 61 respectively. The grants paid to the latter institution during the year amounted to Rs. 282.

Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions.

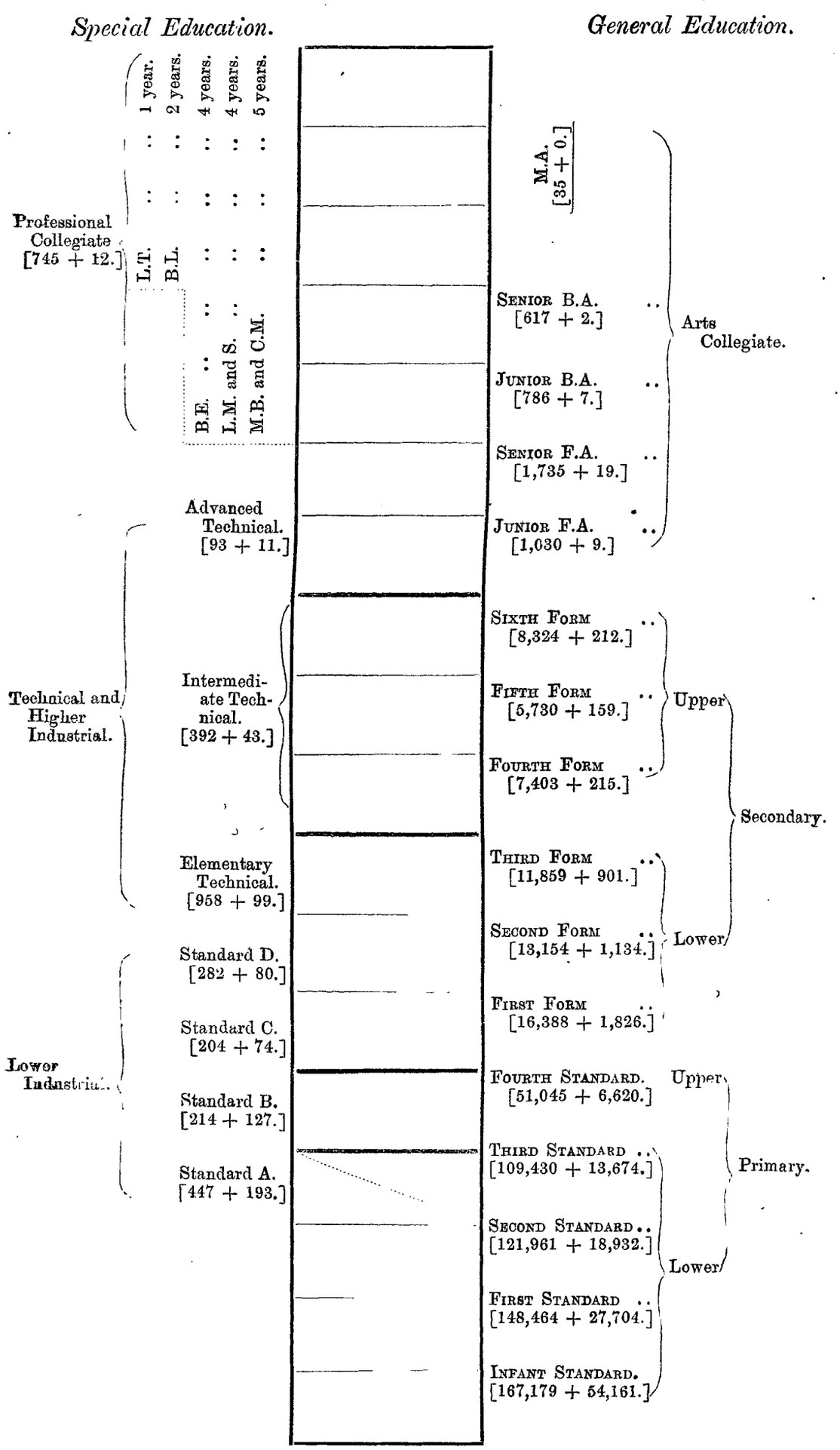
167. There was a decrease both in the number and strength of private institutions during the year under report which closed with 5,763 schools and 126,869 pupils against 5,997 and 130,874, with which it opened. The fall was confined to elementary schools for boys and girls, secondary schools having increased by 46. All the districts except Kistna, Chingleput, Madura, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris contributed to the decrease in the total number of schools. The largest number of schools (616) was in Madura, but Malabar continued to have the largest number of pupils (19,629), while the Nilgiris and the Ceded districts had again the smallest number. Of the 5,763 institutions 287 were high-class indigenous schools, *i.e.*, schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian language and literature, 4,525 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, 947 were Quran schools and the remaining four were schools not conforming to departmental standards.

High-class indigenous schools.

168. As in the previous years Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of salary grants and special grants for furniture, etc., which amounted to Rs. 1,187 during the year. Other schools are maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques and chattrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depend on fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts. Of the 287 high-class indigenous schools, 230 were Sanskrit schools with 3,350 pupils and 57 were Arabic schools with 3,215 pupils.

Elementary indigenous schools.

169. Elementary indigenous schools fell in number during the year from 5,752 to 5,472 and in strength from 125,081 to 120,221, the decrease in both cases being shared by boys' as well as girls' schools. Of these, 5,423 with 119,057 pupils were for boys and 49 with 1,164 pupils for girls.



Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right, female scholars.

XV.—BOOKS.

The Text-Book Committee.

170. The Text-Book Committee was reconstituted during the year, and, under the orders of Government, membership was limited to three years.

The number of books referred to the Committee during the year was 305 against 372 in the previous year, and of these 186 were considered suitable for use as text-books and 119 were found unsuitable, though some of the latter were declared to be useful for teachers or for libraries. The Committee has been entrusted with the revision of the consolidated list of text-books and of the list of books prescribed for Government and Board schools.

Oriental Manuscripts Library.

171. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar continued to hold the office of Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library. The number of manuscripts acquired for the library during the year was 216 against 236 last year. These manuscripts were all carefully selected and were all reported to be valuable additions to the library. Of the total number acquired, 113 were presented, 58 were purchased and 45 transcribed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 131, 56 and 49. More than three-fourths of them were in Sanskrit and the largest number came under religion. The number of visitors to the library, including copyists, was nearly double that of last year and this large increase is explained partly by the circumstance that the library was kept open on Sundays and partly by the fact that there was a large influx of visitors into Madras during the last Christmas holidays. As in previous years 'Religion' stood far ahead as regards the number of manuscripts consulted, while 'History' came second followed by 'Poetry.'

The progress in the work of printing the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts was from various causes not altogether satisfactory. Arrangements, however, have been made for pushing the work through the press more speedily than before, and it is hoped that it will be possible to report very satisfactory progress next year. The preparation of the descriptive slips of Tamil manuscripts is nearing completion, and as soon as they are arranged and classified and passed through the press the Telugu manuscripts will be taken up for cataloguing.

Registration of Books.

172. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar continued to hold the office of Registrar. The number of publications rose during the year from 1,115 to 1,216. Of these, 850 were books and pamphlets and 366 periodicals against 770 and 345, respectively, for 1902–1903. Of the total number of publications 1,108 were original works, 73 republications and 35 translations against 990, 91 and 34, the corresponding figures for last year. The increase in the number of original works accompanied by a decline in the number of republications is worthy of note. Four hundred and two of the publications were in English and 625 in vernacular and 298 were educational in their aim. Classified according to subject matter the majority, as usual, dealt with 'Religion.' There was an increase in the number of publications under 'Art,' 'Vernacular Poetry,' 'History,' 'Fiction,' 'Law,' 'Religion' and 'Travel,' while under Biography, Drama and Language, there was a decrease. The number of works of which the copyright was registered was 333, including 18 Government publications, against 352 last year.

The general tone of the publications was, on the whole, unobjectionable. There were only two cases of publications reported as obscene.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

173. The scheme of instruction provided for primary and secondary schools in the Educational Rules underwent no alterations during the year. The usual diagram showing male and female scholars at each stage of instruction is attached to this paragraph. In all stages, except the collegiate on the literary side and the lower industrial for boys on the non-literary side, there was an increase in the number of pupils.

GENERAL REMARKS.

174. The marginal statement summarises the details given in the diagram and compares the progress in the numerical extension of education with that made in the previous year. Though it shows a decline in the number of students receiving collegiate instruction, it indicates a considerable advance in other literary stages of education. On the whole 35,706 boys and 6,569 girls were added during the year to the number under literary instruction, of which 32,862 and 6,339 belonged to the primary stage. The figures for industrial and technical education also show an advance except in the number of boys in the lower industrial stage.

Summary of progress.

Stage of instruction.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Collegiate stage (arts)	4,297	41	4,203	37
Upper Secondary stage	20,129	555	21,457	586
Lower Secondary stage	39,791	3,658	41,401	3,861
Upper Primary stage	48,773	6,405	51,045	6,620
Lower Primary stage	516,444	108,347	547,034	114,471
Professional Collegiate stage	739	11	745	12
Technical and Higher Industrial stage ...	1,320	148	1,443	153
Lower Industrial stage	1,161	437	1,147	474

Physical education.

175. Instruction in gymnastics, European or native, was given in 6,401 institutions out of 21,008, but a large majority of the schools in which gymnastic instruction was not given are primary schools in which physical exercises mainly consist of drill and calisthenics. A preference for instruction on European lines is shown in the increase from 5,328 to 5,948, in the number of institutions teaching European gymnastics, and in the fall from 587 to 453 in the number of those adopting the native system.

School attendance and discipline.

176. The total number of males under instruction on the 31st March 1904 was 784,621 (or 1 in 4) and that of females was 139,139 (or 1 in 21) out of a population of 2,826,295 males and 2,905,259 females of school age, respectively. The average daily attendance in public schools during the year was 647,879, and in private institutions 100,455, or altogether 748,334 out of 923,760 on the rolls, or 81 per cent. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average number on the rolls in Government, board, aided, and unaided colleges were 92, 91, 91 and 89, against 92, 93, 90 and 92; for secondary schools the figures were 78, 86, 85 and 86, against 77, 86, 86 and 85; and for primary schools 92, 91, 91, and 89, against 78, 85, 84 and 86.

Education and crime.

177. The report on the Administration of Jails for 1903 records a reduction by 40 per cent. in the number of juveniles imprisoned, and a fall from 2·64 to 1·89 in the percentage of juvenile admissions to the total number of convicts admitted, a specially noteworthy fact being a marked diminution in the number of girls admitted, which fell from 303 in the previous year to 134. Out of 392 pupils discharged from the Reformatory School since its establishment, 46 or 12 per cent. are reported to have lapsed into crime.

Hostels and boarding houses.

178. In the Victoria hostel the number of boarders increased from 200 to 249. As usual the majority of the boarders belonged to the Presidency College, A hostel for the Kumbakónam College is in course of construction, and one for the Rajahmundry College has just been started. The four hostels attached to the Teachers' College and the one attached to the Panchama Training school worked well during the year. On the 31st March last there were 121 boarding houses with 6,953 male boarders and 91 with 4,709 female boarders, showing an increase of 3 boarding houses with a decrease of 837 boarders. Of the boarding houses at the close of the year, 19 were for Europeans, 129 for Native Christians, 3 for Muhammadans, 38 for Hindus, and 23 for Panchamas. Those for boys cost Rs. 3,75,565 and those for girls Rs. 1,92,362, of which provincial funds met Rs. 18,284 and Rs. 20,187 respectively.

School accommodation.

179. Schools with buildings of their own rose in number from 7,194 to 7,410, while those in rented buildings, or in chavadis and temples, or in managers' or headmasters' houses also rose respectively from 5,427, 4,520, and 3,192 to 5,751, 4,537, and 3,306. This increase under

all heads represents an increase in the total number of institutions from *20,333 to *21,004.

Building grants to the extent of Rs. 99,097 were paid from provincial funds towards the erection of school buildings. The amount promised and not paid by the 31st March was Rs. 40,797.

Libraries, museums and exhibitions.

180. All institutions of the collegiate grade, 508 out of 567 secondary schools for boys, and 177 out of 195 secondary schools for girls had libraries. In the case of primary schools better provision was made for girls than for boys, for, while 185 out of 811 girls' schools were provided with libraries, only 451 out of 19,246 boys' schools had them, and these were chiefly schools intended for Europeans or Native Christians. Out of 76 training and 67 other special schools, 57 and 30, respectively, were provided with them. On the whole there were 1,454 institutions out of 21,008 in which provision was made for general reading, against 1,321 out of 20,337 in the previous year.

Museums exist in most of the professional institutions in Madras and in a few training and industrial schools in the mofussil.

The Art Loan Collection which is insufficiently accommodated in my office will soon be transferred to a larger room in the extension that is now under construction, and it is hoped that, with the additions that will soon be made to it, the collection will be extensively used.

Educational associations and reading-rooms.

181. Most colleges and a large number of secondary schools have reading-rooms and receive aid from public funds towards the purchase of non-Indian periodicals. I have made an attempt to scrutinize the selection and have refused grants for those which seemed unsuitable. Teachers' associations fell in number from 175 to 164, but the number of members rose from 4,293 to 4,862. The number of registered literary associations and reading-rooms was 24 against 23 and the number of members 8,299 against 7,172. The number of such institutions that were unregistered being attached to colleges and schools fell from 266 to 254, and their strength from 41,092 to 29,906.

Educational Conferences.

182. The most important of the conferences held during the year was the one held in July 1903 and to this reference has been already made. The usual conferences were held by the inspecting officers for the purpose of selecting schools for aid and fixing assignments to individual schools. The Teachers' Guild held its annual conference in December for the discussion of educational matters.

Schoolmasters as postmasters.

183. There was a very small increase (·68 per cent.) in the number of branch post offices in charge of Government and local fund schoolmasters, while the proportion of such offices to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was, as in the previous year, 43 per cent. The work of the schoolmasters as postmasters continued to be satisfactory.

Service registers and the inventory of valuable stock.

184. Service registers and the verified copies of them and inventories of valuable stock were properly maintained during the year.

Conclusion.

185. That the year was one of satisfactory progress is shown in the large increase in the number of institutions, accompanied by a very considerable increase in their strength. The figures for collegiate education show a slight decline which is accounted for by the large number of failures in the Matriculation examination of 1903. In all other stages of instruction and more especially in the primary stage the advance has been considerable. This extension is doubtless chiefly numerical, and while there is ample scope for further expansion in this respect, there is also immense room for improvement in the quality of the instruction given in our primary schools. The increase

* Excludes four home education classes.

GENERAL REMARKS.

in their number and strength is probably attributable to the payment of results grants in full. The system of full payments may justify an attempt to produce better quality by a strict enforcement of the rules of recognition, but it does not appear to be yet desirable to insist on further rigidity in this direction, and more especially as regards the conditions relating to the teaching staff. The supply of qualified primary teachers is still inconsiderable and the field of selection very limited. At the same time the qualifications of the primary school teacher are not sufficiently high for the work he has to do. The attention of the department is therefore at present directed to measures that will increase and improve the supply of teachers of this grade. The introduction of a special fifth standard course in several training schools as an experimental measure is a step in this direction, and if the scheme is attended with success, it will be extended to all training schools. The contemplated extension of the period of training to two years and conversion of practising schools into model primary schools will be further means of accomplishing the end in view. Efforts have also been made to improve the pay of primary teachers. A scheme for the reorganization of Government girls' schools has been formulated, the main feature of which is the improvement of the pay of the teachers to render possible the employment of better qualified persons as such. Local boards and municipalities have followed the lead of the department and in proposals for the revision of establishments have included increases to the salaries of their primary teachers so that they may not be below what the department would recommend as an irreducible minimum. When the measures above mentioned are carried into effect, and it is found possible to improve the subordinate inspecting staff in accordance with the scale recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, it is hoped that primary education will proceed on better lines than are now possible. The development of secondary education also, numerically considered, has been satisfactory. In view of the limited resources of the department and the pressure of other claims the share of aid from public funds which it now receives will be gradually withdrawn. Owing to its higher market value it is less dependent upon help than primary or female education. The system of scholarships provides for poor students of exceptional promise. Private agencies may provide funds to lessen its cost if they are willing to do so, but further precautions will be taken to prevent this being done at public expense. The system, on which it is conducted is doubtless susceptible of much improvement, but the most unsatisfactory feature at present is the poor foundation upon which it is built. The abolition of the Lower Secondary examination, together with the institution of the school final examination on the lines indicated by the Government of India, will, it is hoped, alter its trend so as to make it less academic in its aims, and more suited to the exigencies of practical life. Female education has made fair progress and its further advancement is receiving due attention. The condition of industrial education is far from satisfactory, but it is the demand rather than the supply which is lacking. The statistics show how few non-Brahmin caste Hindus to which class of the community the bulk of the hereditarily industrial population belongs evince any desire for instruction in the principles underlying their industries.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

MAP I

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS

to the

POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1904.

Class	District groups (6).	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Inland Districts	1 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
„	Ceded Districts	2 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
II	Northern Circars	3 Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 4 Godavari and Kistna.
III	Central Districts	5 Nellore, Madras and Chingleput. 6 North Arcot and South Arcot
„	Southern Districts	7 Tanjore and Trichinopoly. 8 Madura and Tinnevelly.
IV	West Coast Districts	9 Malabar and South Canara

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of pupils under instruction to the population of school age —

CLASS I—Less than 12 per cent.

Do. II—12 per cent and more, but less than 16 per cent.

Do. III—16 per cent and more, but less than 20 per cent.

Do. IV—20 per cent and more.

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Copies. 520

Photo-Zinco Survey Office, Madras.
1904

MAP II

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

shewing the

PROPORTION of BOYS in the SECONDARY STAGE of INSTRUCTION

to the

MALE POPULATION of SCHOOL AGE

1904.

Class	District groups (6)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Ceded Districts	1 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
II	Inland Districts	2 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
,,	Northern Circars	3 Ganjam and Vizagapatam 4 Godavari and Kistna
III	Central Districts	5 Nellore, Madras and Chingleput 6 North Arcot and South Arcot
,,	West Coast Districts	7 Malabar and South Canara
IV	Southern Districts	8 Tanjore and Trichinopoly 9 Madura and Tinnevelly

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the number of pupils under instruction in every 1,000 of the male population of school age :—

CLASS I —Less than 10.

Do. II —10 or more, but less than 20.

Do. III —20 or more, but less than 30.

Do. IV —30 or more.

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1904

MAP III

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

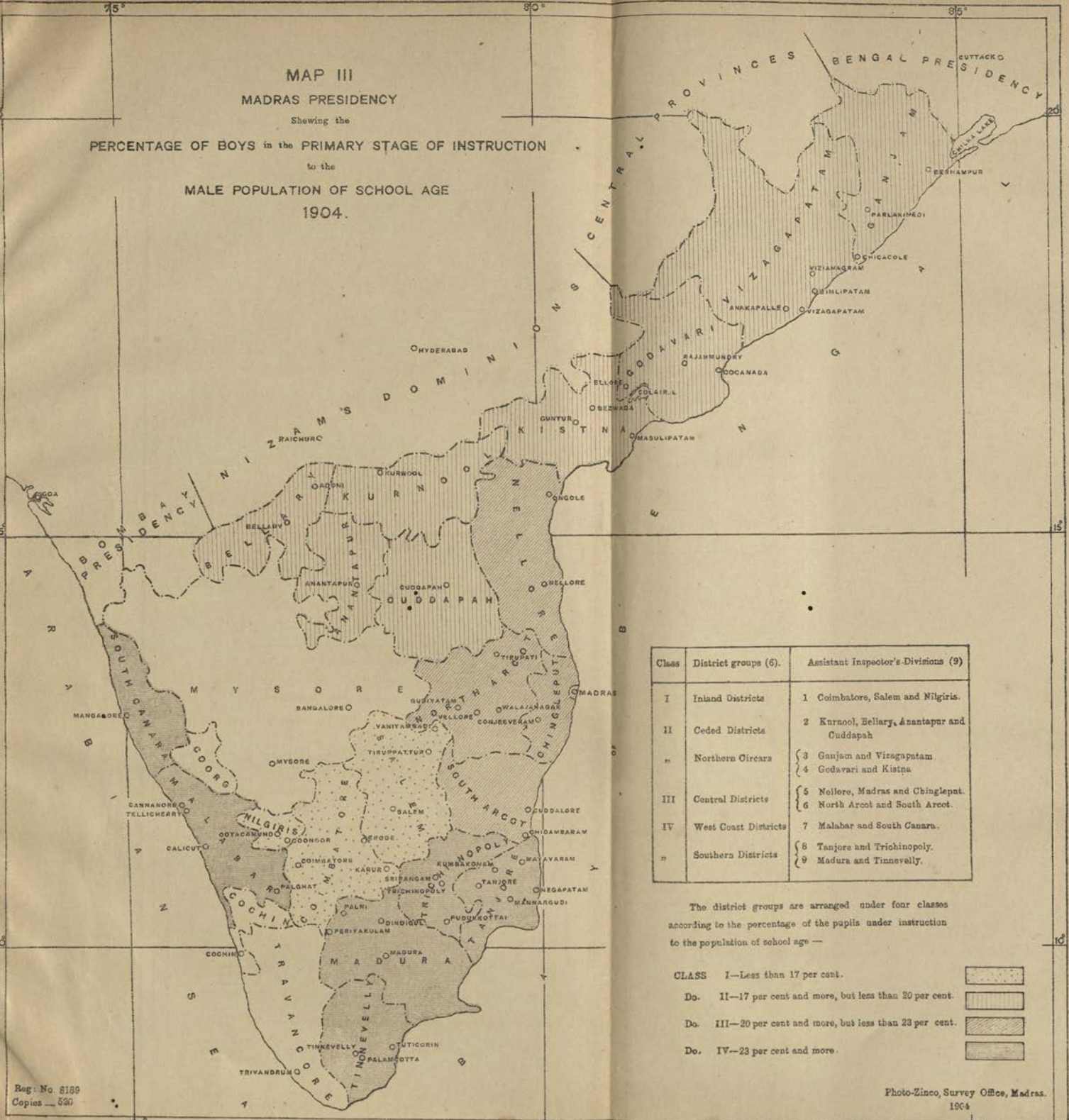
Shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF BOYS in the PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION

to the

MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1904.



Class	District groups (6).	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Inland Districts	1 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
II	Ceded Districts	2 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah
"	Northern Circars	3 Ganjam and Vizagapatam 4 Godavari and Kistna
III	Central Districts	5 Nellore, Madras and Chinglepat. 6 North Arcot and South Arcot.
IV	West Coast Districts	7 Malabar and South Canara.
"	Southern Districts	8 Tanjore and Trichinopoly. 9 Madura and Tinnevelly.

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of the pupils under instruction to the population of school age —

CLASS I—Less than 17 per cent.

Do. II—17 per cent and more, but less than 20 per cent.

Do. III—20 per cent and more, but less than 23 per cent.

Do. IV—23 per cent and more.

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1904

MAP IV

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

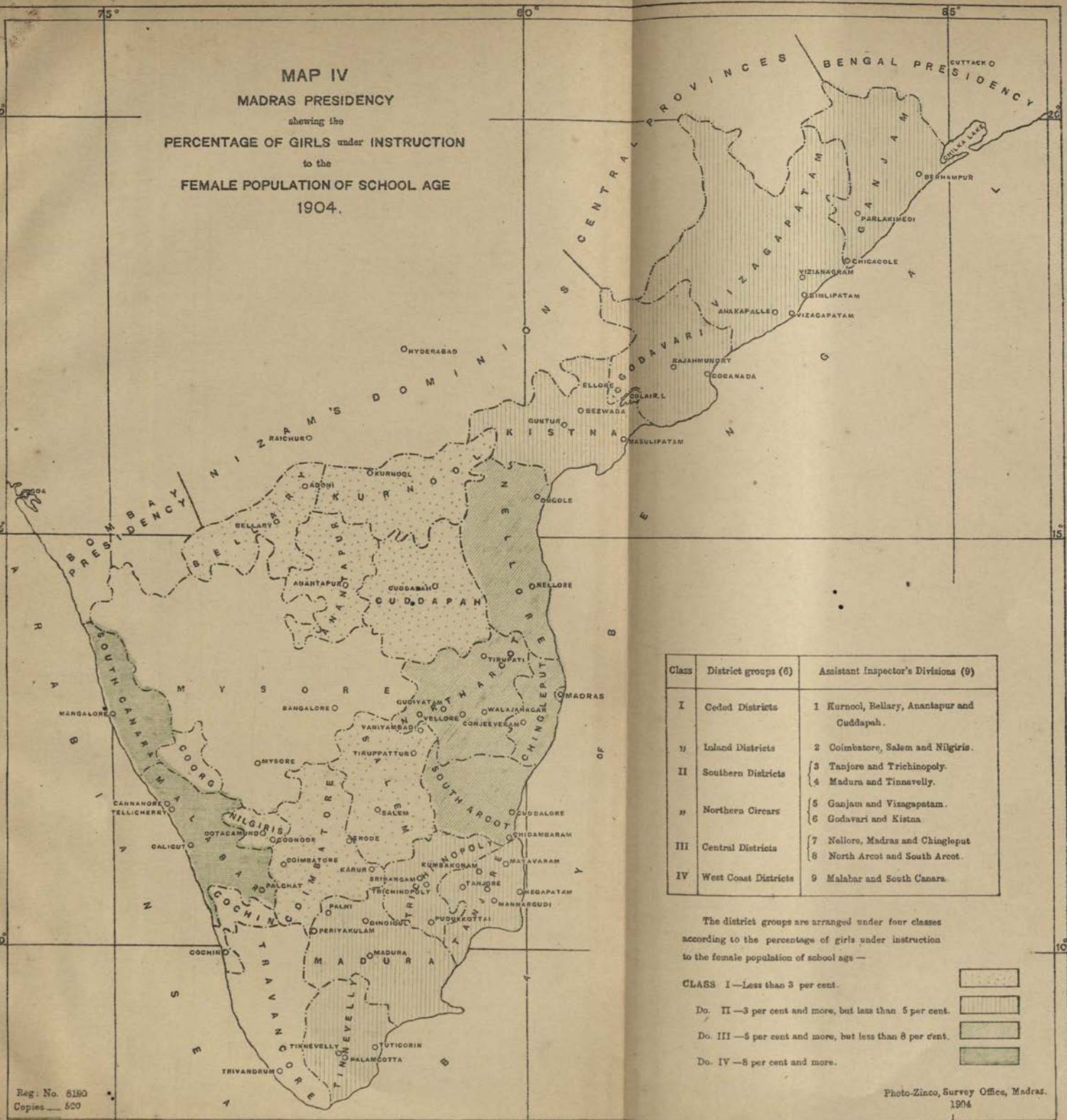
shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS under INSTRUCTION

to the

FEMALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1904.



Class	District groups (6)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions (9)
I	Ceded Districts	1 Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
"	Inland Districts	2 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
II	Southern Districts	3 Tanjore and Trichinopoly. 4 Madura and Tinnevelly.
"	Northern Circars	5 Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 6 Godavari and Kistna.
III	Central Districts	7 Nellore, Madras and Chingleput 8 North Arcot and South Arcot.
IV	West Coast Districts	9 Malabar and South Canara.

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age —

CLASS I —Less than 3 per cent.

Do. II —3 per cent and more, but less than 5 per cent.

Do. III —5 per cent and more, but less than 8 per cent.

Do. IV —8 per cent and more.

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Copies 520

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1904

GENERAL TABLES.

134161

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.			Institutions and scholars.		Public			
					Collegiate education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
			Institutions	For males	37	6	567	19,246
				For females	3	...	195	811
				Total ...	40	6	762	20,057
141,866	Towns 234	Males 18,841,971						
	Villages 54,625	Females 19,368,391	Scholars ...	Males	4,203	745	91,534	569,403
				Females	37	12	22,405	103,133
	Total ... 54,85	Total ... 38,210,362						
				Total ...	4,240	757	113,939	672,536

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	6,31,862	2,74,002	19,23,713	23,96,617	1,56,796	3,56,338	57,38,928
For females	5,553	.....	4,79,430	3,15,021	55,384	22,373	8,77,761
Total ...	6,37,415	2,74,002	24,02,743	27,11,638	2,12,180	3,78,711	66,16,689
2. (*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	8·70	7·48	16·48	16·83	6·18	7·44	63·11
(*b*) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	2·09	78·93	1·95	2·10	85·07
(*c*) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	17·01	68·49	·24	2·00	87·74
(*d*) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7·15	3·07	26·96	30·43	2·39	4·25	74·25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—							
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	134 0 4	256 15 9	13 15 0	7 14 4	125 8 2	140 11 1	31 4 6
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 11	7 8 4	0 5 6
Total cost ...	218 7 6	368 12 5	17 9 7	8 3 9	127 6 2	174 8 2	40 3 6
District Board institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	2 14 11	0 13 3	... ...	16 8 3	1 1 7
Cost to District Funds	.....	.....	0 14 4	3 4 9	98 6 9	56 8 2	3 4 8
Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 2 2	5 1 3	98 7 0	156 5 3	6 11 0
Municipal institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	18 7 7	.....	2 14 10	0 8 8	.....	3 7 6	1 5 0
Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	0 6 3	4 13 11	.....	26 5 6	3 13 1
Total cost ...	83 4 6	.....	22 2 0	6 9 11	.....	48 10 0	11 0 9
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	9 12 4	.....	.....	.....	9 12 4
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	32 10 4	.....	3 11 6	0 9 7	85 10 3	11 11 11	1 7 5
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 7	1 6 6	.....	0 12 2	1 4 6
Total cost ...	133 6 7	.....	2 4 2	4 7 3	156 1 10	64 6 8	8 15 9
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	145 1 10	.....	19 7 11	2 5 7	71 2 5	53 7 9	3 14 5
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	52 0 7	256 15 9	3 13 9	0 10 8	98 5 4	52 15 8	2 1 10
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 9 8	1 7 2	11 13 10	7 0 10	1 5 10
Total cost ...	149 7 10	368 12 5	22 1 0	4 3 5	132 3 2	105 10 2	8 10 10

Madras Presidency for the official year 1903–1904.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
57	53	19,966	291	5,423	25,680	Institutions to number of towns and villages ...	46·9
19	14	1,042	...	49	1,091		1·9
76	67	21,008	291	5,472	26,771		48·8
1,280	3,109	670,274	6,556	107,791	784,621	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ...	27·8
377	653	126,617	92	12,430	139,139	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	4·8
1,657	3,762	796,891	6,648	120,221	923,760		16·1

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1903–1904.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,12,244	63,448	4,40,881	94,488	5,55,978	27,453	9,00,115	22,94,607	89,11,296
2,12,244	63,448	4,40,881	94,488	5,55,978	27,453	,00,115	22,94,607	89,11,296
.....	2·49	12·71	2·37	15·65	·91	2·76	36·89	100·00
.....	.....	10·80	·85	3·04	·23	·01	14·93	100·00
.....	.....	5·37	·11	6·02	·76	.....	12·26	100·00
2·38	·71	4·95	1·06	6·24	·31	10·10	25·75	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions	Public institutions											
	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys	4	981	911	838	3	227	225	206	...	...	...	...
English ... ... For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	981	911	838	3	227	225	206	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	1	382	377	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	150	151	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	114	109	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	65	66	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	46	40	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	757	743	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English ...	5	1,387	1,283	1,182	26	6,626	6,311	5,477	...	...	..	...
For boys — Middle schools, English ..	5	676	644	530	83	9,099	8,902	7,675	1	139	134	113
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	2	230	217	197	24	3,323	3,284	2,677	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, English ...	1	210	188	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	1	57	63	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	40	5,007	4,844	3,530	1	242	224	194	...	...	...	...
Total ...	54	7,567	7,289	5,637	134	19,290	18,721	16,023	1	139	134	113
Primary schools.												
For boys	164	7,259	6,875	5,957	2,489	124,622	121,588	102,842	...	...	...	...
For girls	133	8,428	8,200	6,078	9	531	516	343	...	...	...	...
Total ...	297	15,687	15,075	12,035	2,498	125,153	122,104	103,185	...	...	...	...
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	31	852	840	774	14	180	187	171	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses	5	96	93	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	1	317	289	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	3	404	400	382	1	15	15	14	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	1	126	125	122	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	12	15	8	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1	135	156	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1	161	161	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	41	46	24	4	261	255	200	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44	2,182	2,110	1,922	20	468	472	393	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	405	27,124	26,078	21,086	2,655	145,138	141,522	119,807	1	139	134	113
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Qurán—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	405	27,124	26,078	21,086	2,655	145,138	141,522	119,807	1	139	134	113

Madras Presidency for the official year 1903-1904.

Under private management.								Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.		A classical language.	
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24*a*	24*b*	25*a*	25*b*
27	2,834	2,914	2,651	3	184	199	177	37	4,226	4,140	21	1,193	11
3	14	15	15	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	14	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	2,848	2,929	2,666	3	184	199	177	40	4,240	4,140	35	1,193	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	382	382	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	139	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	114	114	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	65	64	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	46	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	757	745	12	...	..
107	34,680	33,802	29,623	32	7,194	6,552	5,807	170	49,887	48,325	122	9,544	23
157	19,130	17,652	14,849	48	3,845	3,529	2,922	294	32,889	26,851	828	2,042	2
44	4,952	4,826	3,991	33	1,130	1,048	911	105	9,635	5,588	94	171	...
21	2,690	2,565	2,198	1	25	22	20	23	2,925	811	2,386	21	713
2	115	111	89	...	...	...	...	2	115	...	85	...	...
36	3,535	3,476	3,033	2	58	55	47	39	3,650	531	2,875	2	21
85	9,070	8,723	7,024	5	519	451	368	131	14,888	147	2,439	...	..
452	74,172	71,155	60,807	121	12,771	11,657	10,075	762	113,939	81,753	8,829	11,780	759
9,940	340,283	329,288	276,367	6,653	158,714	145,461	130,142	19,246	630,878	44,631	1,969	14,263	4,065
546	28,438	27,365	21,194	123	4,261	4,020	3,228	811	41,658	256	1,631	213	1,936
10,486	368,721	356,653	297,561	6,776	162,975	149,481	133,370	20,057	672,536	44,887	3,600	14,476	6,001
16	248	236	223	2	17	15	11	57	1,297	87	2	...	...
13	239	229	212	1	5	5	5	19	360	...	69	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	317	123	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	419	393	26	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	126	126	...	...	...
5	149	147	132	6	155	143	127	* 12	316	72	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	135	96	..	...	...
1	23	16	13	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	103	...	...	...
29	1,652	1,544	1,262	12	311	273	232	† 46	2,265	791	218	...	...
58	2,331	2,172	1,842	21	488	436	375	143	5,419	1,791	826	...	.
11,026	448,072	432,909	362,876	6,921	176,418	161,773	143,997	21,008	796,891	133,316	12,802	27,449	6,776
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	3,215	31	...	3,138	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	3,350	...	...	3,23.)	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,525	91,242	133	...	776	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	27,815	...	...	21,648	5,971
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1,164	...	...	78	1,018
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	83	75	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,763	126,869	242	..	28,979	7,118
11,026	448,072	432,909	362,876	6,921	176,418	161,773	143,997	26,771	923,760	133,558	12,802	56,128	13,894

* Of these, five are for girls with 128 pupils.

† Of these, nine are for girls with 428 pupils

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1903-1904—continued.

Class of institutions—*cont.*	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—*cont.*		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	A vernacular language.				Hindus.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
	26*a*	26*b*	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys ..	2,829	10	39	307	2,999	785	79	...	...	17	23	...
English ... ... For girls...	...	9	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,829	19	44	316	2,999	785	79	...	...	17	23	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	...	...	1	14	290	65	10	...	1	1	...	...
Medicine	...	...	19	26	56	46	2	...	1	...	11	...
Engineering	...	...	6	4	93	19	1	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	1	11	52	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Agriculture	...	...	1	3	26	11	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	28	58	517	133	18	...	2	1	12	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English ...	40,303	101	1,680	4,983	23,132	17,531	2,515	8	19	19	139	...
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	29,193	947	1,331	3,131	11,516	15,248	1,637	..	14	12	1,332	...
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	9,121	607	1	1,202	2,019	5,441	962	...	2	8	607	...
For girls — High schools, English ...	66	1,001	1,560	1,079	36	232	2	...	7	9	...	322
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	125	...	87	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	258	1,744	1,530	1,723	158	232	...	...	7	...	...	584
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ..	283	14,949	6	3,607	2,852	8,085	279	...	...	9	...	295
Total ...	79,174	18,994	6,108	15,812	39,714	46,796	5,395	8	49	57	2,078	1,201
Primary schools.												
For boys	575,211	61,308	518	45,536	61,053	457,516	61,535	319	1	3,800	63,334	..
For girls	1,815	39,376	473	5,915	7,603	23,210	4,442	1	2	12	...	1,859
Total ...	577,026	99,684	991	51,451	69,256	480,726	65,977	320	3	3,812	63,334	1,859
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	1,193	15	1	363	398	459	74	1	...	1	17	...
D). for mistresses	...	291	46	280	...	21	13	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	183	...	24	38	20	225	10	...	...	...	11	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	126	56	83	98	42	13	1	...	26	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	6	79	39	2	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ..	100	144	73	142	17	82	2	...	...	..	16	...
Commercial schools	39	...	2	1	54	36	41	...	1	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	23	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	58	...	...	7	2	138	14	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1,002	254	329	896	254	563	220	...	2	1	44	...
Total ...	2,598	704	601	1,789	907	1,684	418	14	4	2	114	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	661,627	119,401	7,772	69,426	113,393	530,124	71,887	342	58	3,889	65,561	3,060
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	695	35	...	...	...	...	3,215	...	...	...	87	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	134	...	...	...	3,268	79	3	..	...	...	..	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	85,672	5,257	...	3,618	3,763	79,794	3,985	109	...	63	5,232	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys	1,691	409	...	...	...	...	27,815	...	...	...	6,117	...
For girls	30	344	...	...	...	...	1,154	...	...	...	..	83
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	78	5	...	...	53	25	5	...	...	...	5	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	88,300	6,050	...	3,618	7,084	79,808	36,187	109	...	63	11,441	83
Grand total ...	749,927	125,451	7,772	73,044	120,477	609,932	108,074	451	58	3,952	77,002	3,143

(3a)—*Number of scholars on the* 31*st March* 1904, *classified according to sex, race or creed.*

Class of institutions.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collegiate education.	*Arts Colleges*—									
	English — For boys	Male	26	298	2,998	785	79	...	...	17
		Female	13	9	2	...	...	...	...	...
	English — For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges for professional training—									
	Law	Male	1	14	290	65	10	...	1	1
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	Male	10	25	56	45	2	...	1	...
		Female	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	Male	6	4	93	10	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	Male	...	11	52	1	...	...	...	...
		Female	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	Male	1	3	26	11	5	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		72	374	3,516	918	97	...	2	18
School education, general.	*Secondary schools*—									
	For boys—									
	High schools, English	Male	1,629	4,929	23,122	17,516	2,515	8	19	19
		Female	51	63	10	15	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools—									
	English	Male	876	2,777	11,329	14,933	1,622	...	8	12
		Female	455	354	187	315	15	...	6	...
	Vernacular	Male	1	1,122	1,888	5,047	961	...	2	7
		Female	...	80	131	394	1	...	...	1
	For girls—									
	High schools—									
	English	Male	241	50	5	23	2	...	1	...
		Female	1,319	1,029	31	209	...	...	6	9
	Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	87	1	27	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools—									
	English	Male	378	177	11	16	...	...	2	...
		Female	1,152	1,546	147	216	...	...	5	...
	Vernacular	Male	...	99	18	174	1	...	...	3
		Female	6	3,508	2,834	7,911	278	...	...	6
	Primary schools—									
	For boys	Male	376	33,840	50,459	423,630	55,233	296	1	3,709
		Female	142	11,696	11,194	33,886	6,302	23	...	91
	For girls	Male	149	413	201	816	279	...	1	...
		Female	324	5,502	7,402	22,304	4,163	1	1	12
	Total		7,099	67,263	108,970	527,522	71,372	328	52	3,869
School education, special.	*Schools for special instruction*—									
	Training schools for masters.	Male	...	347	398	459	74	1	...	1
		Female	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	46	280	...	21	13	...	...	...
	School of Arts	Male	13	38	20	225	10	...	...	...
		Female	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	Male	109	49	83	96	42	13	1	...
		Female	17	7	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools.	Male	...	6	79	39	2	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial schools.	Male	72	15	17	66	2	...	...	...
		Female	1	127	...	16	...	...	...	...
	Commercial schools	Male	2	1	54	36	41	...	1	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools	Male	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reformatory schools	Male	...	7	2	138	14	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	Male	118	671	254	558	191	...	...	1
		Female	211	225	...	5	29	...	2	...
	Total		601	1,789	907	1,684	418	14	4	2
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.			7,772	69,426	113,393	530,124	71,887	342	58	3,889
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—									
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian.	Male	...	...	...	...	5,128	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit	Male	...	...	3,268	79	3	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Any other Oriental classic.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching—									
	A Vernacular only or mainly—									
	For boys	Male	...	2,178	3,460	76,343	3,857	109	...	63
		Female	...	1,440	563	3,361	128	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—									
	For boys	Male	...	...	..	.	21,638	...	...	.
		Female	...	..	...	...	6,117	..	..	..
	For girls	Male	...	...	...		83	..	...	.
		Female	...	...	...	...	1,081	...	...	..
	4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—									
	For boys	Male	...	.	50	23	5	...	..	.
		Female	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	.
		Female	...	...	...	..	...		...	.
Total of private institutions			...	3,618	7,084	79,808	36,187	109	..	63
Grand total			7,772	73,044	120,477	609,932	108,074	451	58	3,952

(3b)—*Return of European colleges and schools, and scholars.*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education, English — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	61	59	51
Collegiate education, English — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	6
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	66	65	57
Secondary schools.																
School education, general — For boys — High schools, English ..	1	277	276	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2,138	2,081	1,850
School education, general — For boys — Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,472	1,419	1,215
School education, general — For girls — High schools, English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,710	1,638	1,387
School education, general — For girls — Middle schools, English ...	1	57	63	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,607	1,585	1,373
Total ...	2	334	339	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	6,927	6,723	5,825
Primary schools.																
School education, general — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	387	368	328
School education, general — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	430	411	332
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	817	779	660
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special — Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	32	30
School education, special — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 6	393	360	311
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	425	392	341
Total of public institutions	2	334	339	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	8,235	7,959	6,883
Private Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	2	334	339	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	8,235	7,959	6,883

* Of these, four are for girls with 217 pupils.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1903-1904.

management.															
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.						
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	3	61	61	32	29	21	5	35	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	2	5	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	66	66	37	29	26	5	35	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	12	2,415	2,415	889	1,089	1,558	386	428	24	19	45	...
...	...	...	...	23	1,472	1,472	68	412	1,246	117	69	27	13	466	...
...	...	...	...	13	1,710	1,710	506	60	1,547	111	41	1	10	...	253
1	41	39	33	25	1,705	1,705	20	123	1,496	77	127	...	5	...	391
1	41	39	33	73	7,302	7,302	1,483	1,684	5,847	691	665	52	47	511	644
...	...	...	...	7	387	387	...	...	375	12	...	...	...	119	...
2	73	70	63	11	503	503	...	...	462	32	7	...	2	...	151
2	73	70	63	18	890	890	...	...	837	44	7	...	2	119	151
...	...	...	...	1	32	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	*6	393	393	...	...	353	35	3	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	425	425	...	...	385	35	3	...	2	...	...
3	114	109	96	103	8,683	8,683	1,520	1,713	7,095	775	710	52	51	639	795
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	114	109	96	103	8,683	8,683	1,520	1,713	7,095	775	710	52	51	639	795

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or			
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*—											
English for boys	1,22,095	...	...	75,023	...	(*a*) 1,908	1,99,026	4,157	...	...	(*b*)14,233
English for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	(*c*)39,438	...	14	39,452	...	...	...	...
Medicine	62,463	...	...	17,230	...	785	80,478	...	...	...	...
Engineering	45,340	...	...	11,304	...	(*d*) 5,279	61,923	...	...	...	...
Teaching	39,048	...	...	428	...	721	40,197	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	44,088	...	...	594	...	(*e*) 7,270	51,952	...	...	...	...
Total	3,13,034	...	...	1,44,017	...	15,977	4,73,028	4,157	...	...	14,233
School education, general. *Secondary schools*—											
For boys... High schools, English	(*f*) 33,488	...	...	20,204	...	(*g*) 1,153	(*h*) 54,845	(*i*) 21,731	...	...	(*j*)1,40,220
For boys... Middle schools. English	7,623	...	...	2,087	...	17	9,727	27,090	552	78	1,01,542
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	3,309	...	...	79	...	17	3,405	5,473	11,525	1,521	7,743
For girls... High schools. English	5,472	...	...	987	...	...	6,459	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English	(*k*1) 4,265	...	...	...	...	...	(*k*2) 4,265	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	46,753	...	...	1,504	...	432	48,689	550	...	477	61
Total	1,00,910	...	...	24,861	...	1,619	1,27,390	54,844	12,077	2,076	2,49,566
Primary schools—											
For boys	53,140	...	...	2,519	...	1,375	57,034	95,110	3,44,560	82,828	1,18,500
For girls	65,918	...	...	1,141	...	9	67,068	1,122	612	2,026	103
Total	1,19,058	...	...	3,660	...	1,384	1,24,102	96,232	3,45,172	84,854	1,18,603
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*—											
Training schools for masters	•1,01,369	...	(*l*) 636	272	...	319	1,02,596	903	18,405	...	...
Do. for mistresses	15,731	...	...	435	...	90	16,256	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	•17,852	...	...	4,332	...	...	22,184	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1,07,909	6,512	2,039	7,735	...	...	1,24,195	...	...	1,020	250
Engineering and Surveying schools.	20,398	...	...	7,319	...	5,359	33,076	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	558	...
Commercial schools	2,792	...	...	1,899	...	...	4,691	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	10,319	...	...	...	...	4,169	14,488	...	...	...	...
Other schools	(*m*1) 6,325	...	300	131	...	10	(*m*2) 6,766	4,217	12,077	1,485	200
Total	2,82,695	6,512	2,975	22,123	...	9,947	3,24,252	5,193	30,482	3,063	450
Buildings	(*n*) 3,00,306	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,306	3,078	27,856	14,525	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,019	...	...	...
Total	3,00,306	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,306	5,097	27,856	14,525	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	11,16,003	6,512	2,975	1,94,661	...	28,927	13,49,078	1,65,523	4,15,587	1,04,518	3,82,852

(*a*) Non-departmental, Rs. 546.
(*b*) Surplus to Municipal boards, Rs. 1,852.
(*c*) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 23,813.
(*d*) Non-departmental, Rs. 64.
(*e*) Non-departmental, Rs. 107.
(*f*) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial Grant, Rs. 14,224.
(*g*) Non-departmental, Rs. 91.
(*h*) Lawrence Asylum, total cost, Rs. 14,224.
(*i*) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs. 2,864.
(*j*) Surplus fees to local boards (Rs. 7,693) and municipal boards (Rs. 9,513).
(*k*1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant.
(*k*2) Do. do. total cost.
(*l*) Non-departmental.
(*m*1) Lawrence Asylum, Technical class, Provincial grant, Rs. 4,602.
(*m*2) Do. do. total cost, Rs. 4,602.
(*n*) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department, Rs. 3,00,306.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1903–1904.

i nstitutions.

management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Managed by Native States.							Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	348	18,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,832	...	...	1,71,091	3,506	1,15,791	3,85,220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	...	...	493	...	4,269	5,553
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	348	18,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,623	...	...	1,71,584	3,506	1,20,060	3,90,773
...	539	1,62,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,109	300	22,825	6,20,423	24,344	1,91,018	9,54,019
366	905	1,30,533	...	...	...	671	638	..	1,309	49,918	4,285	15,604	1,49,446	4,112	86,930	3,10,295
...	9	26,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,117	2,806	5,240	19,332	1,907	13,858	54,260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,551	...	...	36,864	1,980	92,666	1,61,041
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,537	...	...	816	...	2,528	4,881
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,153	150	...	18,721	7,156	56,283	1,10,463
...	...	1,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,300	140	161	8,667	14,091	59,091	1,31,450
366	1,444	3,20,373	...	...	...	671	638	...	1,309	2,64,685	7,681	43,830	8,54,269	53,570	5,02,374	17,26,409
654	1,399	6,43,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,019	3,99,148	99,445	3,07,726	60,500	3,71,466	13,64,304
...	...	3,863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,042	1,808	504	10,061	17,167	1,07,312	2,24,894
654	1,399	6,46,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,14,061	4,00,956	99,949	3,17,787	77,667	4,78,778	15,89,198
...	3	19,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,955	...	..	...	450	15,061	33,466
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,868	...	...	244	...	17,016	39,128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,622	5,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	539	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,471	...	...	4	...	597	2,072
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	940	...	305	1,305
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,066	34,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,518	1,300	...	12,892	14,353	59,515	1,06,578
...	21,250	69,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,872	1,300	...	14,080	14,803	92,494	1,82,549
...	...	45,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,019	874	1,735	...	5,865	1,00,932	2,05,425
...	...	2,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,255	2,138	2,041	...	...	...	25,434
...	...	47,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,274	3,012	3,776	...	5,865	1,00,932	2,30,859
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1903–1904—cont.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*										
	Unaided.										
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
									Private.	Public.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	10,878	122	17,878	28,878	2,21,084	...	...	2,71,225	1,39,553	...	6,31,862
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	791	...	...	493	4,269	...	5,553
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,438	14	...	39,452
Medicine	...	...	...	...	62,463	...	...	17,230	785	...	80,478
Engineering	...	...	...	...	45,340	...	...	11,304	6,279	...	61,923
Teaching	...	...	...	...	39,048	...	...	428	721	...	40,197
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	44,088	...	...	594	7,270	...	51,952
Total ...	10,878	122	17,878	28,878	4,12,814	...	...	5,40,712	1,57,891	...	9,11,417
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys { High schools, English.	1,18,452	1,031	25,589	1,45,072	1,50,328	300	22,825	8,99,299	2,43,665	...	13,16,417
For boys { Middle { English ...	33,042	1,312	20,915	55,269	84,631	4,837	15,682	2,86,788	1,15,195	...	5,07,133
For boys { Middle { Vernacular.	4,405	5,776	5,646	15,827	19,899	14,381	6,761	31,559	27,213	...	99,763
For girls { High { English ...	217	...	3,038	3,255	35,023	...	...	38,068	97,604	...	1,70,755
For girls { High { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	1,537	...	...	816	2,528	...	4,881
For girls { Middle { English ...	225	3,139	140	3,504	32,418	150	...	18,946	66,718	...	1,18,232
For girls { Middle { Vernacular.	488	1,922	1,925	4,335	96,603	140	638	10,720	77,461	...	1,85,562
Total ...	1,56,829	13,180	57,253	2,27,262	4,20,439	19,758	45,906	12,86,196	6,30,444	...	24,02,743
Primary schools—											
For boys ...	1,69,471	24,082	1,38,675	3,32,228	2,74,269	7,43,708	1,82,273	5,98,216	5,98,151	...	23,96,617
For girls ...	1,012	2,024	16,160	19,196	1,55,082	2,420	2,530	12,317	1,42,672	...	3,15,021
Total ...	1,70,483	26,106	1,54,835	3,51,424	4,29,351	7,46,128	1,84,803	6,10,533	7,40,823	...	27,11,638
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters ...	...	...	1,423	1,423	1,20,227	18,405	636	272	17,256	...	1,56,796
De. for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	37,599	...	...	679	17,106	...	55,384
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	17,352	...	...	4,332	...	...	22,184
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	1,07,909	6,512	3,059	7,985	4,622	...	1,30,087
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	20,398	...	...	7,319	5,359	...	33,076
Technical and Industrial schools ...	300	...	2,539	2,839	1,544	...	558	304	3,675	...	6,081
Commercial schools ...	...	...	...	...	2,792	...	...	1,899	...	...	4,691
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	940	305	...	1,305
Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	10,319	...	...	...	4,169	...	14,488
Other schools ...	2,214	1,349	15,847	19,410	29,060	13,377	1,785	15,437	1,07,140	...	1,66,799
Total ...	2,514	1,349	19,809	23,672	3,47,760	38,294	6,038	39,167	1,59,632	...	5,90,891
Buildings ...	...	1,679	3,109	4,788	3,99,403	28,730	16,260	...	1,11,585	...	5,55,978
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	23,274	2,138	2,041	...	...	...	27,453
Total ...	...	1,679	3,109	4,788	4,22,677	30,868	18,301	...	1,11,585	...	5,83,431
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*o*) 1,97,370	14,874	...	2,12,244
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	63,448	...	...	...	...	...	63,448
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	(*p*) 3,24,315	1,02,080	14,486	...	...	...	4,40,881
Scholarships held in Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	12,286	...	...	...	15,930	...	28,216
Medical college ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	7,973	...	...	...	873	...	8,846
Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	23,128	...	54	...	5,987	...	29,169
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	2,595	...	...	...	42	...	2,637
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	1,440	280	...	...	...	...	1,720
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	8,107	7,400	241	...	2,841	...	18,589
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	4,898	355	...	...	58	...	5,311
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	70,410	117	...	3,57,145	4,72,443	...	(*q*) 9,00,115
Total ...	...	...	...	...	5,18,600	1,10,232	14,781	5,54,515	5,13,048	...	17,11,176
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	3,40,704	42,436	2,52,884	6,36,024	(*r*) 25,51,641	9,45,280	2,69,829	28,31,123	23,13,423	...	89,11,296

(*o*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 33,817.
(*p*) Grants to Mappilla Supervisors, Rs. 768.
(*q*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,54,954, other sources, Rs. 1,33,478, and total, Rs. 2,88,432).
(*r*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 3,420; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,137; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. 30.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 13,49,078 + 1,65,523 + 7,51,515)		22,66,116
Add—Indirect charges—		
Direction	63,448	
Inspection	3,24,315	
Scholarships	60,427	
Subsidy and contribution to District Boards	2,32,904	
Subsidy to Municipal Boards	32,926	
Miscellaneous	1,59,951	8,73,971
		31,40,087
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	2,06,113	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,26,487	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	3,420	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	1,444	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	3,00,306	
		6,37,770
Total Expenditure as per Accountant-General's Statement ...		25,02,317

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1903–1904.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																						
	Under public management.																						
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education. — *Arts colleges*— English — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate education. — *Arts colleges*— English — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys — High schools, English	14,224	...	...	...	...	...	14,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For girls — Middle schools, English	4,265	...	...	...	...	...	4,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18,489	...	...	...	...	...	18,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Primary schools*— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Primary schools*— For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Other schools	4,602	...	...	...	...	...	4,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,602	...	...	...	...	...	4,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	24,909	...	...	...	...	78,487	1,03,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24,909	...	...	...	...	78,487	1,03,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000	...	...	...	...	78,487	1,26,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1903-1904—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
	Under private management.																	
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.								All other sources.		
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English For boys	3,185	...	...	2,087	40	12,287	17,599	...	...	...	...	3,185	...	...	2,087	12,327	...	17,599
For girls	160	...	...	493	...	2,877	3,530	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	493	2,877	...	3,530
Total ...	3,345	...	...	2,580	40	15,164	21,129	...	...	...	...	3,345	...	...	2,580	15,204	...	21,129
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys High schools, English ...	21,255	...	...	30,957	3,996	43,752	99,960	...	...	...	...	35,479	...	...	30,957	47,748	...	1,14,184
Middle schools, English...	17,388	...	703	9,199	2,313	30,162	59,765	...	...	...	...	17,388	...	703	9,199	32,475	...	59,765
For girls High schools, English ...	22,333	...	...	30,342	405	71,249	1,24,829	...	...	...	...	22,333	...	...	30,342	71,654	...	1,24,329
Middle schools, English...	17,211	...	...	9,770	7,504	39,515	74,000	...	...	...	...	21,476	...	...	9,770	47,019	...	78,265
Total ...	78,187	...	703	80,768	14,218	1,84,678	3,58,554	...	...	...	...	96,676	...	703	80,768	1,98,896	...	3,77,043
Primary schools— For boys	2,176	..	13	178	1,976	748	5,091	...	...	...	...	2,176	...	13	178	2,724	...	5,091
For girls	3,577	...	...	1,883	3,000	6,726	15,186	318	601	707	1,626	3,577	...	...	2,201	11,034	...	16,812
Total ...	5,753	...	13	2,061	4,976	7,474	20,277	318	601	707	1,626	5,753	...	13	2,379	13,758	...	21,903
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	300	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
Other schools	4,206	...	...	8,618	1,819	1,264	15,907	...	...	...	...	8,808	...	...	8,618	3,083	...	20,509
Total ...	4,505	...	...	8,618	1,819	1,264	16,207	...	...	...	...	9,108	...	...	8,618	3,083	...	20,809
Buildings	50,480	...	...	...	...	3,104	53,584	...	...	...	...	50,480	...	...	...	3,104	...	53,584
Furniture and apparatus (sp l grants only).	1,385	...	...	...	...	...	1,385	...	...	...	...	1,385	...	...	...	...	...	1,385
Total ...	51,865	...	...	...	...	3,104	54,969	...	...	...	...	51,865	...	...	...	3,104	...	54,969
Scholarships	2,773	...	...	...	...	367	3,140	...	...	...	...	2,773	...	...	...	367	...	3,140
Miscellaneous	13,421	...	...	13,633	9,671	32,167	68,892	17,437	1,624	5,125	24,186	38,330	...	...	31,070	1,27,074	...	1,96,474
Total ...	16,194	...	...	13,633	9,671	32,534	72,032	17,437	1,624	5,125	24,186	41,103	...	...	31,070	1,27,441	...	1,99,614
Total expenditure on European schools ...	1,59,850	...	716	1,07,660	30,724	2,44,218	5,43,168	17,755	2,225	5,832	25,812	2,07,850	...	716	1,25,415	3,61,486	...	6,95,467

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1903-1904.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
				1			2			3			4			5					
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																					
For boys ...	Government ... English ...	10	2,063	554	2	556	726	...	726	210	1	211	546	2	548	21	1	22	2,057	6	2,063
	Government ... Vernacular ...	2	230	...	...	...	31	...	31	32	...	32	133	10	143	21	3	24	217	13	230
	District Board ... English ...	86	10,820	1,080	...	1,080	5,680	36	5,716	1,747	38	1,785	2,002	119	2,121	92	26	118	10,601	219	10,820
	District Board ... Vernacular ...	22	2,997	...	...	...	610	6	616	464	8	472	1,387	199	1,586	235	90	323	2,694	303	2,997
	Municipal ... English ...	23	4,905	1,773	4	1,777	2,615	9	2,624	252	8	260	227	17	244	...	...	...	4,867	38	4,905
	Municipal ... Vernacular ...	2	326	...	...	...	53	...	53	68	...	68	183	...	183	22	...	22	326	...	326
	Native States ... English ...	1	139	...	...	...	31	...	31	18	...	18	66	1	67	22	1	23	137	2	139
	Native States ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... English ...	264	53,810	14,371	16	14,387	23,870	204	24,074	4,265	140	4,405	9,826	720	10,546	313	85	398	52,645	1,165	53,810
	Aided ... Vernacular ...	44	4,952	...	...	...	1,615	49	1,664	787	11	798	2,093	156	2,249	233	8	241	4,728	224	4,952
	Unaided ... English ...	80	11,039	3,679	2	3,681	5,108	10	5,118	607	3	610	1,260	24	1,284	44	2	46	10,998	41	11,039
	Unaided ... Vernacular ...	33	1,130	...	...	...	684	10	694	116	5	121	243	44	287	20	8	28	1,063	67	1,130
	Total ...	567	92,411	21,457	24	21,481	41,323	324	41,647	8,566	214	8,780	17,966	1,292	19,258	1,021	224	1,245	90,333	2,078	92,411
For girls ...	Government ... English ...	2	267	...	14	14	...	52	52	...	23	23	15	121	136	10	32	42	25	242	267
	Government ... Vernacular ...	40	5,007	...	...	...	...	406	406	...	392	392	20	3,502	3,522	8	679	687	28	4,979	5,007
	District Board ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ... Vernacular ...	1	242	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	15	15	...	215	215	...	...	...	...	242	242
	Native States ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... English ...	57	6,225	...	513	513	69	1,694	1,763	60	761	821	674	2,300	2,974	68	86	154	871	5,354	6,225
	Aided ... Vernacular ...	87	9,185	...	10	10	6	1,305	1,311	17	924	941	175	5,862	6,037	33	853	886	231	8,954	9,185
	Unaided ... English ...	3	83	...	25	25	3	22	25	...	4	4	7	21	28	...	1	1	10	73	83
	Unaided ... Vernacular ...	5	519	...	...	...	...	46	46	2	38	40	21	266	287	13	133	146	36	483	519
	Total ...	195	21,528	...	562	562	78	3,537	3,615	79	2,157	2,236	912	12,287	13,199	132	1,784	1,916	1,201	20,327	21,528
	Total, Secondary schools ...	762	113,939	21,457	586	22,043	41,401	3,861	45,262	8,645	2,371	11,016	18,878	13,579	32,457	1,153	2,008	3,161	91,534	22,405	113,939
Primary schools—																					
For boys ...	Government	164	7,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	3	1,183	4,617	99	4,716	1,279	81	1,360	7,076	183	7,259
	District Board	2,226	107,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,938	570	12,508	73,214	11,554	84,768	7,184	2,736	9,920	92,336	14,860	107,196
	Municipal	263	17,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,302	62	2,364	12,832	1,201	14,033	875	154	1,029	16,009	1,417	17,426
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	9,940	340,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,370	998	25,368	260,100	28,194	288,294	21,764	4,857	26,621	306,234	34,049	340,283
	Unaided	6,653	158,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,508	56	2,564	127,811	9,970	137,781	15,570	2,799	18,369	145,889	12,825	158,714
	Total ...	19,246	630,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,298	1,689	43,987	478,574	51,018	529,592	46,672	10,627	57,299	567,544	63,334	630,878
For girls...	Government	133	8,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	525	527	133	6,311	6,444	17	1,440	1,457	152	8,276	8,428
	District Board	2	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	63	63
	Municipal	7	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	424	424	...	19	19	...	468	468
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	546	28,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1,929	2,026	1,183	22,312	23,495	117	2,800	2,917	1,397	27,041	28,438
	Unaided	123	4,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	70	73	245	3,216	3,461	62	665	727	310	3,951	4,261
	Total ...	811	41,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	2,560	2,662	1,561	32,315	33,876	196	4,924	5,120	1,859	39,799	41,658
	Total, Primary schools ...	20,057	672,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,400	4,249	46,649	480,135	83,333	563,468	46,868	15,551	62,419	569,403	103,133	672,536
	Grand total ...	20,819	786,475	21,457	586	22,043	41,401	3,861	45,262	51,045	6,620	57,665	499,013	96,912	595,925	48,021	17,559	65,580	660,937	125,538	786,475

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1903–1904.

Class of Institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1904.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	1	277	23	...	23	80	...	80	35	...	35	139	...	139	...	...	...	277	...	277
For boys ... Aided	34	3,610	595	2	597	1,078	105	1,183	368	59	427	1,008	300	1,308	50	45	95	3,099	511	3,610
Total	35	3,887	618	2	620	1,158	105	1,263	403	59	462	1,147	300	1,447	50	45	95	3,376	511	3,887
For girls ... Government	1	57	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	8	8	...	23	23	...	1	1	...	57	57
For girls ... Aided	36	3,317	...	285	285	27	743	770	36	355	394	508	1,232	1,740	60	68	128	634	2,683	3,317
For girls ... Unaided	1	41	...	...	...	3	18	21	...	3	3	7	9	16	...	1	1	10	31	41
Total	38	3,415	...	285	285	30	786	816	39	366	405	515	1,264	1,779	60	70	130	644	2,771	3,415
Total, Secondary schools	73	7,302	618	287	905	1,188	891	2,079	442	425	867	1,662	1,564	3,226	110	115	225	4,020	3,282	7,302
Primary schools—																				
For boys—Aided	7	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	10	61	211	107	318	6	2	8	268	119	387
Total	7	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	10	61	211	107	318	6	2	8	268	119	387
For girls ... Aided	9	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	27	35	112	264	376	10	9	19	130	300	430
For girls ... Unaided	2	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	10	22	32	8	25	33	21	52	73
Total	11	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	32	43	122	286	408	18	34	52	151	352	503
Total, Primary schools	18	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	42	104	333	393	726	24	36	60	419	471	890
Grand total	91	8,192	618	287	905	1,188	891	2,079	504	467	971	1,995	1,957	3,952	134	151	285	4,439	3,753	8,192

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1903-1904.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	12	12	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	180	392	110	290	972	112	246	72	105	535	4	31	389	101	10	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	5	15	169	374	113	270	926	132	257	87	104	580	5	38	423	104	10	...	...	...
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	154	328	112	126	720	121	277	94	87	579	7	47	398	116	10	...	1	...
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	28	19	54	317	999	484	503	2,333	170	541	243	113	1,067	19	86	764	182	15	...	1	...
Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																						
Law.																						
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	198	...	37	160	395	52	...	6	8	66	...	3	55	8	...	...	...	...
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	152	...	54	135	321	91	...	12	49	152	...	9	111	27	4	...	...	1
Medicine.																						
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine (final M.B. and C.M.)	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	6	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S. (Final)	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	5	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
5. Third M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	7	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
6. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	..	1	19	...	...	...	19	17	...	...	...	17	2	2	8	5	...	...	...	...
7. First M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	34	18	...	...	...	18	5	3	5	5	...	...	...	...
8. Second L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13	6	...	...	...	6	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
9. First L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	26	17	...	...	...	17	...	1	12	4	...	...	...	...
10. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1903-1904—continued.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—*cont.*																						
Engineering.																						
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Civil	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Mechanical	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22	8	...	...	...	8	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.																						
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	74	...	...	...	74	45	...	...	...	45	...	4	38	1	2	...	...	...
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Practical					95	...	...	...	95	51	...	...	...	51	...	8	39	3	1	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																						
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	10	35	6	51	31	120	9	166	326	3	18	1	13	35	1	3	19	11	1	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination { Boys	29	97	73	199	721	3,293	1,905	1,984	7,903	176	794	418	96	1,484	35	153	1,008	297	27	...	...	1
Matriculation Examination { Girls	1	16	12	29	2	116	93	...	211	...	23	14	...	37								
Lower Secondary Examination. { Boys	106	304	88	498	871	2,872	820	1,573	* 6,136	302	1,035	212	664	2,243	250	518	877	547	48	...	1	2
Lower Secondary Examination. { Girls																						
Upper Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination, † { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,799	31,058	...	...	...	10,705	19,323	140	1,488	4,888	11,604	1,191	...	...	12
Public Service Certificate Examination, † { Vernacular																						
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																						
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Upper	6	4	2	12	429	161	22	...	612	170	62	13	...	245	2	87	144		2	...	...	10
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Lower	41	10	3	54	1,222	265	39	...	1,526	579	153	27	...	759	...	271	428		36	...	...	24
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Upper	1	3	1	5	134	80	13	...	227	48	54	5	...	107	39	61	7		...	...	...	...
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Lower	4	12	...	16	56	203	...	...	258	19	108	...	...	127	5	114	1		4	...	...	3
3. School of Arts Examination	26	22	7	55	563	209	146	997	1,915	310	83	57	369	819	85	109	239	347	39	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination	2	...	...	2	157	...	...	9	166	104	...	...	9	113	57	9	10	24	11	2	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	134	...	...	19	153	103	...	...	9	112	6	5	80	20	1	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	6	10	1	17	202	144	2	69	417	128	100	1	37	266	29	66	2	144	25	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	26	...	...	1	27	23	...	...	1	24	...	2	11	10	1	...	...	...

* Excludes candidates who having already passed in certain subjects only, came up during the year for the remaining subject or subjects to complete the test.

† Primary examination.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1903–1904.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1903-1904.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by District Boards.											In institutions managed by			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.															
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys—High schools, English	11	2,816	2,613	2,302	4,765	...	...	(a)54,781	...	147	61,693	...	...	300	300
For boys—Middle schools, English	75	8,004	7,857	6,769	27,090	552	...	88,862	366	679	1,17,549	...	...	4,285	4,837
For boys—Middle schools, Vernacular	22	2,997	2,953	2,432	5,473	11,525	...	6,895	...	9	23,902	...	...	2,806	14,331
For girls—High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
For girls—Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140
Total	108	13,817	13,423	11,503	39,328	12,077	...	1,50,538	366	835	2,03,144	...	...	7,681	19,758
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,226	107,196	104,624	88,959	86,511	3,44,560	...	97,943	654	969	5,30,637	...	...	3,99,148	7,43,708
For girls	2	63	57	50	294	612	...	16	...	...	922	...	...	1,808	2,420
Total	2,228	107,259	104,681	89,009	86,805	3,45,172	...	97,959	654	969	5,31,559	...	...	4,00,956	7,46,128
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	14	180	187	171	..	18,405	...	...	...	3	18,408	...	...	...	18,405
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	15	15	14	...	...	1,020	250	...	4,622	5,892	6,512	...	...	6,512
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	3	243	238	197	4,179	12,077	1,200	200	...	16,003	33,659	...	...	1,300	13,377
Total	18	438	440	382	4,179	30,482	2,220	450	...	20,628	57,959	6,512	...	1,300	38,294

Building											1,578	27,856					29,434			874	28,730
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)											1,491						1,491			2,138	2,138
Total											3,069	27,856					30,925			3,012	30,868
Inspection																					
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges																					1,02,480
Medical college																					
Other Professional colleges																					
Secondary schools																					
Primary schools																					
Medical schools																					
Technical and industrial schools												280					280				280
Other special schools											1,971	7,031					9,002		57	312	7,400
Miscellaneous																		355			355
Total											1,971	7,311					9,282	355	57	312	1,10,232
Grand total											2,354	121,514	118,544	100,894	1,35,352	4,22,898	2,220	2,48,947	1,020	22,432	8,82,869	6,867	57	4,13,261	9,45,280

(*a*) Surplus fees to local boards, Rs. 7,693.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost of District Funds as per column 16		9,45,280
Add—Cost met from Provincial grants	1,35,352	
Do. do. on account of Supervisors and Indigenous schools	848	
Do. Municipal grants	2,220	
Do. Fees	2,48,947	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	23,452	
Do. General district fund receipts	646	
		4,11,465
		13,56,745
Deduct—Cost of Medical schools met from fees and other sources including scholarships	6,172	
Contributions to Medical schools	6,512	
Cost of Buildings under Grant I	29,434	
		42,118
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement		13,14,627

(7 - *Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1903-1904—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.																
Arts colleges—																
English	3	227	225	206	4,157	...	...	(a) 14,233	...	348	18,738	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	227	225	206	4,157	...	...	14,233	...	348	18,738	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.																
Secondary schools—																
For boys— High schools, English	15	3,810	3,698	3,175	14,966	...	...	(b) 85,439	...	383	1,00,788	...	...	22,825	22,825	23,125
For boys— Middle schools English	8	1,095	1,045	906	...	78	...	12,680	...	226	12,984	...	...	15,604	15,682	20,519
For boys— Middle schools Vernacular	2	326	331	245	...	1,521	...	848	...	...	2,369	...	...	5,240	6,761	21,092
For girls— High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls— Middle schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
For girls— Middle schools Vernacular	1	242	224	194	550	477	...	61	...	...	1,088	...	...	161	638	778
Total	26	5,473	5,298	4,520	15,516	2,076	...	99,528	...	609	1,17,229	...	...	43,830	45,906	65,664
Primary schools—																
For boys	263	17,426	16,964	13,883	8,599	82,828	...	20,557	...	430	1,12,414	...	...	99,445	1,82,273	9,25,981
For girls	7	468	459	293	828	2,026	...	87	...	...	2,941	...	...	504	2,530	4,950
Total	270	17,894	17,423	14,176	9,427	84,854	...	20,644	...	430	1,15,355	...	...	99,949	1,84,803	9,30,931
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction—																
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	903	..	...	...	...	...	903	636	...	...	636	19,041
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,039	1,020	...	3,059	9,571
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	1	12	15	8	73	558	...	...	...	539	1,170	...	...	...	558	558
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	18	17	3	38	285	...	...	...	63	386	300	1,200	...	1,785	15,162
Total	2	30	32	11	1,014	843	...	...	...	602	2,459	2,975	2,220	...	6,038	44,332

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	14,525	...	...	...	...	16,025	...	...	1,735	16,260	44,990
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	528	...	...	...	...	...	528	...	...	2,041	2,041	4,179
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,028	14,525	...	...	...	...	16,553	...	...	3,776	18,301	49,169
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,486	1,16,566
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	54	54
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	57	...	...	...	193	...	...	105	241	7,641
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	57	...	...	...	247	...	...	105	14,781	1,25,013
Grand total ...	301	23,624	22,978	18,013	32,142	1,02,488	57	1,33,905	...	1,989	2,70,581	2,975	2,220	1,47,660	2,69,829	12,15,109

(*a*) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 1,852.

(*b*) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 9,513.

	RS.	RS.
NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,69,829	
Miscellaneous charges	15,196	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	32,142	
Do. District Board Grants	57	
Do. Fees	1,33,905	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	1,989	
		4,53,118
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	16,025	
Contributions to Medical schools	3,059	
Miscellaneous receipts	20,509	
		39,593
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		4,13,525

(8)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1903–1904.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males.								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	6	715	190	136	135	188	66	9,974	...	75,878	*34,906	1,20,758
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	3	298	...	...	154	144	...	...	...	11,925	...	11,925
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	7	537	21	3	222	291	...	8,310	...	33,201	13,185	54,696
4. Unaided	105	5,403	314	3	2,299	2,348	439	...	...	99,403	88,783	1,88,186
Total ...	121	6,953	525	142	2,810	2,971	505	18,284	...	2,20,407	1,36,874	3,75,565
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	1	64	...	...	34	30	...	14,935	...	2,609	...	17,544
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	5	231	3	...	74	154	...	5,252	...	8,715	2,374	16,341
4. Unaided	85	4,414	8	...	1,401	2,701	304	...	...	1,06,851	51,626	1,58,477
Total ...	91	4,709	11	...	1,509	2,885	304	20,187	...	1,18,175	54,000	1,92,362
Grand total ...	212	11,662	536	142	4,319	5,856	809	38,471	...	3,38,582	1,90,874	5,67,927

* Surplus fees, Victoria Hostel, Madras. Rs. 1,367.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—Report on Public Instruction for the year 1903–1904.

Order—No. 721, Educational, dated 10th December 1904.

The report is submitted by the newly-appointed Director of Public Instruction who was in charge of the office only for the last four months of the administrative year. It is full and clear, and it is unnecessary for Government to recapitulate in detail the statistics and results of the year's working. It will be sufficient to make a few general observations on the salient features of the educational administration.

2. *The programme of reforms.*—In 1903–1904, as in the preceding year, much thought and labour was devoted to the problem of laying out to the best advantage the additional funds provided for the reorganization of the department and the expansion of education. The objects to be aimed at had been selected and it was possible to give effect at once to several of the reforms which had been decided upon. The attainment of others of these objects required elaboration by the Director and careful consideration by the Government of detailed schemes or the gradual introduction of changes and additions to *personnel.*

3. The following are among the main items on the programme which were carried out during the year. (1) The appointment of a Deputy Director to assist the Director, who had long been overwhelmed with work, mostly of a routine nature, which left him little time to devote to the consideration of important educational questions, while ordinary business was not disposed of with proper promptitude and despatch. (2) The inspecting staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of one additional Inspector (Inspector of European and Training Schools) and three additional Assistant Inspectors. (3) A scheme for the improvement of the girls' schools in the Presidency managed by the Department was elaborated and approved, and nine new Government girls' schools were opened.

Among the items on the programme in connection with which progress was made during the year are—(1) the scheme for advancing primary education and rendering it possible to hold the Primary examination *in situ* by reinforcing the inferior inspectorate, and (2) the scheme for improving the training of teachers. The first of these schemes, which involved the creation of 62 additional Sub-Assistant Inspectorates, received the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It was intended that the scheme should be brought into force gradually; the selection of men for the new appointments had still to be undertaken and ways and means had still to be considered. The second of these schemes had advanced but little beyond the stage of discussion. A report was submitted by the newly-appointed

Inspector of Training Schools, and the subject was considered in all its bearings at a conference held in July 1903. The Director's report on the subject had not been submitted to Government at the end of the year; but meantime a special course for primary grade teachers was established in the Teachers' College and also a lady Superintendent appointed to it to supervise the kindergarten and primary practising departments. A few experimental training schools were also opened. The construction of several new buildings for girls' and training schools was also decided upon in connection with these schemes.

4. *Finance.*—Owing to the fact that some of the schemes under consideration in the preceding year were not, as had been hoped, finally adopted during the year 1903-1904, but were still being discussed and elaborated, the funds provided in the educational budget were not fully spent. It is however estimated that the reforms already introduced or still under consideration will involve an annual charge exceeding considerably the additional recurring grant made by the Supreme Government.

5. The statement in paragraph 20 of the report that "the expenditure on education from Municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,64,454 to Rs. 2,69,829" is somewhat misleading as the figures include the subsidy paid from Provincial revenues. Deducting the subsidy, there was an actual fall in the expenditure of municipalities on education. The subject will receive attention in the Local and Municipal Department.

6. It is also observed that the statement in paragraph 26 of the Director's report that Rs. 4,34,172 were paid to Local Board and Municipal schools is not quite accurate. Local Board schools and municipal schools do not receive so great a share of the grants-in-aid from Provincial funds. The figures include the relatively large sum of about two lakhs which local bodies received only as agencies for their distribution to aided schools not under their management.

7. *Evidence of Progress.*—The statistics furnished in the report are evidence of some progress, especially in primary education: 27·8 per cent. of the male and 4·8 per cent. of the female population of school-age attended school against 26·6 and 4·6 in the preceding year. Only eight of the twenty-two districts had less than 20 per cent. of the male population of school-age in primary schools against ten in 1902–1903. Although the number of recognized lower primary schools showed a regrettable decrease of 237 which has not been fully explained, there were 547,034 boys and 114,471 girls in the lower primary stage of education against 516,444 and 108,347 in the preceding year. The number of trained teachers in primary schools increased from 5,888 to 6,252, which however is only 25 per cent. of the total number of teachers employed in them—a result still very far from satisfactory. The Primary examination was passed by 19,323 students against 17,868 in 1902–1903, the Lower Secondary examination by 2,243 against 1,629. The progress in primary education to which these figures bear witness may fairly be attributed in some measure to the chief item of the programme carried out in 1902–1903, the payment of results grants at more favourable rates. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the increase in the Sub-Assistant Inspectorate and the reforms to be carried out shortly in the training of primary teachers will have far-reaching effects and will enable the Director to place the reorganization of primary schools on a sounder footing than it is at present. The Governor in Council concurs with the Director in considering it a matter of great regret that so many private agencies which are spending large sums on higher education are doing little or nothing towards the training of primary schoolmasters.

The steady advance in female education is gratifying. The number of girls under instruction in the year reviewed being in secondary schools over 4,400 as against 3,000 in 1892–93, and in primary schools, 121,100 as against 48,700 in the same year of comparison.

Another satisfactory feature is the continued increase in the number of subject students in the technical and industrial schools: it is especially gratifying that the increase is recorded under engineering, drawing, wood and metal work and textile industries. The number attending these schools is still however regrettably small.

The number of candidates for the University examinations continues to increase. Over 8,000 candidates appeared for Matriculation and over 2,000 for the First Examination in Arts.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Ext. R. Colandasawmy.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1904-1905.

VOLUME I.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1905.

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ERRATUM TO PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REPORT FOR 1904-05.

VOLUME I.

Page 25, *paragraph* 120.—*For* the first sentence *substitute* the following :—

" There were on the 31st March last 1,194 institutions for girls attended by 71,434 pupils, or 103 more schools and 6,154 more pupils than in the previous year, and this increase was shared both by public and private institutions, the former rising from 1,042 with 64,116 pupils to 1,117 with 69,796 pupils and the latter from 49 with 1,164 pupils to 77 with 1,638 pupils. Including girls reading in boys' schools, there were in all 150,037 girls under instruction against 139,139 in the previous year."

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 20*th October* 1905.

C. No. 8760 of 1905.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the year 1904–1905.

Introduction.

2. (i) Some further progress was made in the programme of reform but the year was still to a large extent devoted to consideration and discussion as to the lines upon which expansion and development could most profitably proceed. The majority of the additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors, whose appointment was sanctioned by the Secretary of State last year, have been appointed and I anticipate great results from the reduction in size of the areas of control.

Events of the year.

(ii) The scheme for the reorganization of Government girls' schools in the Presidency was sanctioned in its entirety after the close of the year under report. Provision is made in all three circles for the appointment of Eurasian headmistresses in some of the more important schools when it is found impossible to secure caste Hindu female teachers of sufficiently high qualifications. On the question of personal allowances to those teachers who will be adversely affected by the introduction of the scheme final orders have not been passed.

(iii) The construction of good buildings for Government girls' schools and training schools begun last year has been continued, but as it has been found that the approved type-designs provided in many cases for buildings of too expensive a character for the schools for which they were intended, or for the localities in which the schools were situated, the Public Works Department has been requested to prepare alternative designs for less expensive buildings, and these designs will be adopted for localities in which a larger expenditure would not be justifiable.

(iv) No change was made during the year in the system of public examinations. Both the primary and lower secondary examinations were held, but instructions have since been issued to the effect that in 1905 and future years the only examinations of school pupils in the elementary stages should be held in the schools by the inspecting officers. Since the close of the year the primary examination as a service test, and the lower secondary examination have both been abolished. The question of the school final examination still awaits the orders of the Government of India.

(v) The attempts made to improve the general knowledge of the primary teachers under training which were introduced last year, were repeated and with equal success during the year under report. A new feature of the year's work in connection with training schools was the institution of Christmas vacation classes with the object of giving teachers an opportunity of enlarging their stock of knowledge and stimulating their interest in their work. This was initiated and carried out by the Inspector of European and training schools, and apparently with good results.

3. *The Educational Rules.*—These rules having been for some time out of print it was necessary to issue a new edition without further delay, and the opportunity

INTRODUCTION. was taken to make considerable modifications. The edition can, however, be considered as provisional only. The new edition comprises the following additions and alterations:—

(i) The conditions of recognition for secondary schools are more fully stated and brought into accord with the recent resolution of the Government of India on "Indian Educational Policy."

(ii) With a view to check false statements as to age which have been of frequent occurrence of late in connection with University examinations it is required that the leaving certificate given to a pupil in passing from one school to another should state the date of his birth which, on his joining school for the first time, should be ascertained and recorded on the most reliable evidence available.

(iii) For the guidance of managers and headmasters additional rules in regard to the grant of leaving certificates have been framed, suggested by the practical difficulties experienced in working those already prescribed.

(iv) Schools are not permitted, without previous sanction from the department, to open unrecognised classes of a higher or lower standard than those for which they have been recognised.

(v) Considerable alterations have been made in the chapters on training schools and the examinations for teachers' certificates. In the case of training schools general education is now made the main feature of the course for primary teachers while professional training is not neglected. The course for these teachers is extended to two years, the curriculum embracing general subjects a knowledge of which is essential to the primary teacher. Practising schools are to be organised with an independent staff of teachers and the aim is to make them model schools and to set the staff of the training school itself free to devote their whole time to the students under training. These and other changes in connection with the work and organization of training schools though incorporated in the new edition of the rules have not yet come into force. The examination for teachers' certificates will in future consist of a preliminary examination in general and professional subjects, and a final examination three years later in practical ability in teaching. Those who pass the first examination will be considered probationary teachers and will only receive a complete certificate and be considered qualified teachers after they have passed the practical examination. A first-grade collegiate certificate, which can like the other teachers' certificates be suspended or cancelled, if necessary, will be granted by the department to teachers who have obtained the L.T. diploma of the University.

4. *The Grant-in-Aid Code.*—A few changes have been made in this Code, the most important of them being in connection with building grants.

(i) The scale of accommodation prescribed in the previous year for pupils in dormitories and hostels attached to educational institutions has been incorporated in the Code as a condition for grants on such buildings.

(ii) The amount of grant to be actually disbursed is limited to a third of the actual cost of the work as finally completed, but must not exceed the amount promised with reference to the approved plans and estimates.

(iii) The owner of a school building for which a grant is to be paid or, with the permission of the Director, the manager of the institution concerned, is required before the grant is paid to execute a mortgage of the property or a deed of acceptance in respect of the grant as shall be required and forms for the necessary deeds have been prescribed. [The requisition of a deed of mortgage or acceptance has since the close of the year been left to the discretion of the Director.]

Working of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

5. I have little to add under this head to what was said in my last report. The chief complications of the Code could not be removed till the abolition of the results grant system (now sanctioned) was carried out. A further simplification is possible by altering the financial relations between the department and local boards in regard to the systems of grant, and proposals to this end were submitted by me to Government, but as they were not approved in their entirety fresh proposals will be submitted during the current year.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Institutions and scholars.

6. The following table compares the number and strength of institutions of all grades for the past two years. The figures relating to scholars in secondary schools include the number of pupils in the primary departments of such schools:—

Classes of institutions.	1903-1904.			1904-1905.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
Public institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges { for men	37	4,226	4,249	37	4,527	4,157
Arts colleges { for women	3	14	15	3	12	13
Professional colleges { for men	6	757	743	6	786	762
Professional colleges { for women	...	...	...	1	1	1
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	170	49,887	47,948	171	50,785	48,230
Lower secondary { English	294	32,889	30,861	312	35,042	33,895
Lower secondary { Vernacular	103	9,635	9,375	104	9,235	8,718
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	23	2,925	2,775	26	3,119	3,013
Upper secondary { Vernacular	2	115	111	1	81	85
Lower secondary { English	39	3,650	3,594	34	3,473	3,353
Lower secondary { Vernacular	131	14,838	14,242	136	16,091	15,248
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	4,867	250,519	244,989	5,020	260,584	248,756
For boys { Lower primary	14,379	380,359	358,223	15,126	405,359	383,983
For girls { Upper primary	432	28,438	27,493	461	31,281	29,621
For girls { Lower primary	379	13,220	12,608	418	14,739	14,020
School education, special—						
Training schools { for masters	57	1,297	1,278	60	1,475	1,330
Training schools { for mistresses	19	360	327	19	354	345
Other special schools { for boys	53	3,206	3,056	59	3,445	3,056
Other special schools { for girls	14	556	529	18	645	635
Total public institutions	21,008	796,891	762,416	22,012	841,034	799,221
Private institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian { for boys	57	3,215	3,092	51	2,639	2,491
Arabic or Persian { for girls	...	...	...	2	24	24
Sanskrit (for boys)	230	3,350	3,333	234	3,550	3,220
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only or mainly { for boys	4,525	91,242	78,835	3,563	79,764	75,687
A vernacular only or mainly { for girls	...	...	...	14	218	203
The Quran { for boys	898	27,815	26,167	930	29,940	28,089
The Quran { for girls	49	1,164	1,128	61	1,396	1,389
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	4	83	80	781	12,677	12,483
Total private institutions	5,763	126,869	112,635	5,636	130,208	123,586
Grand total	26,771	923,760	875,051	27,648	971,242	922,807

Public institutions rose in number by 1,004 or 4·8 per cent. and in strength by 44,143 pupils or 5·5 per cent., the new schools being, as might be expected, chiefly of the primary grade.

Institutions and scholars by districts and district groups.

7. There was an increase in both schools and scholars in all the district groups except the Ceded and Central districts, the former showing a fall in schools and the latter a slight increase in scholars but a fall in schools, which together with the increase in both respects in the Northern Circars is partly accounted for by the redistribution of districts. Not taking into account the districts that gained or lost by transfer of schools on account of the redistribution, Tanjore showed the largest advance in schools and scholars, Chingleput the largest decrease in schools and Anantapur in scholars.

Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

8. The number of arts colleges remained at 40 as in the previous year, but a new training college for women was opened by the Sarah Tucker Mission at Palamcottah during the year, making the total number of professional colleges seven. These two classes of institutions had respectively an increase of 299 and 30 students, against a loss of

GENERAL STATISTICS.

98 and a gain of seven in the previous year. Public schools for boys showed an increase of 920 schools for general education, of which 900 were of the primary grade, while the increases in pupils of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grades, respectively, were 497, 1,464 and 35,755. In the case of girls' schools there were two more upper secondary schools and 68 more primary than in the previous year, the advance in pupils being 2, 144 and 5,452 in the three stages of instruction. On the whole 499, 1,608, 652 and 40,555 pupils were added during the year in the upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary stages against 1,359, 1,813, 2,487 and 36,714 in the previous year. The total strength of public institutions for general education on the 31st March last was 834,328, showing an increase of 5·5 per cent. on the number for the preceding year when the increase recorded was 5·6. Both the number of primary pupils reading printed books and the number not reading such books were larger than in the previous year.

The proportion of lower primary pupils at the close of the year to the total number of scholars rose from 83·7 to 84·2, and that of upper primary fell from 7·3 to 7, while in the higher stages it was scarcely different from the previous year's figures. The proportion of 84 to 16 still represented the relative strength of pupils in the lower primary and higher stages of instruction.

In private institutions although there was a decrease of 127 schools, there was an increase of 3,339 pupils chiefly in the primary stage.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

9. Of the whole number of institutions, 3,103 with 179,442 pupils were under public management. Of these, 406 with 28,188 pupils were Government institutions, while local and municipal boards had under their management 2,376 and 319 institutions, respectively, with 126,411 and 24,684 pupils. The number of Government schools was the same as in the previous year, the increase of one being due merely to the re-opening of the practising school attached to the Coimbatore training school for masters which had been temporarily closed on account of plague, but there was an increase of over a thousand pupils in their strength. Forty schools and about 6,000 pupils were added to the number and strength of board schools. Of institutions under private management there were 24,545 with 791,800 pupils. Aided schools gained both in number and strength and had the largest attendance which was about half the number of pupils under instruction. Unaided schools showed a decline in both respects which is probably connected with the increase under aided schools, while indigenous institutions fell in number but increased in strength. The relative proportion of pupils educated in Government, Board and private institutions was represented by the figures 3, 15·5 and 81·5.

Education in relation to population.

10. In all institutions public and private the percentage of scholars to the population of school age calculated on the census figures of 1901 rose for males from 27·8 to 29·1, for females from 4·8 to 5·2, and on the whole from 16·1 to 16·9. The percentage of attendance rose slightly in all the district groups except the Ceded districts in which it remained stationary at 11·6, which was the lowest percentage among those shown by the district groups, the west coast districts recording the highest, viz., 21·1. In the districts the percentage of male scholars ranged from 15·5 to 89·3 and that of females from 1·4 to 32·5.

Scholars according to the classes of the community.

11. All the main classes of the community shared in the general increase in the number of pupils, except Panchamas who appear to have had fewer numbers under instruction, both male and female, than in the previous year. I have made some remarks as to the statistics for Panchamas in the chapter on the education of Panchamas. Non-Brahman caste Hindus as usual made the largest advance but that shown by Brahmans, Native Christians, and by Muhammadan males was fairly considerable.

Scholars according to wealth.

12. The richer, middle and poorer classes respectively were represented by ·7, 18·2, and 81·1 of the total number of pupils against ·8, 18·4, and 80·8. Richer classes declined in number by 3·5 per cent., while both middle and poorer classes advanced by 4·0 and 5·5 per cent. respectively. In arts colleges 18·2 of the total number of male students and 13·3 of the female belonged to the poorer classes against 19·6 and

16·2 respectively; in the upper and lower secondary stages of instruction the percentages were 33·6 and 48·8 for males and 22·7 and 55·5 for females.

Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

13. Landholders as usual contributed the largest number of scholars, the percentage being 41·3, while coolies, traders, officials and artisans were represented, respectively, by 23·9, 12·9, 11·8 and 7·7. Over 83·6 per cent. of the male pupils in the collegiate and upper secondary stages belonged to the landholding, trading and official classes.

Scholars according to languages studied.

14. Of the total number of boys and girls in all institutions taken together 16 and 8 per cent. respectively were reading English, and the numbers studying the language were for both boys and girls less than in the previous year. The classical languages most largely studied were Sanskrit and Arabic, and there was an increase in the number of pupils reading these languages, which was in the case of Arabic largest in private institutions. In the vernacular languages there were more pupils both male and female receiving instruction than in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the general advance in the total number of schools and pupils.

Scholars unprotected from small-pox.

15. The number of pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 10,281 to 10,106 for males but rose for females from 2,748 to 2,815.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

16. There was an increase both in schools and scholars in municipal as well as in non-municipal areas, the percentage of increase in schools being 2·9 in the former and 5·8 in the latter. Of the total number of schools and scholars 10·7 and 22·7 per cent. respectively, belonged to municipal forms against 10·8 and 23·2 in the previous year. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school age were 96·2 and 25·9 against 94·2 and 24·5, the number in which the percentage exceeded 100 in the case of boys being 27 against 24.

General statistics of receipts and charges.

17. The total expenditure on education for the year, direct and indirect, from all sources, including the figures relating to indigenous and private institutions, amounted to Rs. 89,30,112. The marginal summary shows the expenditure from each of the various sources. The summary differs in two respects from that for 1903–1904. In the first place the subsidy from provincial funds has been excluded from the sums under "Local" and "Municipal" and has been included under "Provincial" to which it properly belongs. Secondly the amount under "Other sources" now purports to represent only expenditure actually incurred. An attempt has been made this year to separate expenditure actually incurred from expenditure entered as such in the returns as the result of a calculation. For both these reasons the present summary is not directly comparable with that of last year, except in the matter of fees, which increased by 81 thousands of rupees. Making the necessary alterations in last year's figures on account of subsidy it will be seen that the expenditure from purely provincial, purely local and purely municipal funds last year amounted to Rs. 27,79,132, Rs. 7,19,209 and Rs. 2,25,538, so that while provincial expenditure decreased slightly and municipal expenditure remained stationary, expenditure from local funds advanced by nearly a lakh of rupees. The omission of figures relating to imaginary expenditure affects the total expenditure on education and all calculations based on it, such for instance as the average cost per pupil, and accordingly in this paragraph and all others where such calculations occur no attempt has been made to compare the figures with those of the previous year.

	1904–1905. Rs.
Provincial ...	27,60,891
Local ...	8,17,077
Municipal ...	2,25,278
Fees	29,55,065
Other sources.	21,71,801
Total ...	89,30,112

The total direct expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 65,68,038. The share of this met by purely provincial and purely local funds increased by 67 and 68 thousand rupees respectively, while that met by municipal funds remained stationary. The total indirect expenditure for the year was Rs. 23,62,074.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Provincial receipts and charges.

18. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and the Medical Schools, Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,74,599 and the charges to Rs. 29,98,478, against Rs. 2,66,498 and Rs. 30,08,736, respectively, in the previous year. The increase under receipts appertained mainly to fees and to local and municipal contributions, while the decrease under charges was brought about by shorter expenditure on refunds and miscellaneous charges and on Government educational buildings.

The budget grant for the year under 22. Education was Rs. 24,00,000 and the altered grant as per G.O., No. 584, Financial, dated 7th September 1905, Rs. 22,42,000; or including the altered grant for adjusting heads Rs. 26,37,000. The expenditure under 22. Education, together with that under adjusting heads, was Rs. 25,58,628 or Rs. 78,372 less than the altered grant. This amount, which agrees with the actuals as shown in the Accountant-General's final statement, is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 29,98,478, the sum of Rs. 2,00,957 spent on the Medical College and schools which is debited not to 22. Education, but to 24 E. Medical, and also the sum of Rs. 2,38,893 spent by the Public Works Department on Government educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 27,23,879, of which Rs. 1,59,564 represented the net cost of the Medical College and the Medical Schools, Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam, including stipends and scholarships, and Rs. 2,38,893, the outlay on Government educational buildings. The net expenditure under 22. Education and adjusting heads was thus Rs. 23,25,422, which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure *less* Rs. 2,450, the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training school endowments, which is credited by the Accountant-General to a different major head.

Column 34 of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 25,42,911. If to this sum is added a sum of Rs. 2,54,123 (Rs. 27,556, subsidy to municipal boards + Rs. 2,12,041, subsidy to local boards + Rs. 14,526, contribution to the District Board, Gódávari, for the upkeep of the schools under the Bhadráchalam Taluk Board), and if from the total sum thus arrived at, viz., Rs. 27,97,034, is deducted a sum of Rs. 4,71,612 (Rs. 1,59,564, the net cost of the Medical College and the Medical Schools, Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam, including stipends and scholarships + Rs. 48,280, grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, + Rs. 2,38,893, Public Works charges, + Rs. 3,258, grants to orphanages not paid through the Department + Rs. 21,617, surplus fees of the Law College), the balance will be found to agree with the amount of the net expenditure given above, viz., Rs. 23,25,422.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

19. Distributing the direct expenditure on education for the year among the different classes of institutions, it is observed that Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, cost Rs. 10,36,515, board institutions Rs. 10,79,380, institutions in Native States Rs. 1,534, aided institutions Rs. 38,65,445 and unaided institutions Rs. 5,59,620. The expenditure from provincial (excluding the figures of the Lawrence Asylum), local and municipal funds on secondary and primary schools for boys and girls during the year amounted to Rs. 9,02,161, Rs. 8,15,192 and Rs. 2,27,788, respectively, against Rs. 8,31,301, Rs. 7,67,620 and Rs. 2,31,474 in the previous year. The total expenditure from public funds (excluding the figures of the Lawrence Asylum) on the secondary education of boys rose from Rs. 2,36,361 to Rs. 2,53,791 and that on the primary education of boys from Rs. 12,71,758 to Rs. 13,50,685. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools for boys was 84·2 per cent.

Average cost of education.

20. The average cost of education per head of population per year was As. 3-9, and the cost to public funds As. 1-7.

The average yearly cost per student was Rs. 219-11-4 in Government arts colleges and Rs. 128-10-1 in aided arts colleges; in arts colleges maintained by local or municipal boards it fell from Rs. 83-4-6 to Rs. 71-2-3. In secondary

schools for boys, the cost per pupil fell from Rs. 28–12–5 to Rs. 27–12–5 in Government schools, but rose slightly in board schools, viz., from Rs. 17–4–2 to Rs. 17–10–9, while in aided secondary schools the cost per pupil was Rs. 22–9–4; in primary schools for boys some decrease occurred in all classes of schools. The average monthly cost per pupil in Government primary schools for boys (mainly schools in the Agency tracts and Muhammadan salary result schools in Madras) was As. 11, in board primary schools As. 6–11 and in aided primary schools As. 5–1.

School fees.

21. There was an increase in the average number on the rolls of all classes of institutions from 875,111 to 922,807 and a consequent rise in the fee income from Rs. 24,74,433 to Rs. 25,53,353. The fees in Government, board and aided institutions of all grades for the general education of boys amounted to Rs. 1,07,561, Rs. 4,08,300 and Rs. 13,40,514, respectively, there being an improvement in the fee income in all classes of institutions except aided arts colleges and Government and board primary schools in which there was a slight decrease. In all secondary schools for boys under both public and private management the actual fee collections are returned to have amounted to Rs. 12,97,463, but calculated at standard rates they would have been about Rs. 15,50,000.

In first-grade aided colleges for men the increase in the average number of students from 1,856 to 1,915 was not accompanied by a rise in the fee receipts, while in second-grade aided colleges there was a decrease in the average number on the rolls as well as in the fee income.

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

22. Thirty-seven per cent. of the total direct expenditure on education was covered by fees. In Government, board and aided institutions, 21, 38 and 37 per cent. of the charges was met from fees.

Scholarships.

23. The total expenditure on scholarships from public funds rose further from Rs. 68,757 to Rs. 75,937 and that from private funds from Rs. 25,731 to Rs. 33,690, the increase in the former case being shared by institutions of all grades and in the latter case by all except arts colleges. In the case of special schools in particular the expenditure on scholarships from private funds had more than trebled itself. Particulars of scholarships for different classes of institutions are furnished in the chapters that follow.

Grants-in-aid.

24. The total expenditure on grants-in-aid including the subsidy paid from provincial funds rose from Rs. 15,13,105 to Rs. 15,77,297. Details as to the grants paid from the different funds are given below.

Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.

25. The total amount paid during the year in the shape of grants-in-aid from provincial funds including the net cost of the Municipal high schools at Kurnool and Cuddapah was Rs. 12,06,074. Of this sum, Rs. 7,80,645 was paid direct to schools under private management, Rs. 3,70,353 partly as grants-in-aid to local board schools and partly as subsidy to schools under private management through local boards, and Rs. 55,076 partly as grants-in-aid to Municipal schools and partly as subsidy to schools under private management through Municipal Councils. Full particulars regarding payments of grants to each class of schools will be found in the separate volume of statistics.

Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.

26. Excluding the subsidy of Rs. 2,12,041 received from provincial funds, local boards paid from their own funds during the year a sum of Rs. 2,55,392 approximately in grants-in-aid to schools under private management, against Rs. 1,94,883 in the previous year, the increase having occurred under all heads notably under fixed and results grants.

Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds.

27. Excluding the provincial subsidy of Rs. 27,556, the grants-in-aid paid directly from municipal funds to schools under private management amounted during the year to Rs. 1,15,831 against Rs. 1,14,734, there being an increase under salary and rent grants and a slight decrease under fixed and results grants.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

28. Out of 4,706 mission institutions, 3,773 were aided and 933 unaided, the corresponding figures for non-mission schools being 14,203, 8,391 and 5,812. The proportion of aided institutions to the respective total number of mission and non-mission institutions was 80 and 59 per cent. From a special return furnished by the heads of missionary bodies, it appears that missions administered an expenditure of 22·9 lakhs of rupees on directly educational purposes. Of this amount 9·8 was provided from mission funds, 5·7 from grants-in-aid, ·3 from endowments, etc., and 7·1 from fees. About 23 per cent. of the total expenditure was devoted to colleges, 34 per cent. to secondary schools, and only 30 per cent. to primary schools and the remainder to special institutions.

Proportion of aided schools to unaided schools under mission and non-mission management.

29. The number of schools admitted to aid on the fixed grant system during the year was 1,811 for boys and 304 for girls, and the amount of fixed grants paid from provincial, local and municipal funds was Rs. 2,44,970, Rs. 53,540 and Rs. 68,657, respectively.

Working of the fixed grant system.

30. The number of schools registered for aid on the results grant system during the year was 14,749 for boys and 425 for girls, of which 12,482 and 386, respectively, were actually examined. The total earnings of boys' schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 7,01,414 and those of girls' schools to Rs. 52,977. As in the previous year, full earnings up to the limit of the net cost were paid, the total grants paid to boys' and girls' schools during the year having amounted to Rs. 6,51,623 and Rs. 49,595. Since the close of the year orders have been passed abolishing the results grant system.

Working of the results grant system.

31. As regards the distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts there were no striking variations, except as regards Madras which received 3·44 per cent. of the total grants less than in the previous year. Nevertheless, Madras, as usual, absorbed the highest percentage of the total grants, viz., 16·61, while Anantapúr received the lowest percentage, viz., 0·98.

Distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

32. I was in charge of the department throughout the year. Mr. Middlemast, the Deputy Director, was absent during almost the whole year on leave. Dr. S. Sathyanadhan who was acting for him rendered me valuable assistance. During the course of the year I toured through various districts, more especially with the object of making myself acquainted with the working of primary schools.

Direction.

33. Mr. A. Mayhew, the Inspector, Central Circle, held uninterrupted charge of his circle during the year. Mr. Stone, the Inspector of European and Training schools, went on long leave towards the close of the year when Mr. P. P. Braithwaite took his place, and during the absence of Mr. Chatterton on long leave the duties of the Inspector of Technical schools were performed by Mr. W. H. James without prejudice to his professorial duties at the College of Engineering.

Inspectors.

34. The Southern Circle continued to be in charge of Miss Arnold throughout the year, but there was a change in the charge of the other two circles owing to the absence on privilege leave for a short period of Miss Carr and Mrs. Rhenius.

Inspectresses.

35. In consequence of the strengthening at the beginning of the year of the Assistant Inspectorate by the addition of three officers, there was a redistribution of the Assistant Inspectors' divisions, the total number of which rose from 9 to 12, an additional division being formed in each of the circles except the Central. There were also a few changes in the staff of Assistant Inspectors. These officers examined, on the whole, 1,467 schools with 85,733 pupils for grant and 792 schools with 42,263 pupils for improvement.

Assistant Inspectors.

Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.

36. The rearrangement of the territorial jurisdiction of Assistant Inspectresses referred to in the last report was given effect to at the beginning of the year. The Assistant Inspectresses examined on the average 81 schools for grant and 17 for improvement with 5,715 and 717 pupils, respectively, and spent on the average 136 days on circuit.

Under the scheme of reorganization of the Sub-Assistant Inspectorate the Sub-Assistants of girls' schools have been constituted a distinct agency with three grades of pay, ranging from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175. The six existing girls' ranges under the charge of Sub-Assistants have been placed under female officers. On an average each Sub-Assistant examined 109 schools and spent 179 days on circuit.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

37. The scheme of reorganization referred to above was introduced in January last. An additional grade has been created, the value of each appointment in it being fixed at Rs. 175. Of the 62 additional Sub-Assistants sanctioned by the Secretary of State 54 have been appointed and arrangements will be made for the employment of the rest. With few unavoidable exceptions I have been able to secure the services of men whose qualifications and previous history augur well for the future. It is hoped that the strengthening of this agency will give a great impetus to primary education, especially in view of the special recurring grant of six lakhs allotted by the Government of India. The Sub-Assistants examined 12,800 schools for grant and 3,018 for improvement with 301,271 and 165,861 pupils, respectively.

Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools.

38. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined four schools for grant and 91 for improvement and spent 114 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work and correspondence as detailed in the last report. He has since the close of the year been required to examine and report on the Sanskrit classes and teaching in certain colleges and high schools, which are inspected by Inspectors of schools, so far as this could be done without unnecessarily interfering with his own programme.

Supervisors of primary schools.

39. There were in all 266 supervisors, or four more than in the previous year, of whom seven were paid from provincial funds—one directly, four through the Taluk Board, Bhadráchalam, and two through the District Board, Malabar—59 from municipal and 200 from local funds. Of the increase of four in the total number of supervisors, two appertained to Nellore and one each to the North Arcot and South Arcot districts.

As in the previous year 22 of these officers were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans and Mappillas. Of the whole number, 189, or five more than in the previous year, were trained men and 198 against 196 in the previous year were persons who had passed the Matriculation examination or higher tests. Some improvement in the tone of the service may be looked for in future since it has been ruled that no one should be appointed to the post of supervisor after 1st July 1905 who has not passed the primary schools supervisors' test, admission to which is restricted to teachers of two years' standing with trained teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and higher grades; but the service is not likely to be attractive unless the agency is provincialized and made a recruiting ground for Sub-Assistant Inspectors. These officers visited 2,735 villages without schools, started 1,198 new schools, and brought 2,217 unaided schools on to the aided list and 2,302 private schools under inspection.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

40. As in the previous year there were six Superintendents of Hill schools, three for the Ganjám and three for the Vizagapatam districts. They visited 95 villages without schools, started 4 new schools, and brought 20 unaided schools on to the aided list and the same number of private schools under inspection.

Sub-Assistants' Test.

41. For the Sub-Assistants' test held in April 1904, seventeen candidates (excluding those for the clerks' test) appeared, and 15 passed, all in the second class.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

42. For the primary schools supervisors' test held for the first time in April 1904, fifty-five candidates appeared and 26 passed. But the examination of two of the successful candidates was subsequently disallowed on account of malpractices.

Primary schools supervisors' test.

43. The expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year amounted to Rs. 5,43,503 against Rs. 5,04,329 in 1903–04. The proportion of the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management being deducted, was 14·3 per cent. during the year against 13·5 per cent. in the year preceding.

Cost of direction and inspection.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

44. A noteworthy event in the year under report was the coming into force of the Indian Universities Act and the reconstitution of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Universities Act.

45. The territorial jurisdiction of the University as defined by the Governor-General in Council in his notification published in the *Gazette of India* under date the 20th August 1904 now extends to Ceylon.

Territorial jurisdiction of the University.

46. At the convocations held in April 1904 and March 1905, 752 candidates were admitted to degrees against 656 in the previous year. The increase was almost entirely in the number of those who received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

University degrees.

47. There were 39 candidates for the M.A. degree examination, of whom 12 were successful, two each in physical science, mental and moral science, history and English, and one each in botany, zoology, Tamil and Sanskrit.

University examinations.

There was a slight decrease in the number of candidates for the English and second language divisions of the B.A. degree examination, and the percentage of passes in the former fell from 62 to 58. In the science division the number of candidates and percentage of passes differ very slightly from those of the previous year. In the separate subjects of the division the percentage of passes ranged from 45 in physical science to 71 in geology, and the results may be considered more uniform than in the preceding year.

Three women appeared for the English language division and all passed; four appeared for the second language division, of whom three passed, and five appeared for the science division, and four passed.

For the First examination in Arts 2,430 candidates appeared as against 2,333 of the previous year, and 980 passed, a percentage of 40·3 against 45·7 of the previous year.

48. The income from fees, interest on securities and miscellaneous sources was Rs. 2,68,892 and the expenditure on remuneration to examiners, cost of examinations, salaries and establishment and miscellaneous items came to Rs. 2,27,722, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 41,170. The cash balance on April 1st, 1905, amounted to Rs. 1,03,418.

University finance.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

49. As in the previous year three of the eleven first-grade colleges attempted to make provision for post-graduate study. These were the Presidency College with 23 students, the Madras Christian College with 16, and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, with 4, making a total of 43 against 35 of the previous year.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

The strengths of the ordinary university classes of the first-grade colleges were 708, 753, 737 and 869 in the first, second, third and fourth years, respectively,

against 557, 906, 793 and 619 of the previous year, and the total strength thus rose from 2,875 to 3,067.

In the 29 second-grade colleges the strengths of the first and second year classes were 786 and 643 against 482 and 848 of the previous year, and the total strength advanced from 1,330 to 1,429. The fluctuations in the numbers in the several classes depend in the main upon the number of passes at the University Examinations.

The total number of pupils who matriculated in 1904–05 was 2,485, of whom 1,433 joined arts colleges. In the previous year only 1,521 matriculated.

The twenty-nine second-grade colleges include 3 colleges for women with a total strength of 12.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

50. All the six scholarships available for students engaged in post-graduate study were awarded in the year, three in physical science, two in chemical science, and one in mathematics.

All of the 8 B.A. scholarships for non-Europeans were utilized, 6 for Muhammadans, one for a female and one for a student of the backward and indigent classes. All of the 25 scholarships tenable in the F.A. classes were awarded, 6 to Muhammadans, 2 to Mappillas, 4 to students of the backward and indigent classes, 6 to females and the rest to general classes.

For the European scholarships tenable for post-graduate study or in F.A. classes there were no qualified applicants. Three scholarships were awarded in the B.A. classes. The total expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges was Rs. 27,169, of which Rs. 13,481 were provided out of provincial funds, the corresponding figures for 1903–04 being Rs. 28,216 and Rs. 12,286.

Expenditure in Arts Colleges.

51. The total expenditure on arts colleges was Rs. 6,24,984. The expenditure from provincial funds was Rs. 2,30,038 against Rs. 2,21,875 in 1903–04. The average number on the rolls fell from 4,264 to 4,170 and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,71,718 to Rs. 2,69,943. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 150 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 55, fees Rs. 65 and other sources Rs. 30. Government colleges realized in fees Rs. 79,957, Board colleges Rs. 17,141 and aided colleges Rs. 1,67,179 against Rs. 75,023, Rs. 16,085 and Rs. 1,71,584, respectively. The net expenditure on Government colleges was Rs. 1,27,339 and the grants to colleges under private management amounted to Rs. 98,718 against Rs. 1,22,095 and Rs. 95,623 in 1903–04.

(*b*) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

University Examinations in Law.

52. As many as 10 candidates presented themselves for the M.L. degree examination and 4 passed. The number of candidates for the B.L. degree examination rose from 395 to 455, and 198 passed as against 66 of the previous year. The heavy failure list of last year accounts for the increase in the number of candidates this year. At the First examination in Law there were 390 candidates, of whom 145 passed, against 321 and 152 in the previous year.

The Law College, Madras.

53. The number on the rolls of this college on 31st March 1905 was 351, a fall of 31. Of this number 303 were pursuing the University course in Law.

The different classes of the community were represented as follows :—Brahman 281, non-Brahman Hindus 53, Muhammadans 8, Native Christians 7, one European and one Parsi. The great bulk of the students belonged to the middle classes in point of wealth and to the official and land-holding classes in point of occupation. The college sent up 119 candidates for the B.L. degree examination, of whom 49 were successful, a percentage of 41 against 26 of the previous year. For the First examination in Law 204 candidates appeared direct from the college, and 86

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

passed, a percentage of 42 against 60 of the previous year. The total receipts of the college fell from Rs. 63,265 to Rs. 57,331 and the expenditure from Rs. 39,452 to Rs. 35,714.

Medicine.

University Examinations.

54. For the first, second and final L.M. and S. examination 19, 22 and 10 candidates appeared and 10, 14 and 8 passed. For the first, second, third and final M.B. and C.M. degree examinations 34, 18, 25 and 8 candidates appeared and 15, 8, 11 and 6 passed.

Madras Medical College.

55. The strength of the Medical College rose from 150 to 184. This number comprised 22 Europeans, 30 Native Christians, 2 Muhammadans, 73 Brahmans, 56 non-Brahman Hindus, and one Parsi; eleven of the number were women, the great majority of whom were Europeans.

At the final L.M. and S. and M.B. and C.M. examinations of April 1904, the college passed 80 and 75 per cent. of the candidates sent up. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 87,602 against Rs. 80,478, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 21,623 against Rs. 18,015.

Engineering.

University Examinations.

56. At the First examination in Engineering 24 candidates were examined and 6 passed, a percentage of 25 as against 36 of the previous year. For the B.E. degree examination 5 candidates appeared and one passed in the civil branch, and 7 candidates appeared and 3 passed in the mechanical branch; the percentage of success was 33 against 46 last year. As happened last year all the successful candidates with one exception were Brahmans.

College of Engineering.

57. The strength of this college rose from 114 to 121. The latter total comprised 54 engineer students and 67 engineer subordinate students. The classes of the community were represented thus:—Europeans 5, Native Christians 5, Muhammadans 3, Brahmans 95, and non-Brahman Hindus 13. With few exceptions the students were drawn from the official and land-holding classes. At the final examinations for certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners 11 engineer students were successful out of a class of 13, and 20 engineer subordinate students out of a class of 32.

The co-existence of the degree examination conducted by the University and the final examination for engineer's certificate conducted by the Board of Examiners for the college involves some waste of effort. The two examinations range over practically the same field, and that conducted by the Board which takes account of the practical work done by the student in each year of his course is perhaps the better test.

The charges amounted to Rs. 66,000 and the receipts to Rs. 17,460, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 61,923 and Rs. 16,583.

Teaching.

University Examinations.

58. For the written portion of the L.T. degree examination 94 candidates were examined and 53 passed against 74 and 45 of the previous year. In the practical examination there were 116 candidates and 43 passed, against 95 and 51 in 1904. This year also a Muhammadan qualified for the L.T. degree.

Teachers' Certificate Examinations.

59. At the written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates 64 appeared for the written test and 36 for the practical, of whom 31 and 26 were successful. In 1903-04 the candidates numbered 56 and 45, and 22 and 28 passed.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

60. On 31st March 1905, 8 students of the first and 9 of the second grade collegiate were under training in this college against 10 and 6 of the previous year. With one exception all the students were Brahmans, and all were stipendiaries. Of the students who appeared direct from the college at the L.T. degree examination, 4 passed out

of 10 in the written portion and 2 out of 4 in the practical portion of the examination. At the written test for teachers' certificates of the second collegiate grade 2 passed out of 5 and at the practical test 4 candidates appeared and all were successful.

The total charges of the college amounted to Rs. 7,523.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

61. In this college the strength of the first and second grade collegiate departments on 31st March 1905 was 46 and 9, respectively, against 34 and 15 in the previous year. Of the total of 55 44 were in receipt of stipends. Brahmans as usual predominated, numbering 34; there were also 12 Native Christians, 5 non-Brahman Hindus, 1 Muhammadan, and 3 Europeans. The last were all women.

At the written and practical examinations for the L.T. degree 37 and 33 appeared, of whom 33 and 24 passed, giving percentages of 89 and 73 as against 86 and 72 of last year.

In the Teachers' Certificate examination of the second-grade collegiate 15 students appeared for the written test and 9 passed, a percentage of 60 against 45 of last year. The staff of the college was strengthened during the year by the appointment of Miss Gillingham, a specialist in kindergarten work.

The total expenditure of the college amounted to Rs. 31,524.

College under private management.

62. During the year the Sarah Tucker Training Institution at Palamcottah was raised to the rank of a training college for women. There was only one student on the rolls on 31st March 1905. The charges amounted to Rs. 449.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

63. The strength of the college rose from 46 to 58, the increase being due to the large number of new entries in January 1905. The general educational attainments of the students were low, only 36 having reached the University Matriculation stage, while 22 were below that stage. The total comprised 29 Brahmans, 20 non-Brahman Hindus, 7 Muhammadans and 2 Native Christians. With the exception of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Madura, all the districts of the Presidency were represented. The great bulk of the students belonged to the official (13) and landholding (32) classes, and to the richer (13) and middle classes (42) in point of wealth; 22 of them were in receipt of stipends. Two students secured the diploma in agriculture against 4 of the previous year. The results obtained by the college students in the technical examinations show a decided improvement over those of last year. Of 100 subject-candidates 54 were successful; in the previous year 42 were successful out of 93, and 90 per cent. of the successful candidates this year appeared for the first time. The Veterinary Hospital worked well during the year. The most interesting feature of the farm work during the year was the experiment in irrigation by means of a pump worked with an oil engine. The results so far have scarcely justified expectations; this was possibly due to want of experience in working oil-engines. The total expenditure, excluding stipends, fell from Rs. 51,952 to Rs. 45,613 and the receipts from Rs. 7,864 to Rs. 6,460. The net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 39,153.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation examinations.*

The Upper Secondary examination.

64. The number of examinees for the Upper Secondary examination fell from 326 to 304, and of this number 37 or 12 per cent. passed against 11 per cent. last year, and 7 completed the test bringing the total of fully passed candidates up to 84.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Matriculation examination.

65. Out of 8,804 candidates that appeared for the Matriculation examination against 8,114 in the previous year, 2,485 passed or 28·2 per cent. against 18·8. These figures include 195 females, of whom 46 passed. There was thus an increase both in the number of candidates and in the percentage of success. The failures were as usual largest in English and general knowledge, about half the number of candidates having failed in the former subject and a little more than half in the latter. The increase in the number of examinees was shared by all classes of the community except Europeans and Parsees, while all classes contributed towards the general improvement in the results of the examination, Muhammadans passing the lowest percentage, viz., 22·9, and Native Christians the highest, viz., 33, Brahmans coming next with 29·5 per cent.

Statistics that I collected about the month of September last year showed that, out of 7,556 pupils reading then in the sixth form, as many as 3,225 were failures of previous years, while 3,180 were studying for the examination for the first time and 1,151 were in their second year of study having been kept back from appearing for the examination in the previous year. The total strength of the sixth form was larger than that of the fifth and fourth forms, and the three forms had an average strength of 50, 36 and 44, respectively: these facts combined with the fact that about half the pupils of the sixth form were failed candidates would seem to show that considerable leniency is shown in the selection of candidates for the Matriculation examination, and that promotions to the sixth form are made with less strictness than they are to the fifth. As many as 1,593 pupils had been admitted into the sixth form with leaving certificates, the corresponding number for the fifth being 782. The larger number in the former case is probably explained by the fact that the tendency on the part of pupils to migrate from one school to another is more marked in the higher form, many pupils who have failed in the Matriculation examination wishing to "try their luck" in another school.

A little over 28 per cent. or less than a third of the male pupils in the sixth form on the 31st March 1904 were kept back from the examination against about a fourth in the previous year. Aided schools presented 71 per cent. of the male pupils numbering 5,940, that appeared from the schools in the Presidency, and passed 31 per cent.; Government and board schools were more successful passing 44 and 33 per cent. of their pupils, but they presented smaller numbers, while unaided schools passed 30 per cent.

(b) *Public upper secondary schools for boys.*

Number and strength of upper secondary schools for boys.

66. There were 171 upper secondary schools at the close of the year, or one more than in the previous year, while their strength was 50,735 showing an increase of 898 pupils taking all departments together. The primary departments suffered a slight loss in numbers, but the secondary departments each increased by about 500 pupils. This advance was not so great as that of the previous year. The average strength of the secondary departments rose from 247 to 251. Of the total number of schools 80 were in the temporary list.

Upper secondary schools according to management.

67. The distribution of schools according to management shows that there was an increase of one aided and one unaided school and a decrease of one board school. Sixty-five aided and five unaided schools were under mission management. The average strength of the upper secondary departments showed an increase in Government and aided schools and a fall in board and unaided, the former of which had the lowest average, viz., 107, while aided schools had the highest, viz., 140. Government schools again showed the largest increase in average strength, the rise being from 111 to 123.

Upper secondary schools and pupils according to districts.

68. In four districts there were more schools, while in about half the number of districts in the Presidency, there was an increase in pupils, Coimbatore which appears to be rapidly recovering from the effects of plague showing the largest advance in the latter respect. Madras lost in numbers, but yet as in previous years had with Tanjore and Malabar the largest upper secondary strength, while Anantapur had the smallest.

69. The provision made for the award of scholarships was the same as in the previous year. The number awarded during the year was 65, of which 42 were given to native boys, 16 to native girls, and seven to European girls, European boys receiving none. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools including the lower secondary departments was Rs. 15,757, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 12,097, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 13,895 and Rs. 11,115.

Scholarships in upper secondary schools and departments.

70. The average number on the rolls rose from 47,948 to 48,230. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,96,832 and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 26-14. Government schools cost Rs. 55,950, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,66,576, Rs. 9,24,893 and Rs. 1,49,413.

Expenditure in upper secondary schools.

There were only five upper secondary schools under Government management and they all work under peculiar conditions; little can therefore be deduced from this comparison.

The total expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 1,73,453, to Rs. 1,78,754, and the fee receipts from Rs. 8,99,299, to Rs. 9,46,549. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 19-10, against Rs. 18-12. The average fee in Governmet, board and aided schools was Rs. 17-7, Rs. 23-11, and Rs. 19-3, respectively against Rs. 15-12, Rs. 22-3, and Rs. 18-6, in the previous year, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 24-6, Rs. 3-1, and Rs. 2-15. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools, Rs. 8,09,445, Rs. 3,97,161 and Rs. 90,226 appertained to the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments while the fee collections were Rs. 6,11,540, Rs. 3,04,159, and Rs. 42,127. The total fees covered 73 per cent. of the total expenditure, the corresponding proportions for the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments being 75, 76 and 46 per cent. The average cost per pupil in the upper secondary department alone was Rs. 39-9.

(c) *Lower secondary examination.*

71. In consequence doubtless of the prevalence of rumours that the lower secondary examination was to be abolished at the close of the year, there was a considerable increase in the number of candidates that entered for it during the year, the examinees rising in number from 13,325 to 16,192. Of the additional number about 1,000 were male pupils, 1,800 male private candidates and 61 female candidates. There was an improvement also in the results of the examination, the percentage of success for male and female pupils who passed for complete certificates being 21·6 and 66·8, respectively, against 16 and 60. The number of private candidates that obtained complete certificates was also much larger than in the previous year. On the whole 7,148 male and 819 female candidates went up for the full test and 3,482 passed, of whom 2,919 were males and 563 females. Out of 7,808 and 792 male and female pupils respectively that appeared for the whole or a part of the examination, 1,692 and 530 passed the full test.

Lower Secondary Examination.

The statistics referred to in paragraph above show that out of 20,068 pupils in high schools in September last, 9,521 had passed the lower secondary examination, 4,117 had appeared for it and failed, while 5,485 had passed into the high school without appearing for it at all. Thus about half the number of pupils then returned as being in the high school stage had been promoted to it without passing the examination. The proportion however is probably more than 50 per cent. as some of the pupils may have passed the examination from the fourth form, while there may be a small proportion also who had been promoted to the high school independently of their success in it. On the whole, it would seem to be a fair deduction to make from these figures that little account was taken of the results of this examination in deciding whether a pupil was or was not fitted to enter upon an upper secondary course. It is indeed hard to say what criteria are adopted in this matter.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(d) *Public lower secondary schools for boys.*

Number and strength.

72. Lower secondary schools increased both in number and strength, the increase in the former being 18 English schools and one vernacular school, or 19 in all against two in the previous year, and in the latter 4·1 per cent. against 4·6. There were at the close of the year 416 schools with 44,277 pupils, of whom 22,124 or 979 more than in the previous year were in lower secondary forms, while the primary classes gained only 774 pupils. The increase in strength was entirely confined to English schools, vernacular schools losing in this respect though they gained in number. The average strength of the forms was 53 as it was last year. Of the total number of schools 188 were in the permanent and 171 in the temporary section of the recognised list.

Lower secondary schools according to management.

73. There were four more English and three more vernacular schools under public management, while private agencies managed 14 more English schools than in the previous year. Of the aided schools a little more than half were under mission management, while most of the unaided schools were non-mission institutions.

Lower secondary schools and pupils according to districts.

74. The statistics show slight changes only, other than those which are accounted for by the redistribution of districts.

Scholarships in lower secondary schools and departments.

75. Of the one hundred and sixty scholarships allotted on the results of the primary examination 75 were awarded, of which 40 were district scholarships. Of the six scholarships for European boys none were awarded, but all of them have been appropriated for European girls. The value of the scholarships was the same as in the previous year. The total expenditure on lower secondary scholarships amounted to Rs. 2,545, of which provincial funds met Rs. 2,333, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,739 and Rs. 2,253.

Expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys.

76. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys was Rs. 6,41,385. Government schools cost Rs. 15,426, board, aided, and unaided schools Rs. 1,68,068 Rs. 3,97,134 and Rs. 60,757, respectively. The average number on the rolls rose from 40,102 to 42,480 and the average cost per pupil was Rs 15. Out of the total expenditure, public funds, fees and "other sources," respectively, met Rs. 1,59,894, Rs. 3,38,978, and Rs. 142,513, while the contributions from these three sources to lower secondary departments alone were Rs. 98,672, Rs. 2,59,263, and Rs. 86,562. Provincial funds met 20 and 17 per cent. of the expenditure on board and aided schools, respectively, while fees met 68 and 46 per cent. The average fee per pupil was Rs. 7–15 against Rs. 7–14 in the previous year. The average fee in Government schools was Rs. 2–4, in board schools Rs. 9–0, and in aided schools Rs. 7–9.

There were eight Government schools only to be included in these calculations and four of these were practising schools.

The aggregate expenditure on lower secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided upper and lower secondary schools was Rs. 22,585, Rs. 1,74,483, Rs. 5,54,769, and Rs. 89,821. Public funds met 17 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 67 per cent. and private funds 16 per cent. The average number on the rolls in these departments rose from 39,611 to 40,658. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 20–11 and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 2–10.

(e) *General.*

Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction.

77. The total number of boys in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last was 64,739, showing an increase of 1,881 pupils against 2,938 in the previous year. The number in the upper secondary stage rose from 21,457 to 21,950 or by 2·2 per cent., and that in the lower secondary from 41,401 to 42,809 or by 3·4 per cent., the percentages gained in the previous year being 6·6 and 4 respectively. Thus although there was an increase in the number of secondary pupils, this was not so

large as in the previous year. The total increase was from 2·22 to 2·29 per cent. of the population of school age. The figures given in table 60 show an increase in all the district groups except the central. The relative position of these groups in this respect is indicated in Map II appended.

78. The figures given in the marginal table show an increase in all the forms, the largest increase being in the first form and the smallest in the sixth, which gained only 56 pupils against 1,122 in the previous year. This considerable difference is to some extent accounted for by the fact that the sixth form of 1904 was largely swelled by the failures of the previous year in which only 18·8 per cent. passed, while the percentage of success in 1904 was 28·2. More than 4,000 pupils discontinued their studies at the end of the lower secondary course, and while there were 51,045 boys in the upper primary stage on the 31st March 1904, there were only 17,094 pupils in the first form on the corresponding date in 1905.

Extension of secondary education.

Male pupils in the secondary stage.

	1903–1904.	1904–1905.
Sixth form	8,324	8,380
Fifth form	5,730	6,009
Fourth form	7,403	7,541
Third form	11,859	12,287
Second form	13,154	13,428
First form	16,388	17,094

Greater strictness in various respects and the removal of that artificial stimulus—the Lower Secondary examination, may be expected to reduce the number of pupils in what is at present classified as the secondary stage of instruction, for a time at any rate. This will not, however, be a matter for regret if on the one hand a better foundation is laid in the case of those fitted to proceed with literary courses and on the other hand those to whom a sound course of rural instruction would be more useful can be induced to pursue such a course.

Qualifications of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

79. With the increase in the number of secondary schools there was necessarily an increase in the number of teachers, there being on the 31st March 1905, 4,054 against 3,894 on the corresponding date in the previous year. There was an increase under every class of certificated teachers except those holding untrained teachers' certificates. Of the total number a little less than half held trained teachers' certificates or non-Indian diplomas, and of the rest the greater number held only general education certificates. Excluding headmasters, pandits and other special teachers, the number of teachers on the general staff of schools was 3,147, of whom 1,430 held trained teachers' certificates, and 919 were unqualified. The number of drawing masters rose from 210 to 234 and that of drill and gymnastic instructors from 445 to 479, of whom 433 were trained men.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary examination.*

Primary examination.

80. No change was made during the year in the method of conducting this examination. The number of candidates rose by 9 per cent. from 31,058 to 33,822, and the number who passed rose by 12 per cent. from 19,323 to 21,686. The number of pupil candidates rose from 15,259 to 16,110, of whom 9,116 were successful as against 8,618 in the previous year.

(b) *Public primary schools for boys.*

Number and strength.

81. These schools, which include all primary schools which have received departmental recognition or are under departmental inspection, rose in number from 19,246 to 20,146, an increase of 4·7 per cent., while their strength rose in a slightly greater proportion from 630,878 to 665,943, an increase of 5·6 per cent. Both upper and lower primary schools shared in the increase, and the number of recognized schools also showed an increase, though at a smaller rate.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The increase in upper primary schools was entirely in aided schools under private management; the number of Government and Board schools was stationary, and the number of unaided schools under private management declined. The same statement is true of lower primary schools, except that there was a small increase in the number of those under local board management.

Schools according to management.

82. The number of Government schools remained the same, but two were transferred from the lower primary to the upper primary grade; their total strength rose slightly from 7,259 to 7,367. The number of upper primary schools under the management of local authorities remained the same, but there was an increase of 30 lower primary schools, and the total strength rose by 4·5 per cent. The following statement shows the number of schools managed by different agencies, and the percentage of the total :—

——	Government.	Local Boards.	Mission.	Other private agencies.	Total.
Number of schools	164	2,519	3,870	13,593	20,146
Percentage	0·8	12·5	19·2	67·5	100

Government have assigned to local bodies and private agencies the duty of providing primary instruction and its own share in the direct management of primary schools is necessarily small being practically confined to tracts which are excluded from the local fund area and in which private enterprise cannot well be expected for the present. Of the other agencies, missions manage about one-fifth of the number of primary schools, and local bodies one-eighth. The great majority of the schools are under private non-mission management, and in the bulk of cases this means management by the teacher who makes his living to a large extent out of the school. Considering the unsatisfactory nature of this management, it is a matter of regret that local bodies have engaged to such a small extent in the direct provision of primary education, and it is hoped that with the help of the recurring grant of six lakhs assigned for the purpose by the Government of India, local bodies will henceforth take a much larger share in the work.

Primary schools for boys according to districts and district groups.

83. In all the district groups the number of lower primary schools increased, and in all except two—the Inland and West Coast groups—there was a rise in the number of upper primary schools. In most cases the rise was slight except in the Northern Circars where the percentage of increase in upper and lower primary schools was 9 and 11 respectively; on the other hand the fall in the number of upper primary schools in the two district groups mentioned above was also slight, that in the West Coast being practically *nil.*

Scholarships in primary schools and departments.

84. Scholarships continued to be awarded to pupils in primary schools for Mappillas and Savaras. The expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 2,887.

Expenditure in Primary Schools.

85. The expenditure in primary schools was Rs. 23,32,268, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,13,173, local funds Rs. 7,86,984, and municipal funds Rs. 1,77,647, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,74,269, Rs. 7,43,708 and Rs. 1,82,273, respectively. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 3–11. Government schools cost Rs. 61,407, board schools Rs. 6,40,163, aided schools Rs. 13,67,543, and unaided schools Rs. 263,155. Fees met 4 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 18 per cent. in board schools, and 24 per cent. in aided schools. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 8–4, in a board school Rs. 5–3, and in an aided school Rs. 3–14. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 26,19,382.

(c) *General.*

86. The figures in the preceding paragraphs relate only to the children attending boys' primary schools. They therefore include girls attending boys' schools and exclude boys attending girls' schools and boys attending the primary classes of secondary schools. Dealing with boys alone the total number receiving primary instruction in public institutions on the 31st March was 629,797 against 598,079 of last year, an increase of 5·3 per cent. The proportion of boys under instruction to boys of school age was 22·3 per cent. against 21·2 per cent. of last year. The tabular statement in the margin shows the district groups arranged in order of the percentages of boys undergoing primary instruction. The order is the same as that of last year, the Southern districts heading the list and the Inland districts coming last.

Boys in the primary stage of instruction.

District group.	Population.	Pupils.	Percentage.
Southern districts ...	618,767	165,024	26·7
West Coast do. ...	289,119	69,120	23·9
Central do. ...	574,116	130,551	22·7
Northern Circars ...	711,974	151,612	21·3
Ceded districts ...	297,948	54,686	18·4
Inland do. ...	334,371	58,804	17·6
Total ...	2,826,295	629,797	22·3

87. In indigenous primary schools for which returns have been received, there were 110,431 boys under instruction on March 31st, 1905. This raises the total number of boys under instruction in the primary stage to 740,228, an increase of 5·3 per cent. on 705,870, the total of last year ; and the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age becomes 26·2 against 25·0 of last year. The number of villages with a population of 200 which are provided with schools rose from 14,229 to 14,472, but the number of smaller villages so provided fell from 930 to 861. On the whole primary education penetrated into 174 fresh villages in the year. Progress in this direction has been slow and will continue to be so if the establishment and maintenance of new schools in villages hitherto unaffected by education is left to private agencies. The extension of education into fresh areas is a matter which might well engage the attention of local authorities more than it has done hitherto. The matter has specially engaged my attention since the close of the year under report.

Extension of primary education.

88. The number of teachers employed in public primary schools rose from 25,337 to 27,051, an increase of 1,714 or nearly 6·8 per cent. The number of schools increased by only 4·7 per cent., and their strength by 5·6, so that something has been done in the year towards the better staffing of primary schools. On an average there were 1·3 teachers for each school and 24·6 pupils for each teacher. The latter is not an excessive number for one teacher to manage, but considering that in upper primary schools there are generally 5 classes and in lower primary schools 4 classes, each teacher had about 3 classes under him, which is hardly satisfactory. One remedy for this would be the concentration of pupils into fewer schools, but this policy would altogether interfere with the extension of education which must proceed by the establishment of small village schools. The other alternative is the appointment of more teachers. The increase in the number of teachers was mainly in the ranks of teachers possessing a general education certificate only; their number increased from 9,298 to 10,575, an increase of 1,277, while the number of teachers possessing trained or untrained teachers' certificates rose from 7,377 to 7,654, an increase of 277 only. It is probable that of the new teachers who have swollen the number of the previous class a fair proportion have passed a portion of the test for trained or untrained teachers' certificates and will ultimately qualify for certificates. The percentage of fully qualified teachers, ranking teachers holding approved service certificates as fully qualified, to the total number of teachers was 46·8 against 48·9 last year. As pointed out in last year's report the outturn of fully qualified teachers is insufficient to provide the additional staff which the normal increase in public primary schools requires. The reason is not far to seek. The position of a 'results school' teacher is too precarious to induce young men to spend time and undergo trouble and expense in qualifying themselves professionally

Number and qualifications of teachers in primary schools.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

for it. If a teacher were certain of a fixed monthly stipend on a fair scale in place of a grant-in-aid, which in theory is designed to reimburse him only in part for his services and in practice is the only income upon which he can depend in addition to the small fees or presents from the pupils and is moreover uncertain and fluctuating, many more would come forward each year for training. It is in this direction that improvement in the supply of qualified teachers must be looked for.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

89. Special schools increased in number from 143 to 156 and in strength from 5,419 to 5,919. The increase in the former respect was chiefly among technical and industrial schools, while the rise in attendance was shared by all classes of schools except training schools for mistresses in which there was a very slight falling off.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers' certificate examinations—General.

90. The total number of trained candidates of all grades that appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates was less than in the previous year, being 2,468 against 2,571, the fall being entirely confined to teachers of the primary grade, but the number that passed was 1,236 against 1,218, showing a rise in percentage from 47 to 50. Of untrained candidates 78 passed out of 192 against 70 out of 186. In the practical test there was an increase of over 200 in the number of trained candidates that entered, and of about 190 in the number that passed. On the whole 1,015 candidates qualified for teachers' certificates against 832 in the previous year, the percentage of success rising from 61 to 65.

Number of teachers' certificates issued.

91. The number of trained teachers' certificates of the primary grade issued during the year was larger than in the previous year, but under other grades there was a fall, as also in the number of approved service certificates awarded, in which the decrease was considerable; the majority of the teachers entitled to such certificates have probably already received them.

Training Schools.

(*a*) Training schools for masters.

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

92. The number of training schools for masters remained stationary during the year, but their strength rose from 1,117 to 1,256, the increase which was shared by all three grades being proportionately greatest in the lower secondary grade. The number of Muhammadan students remained stationary, but all other communities contributed a larger number of students than in the previous year, Europeans being represented by six against one.

Work done by training schools for masters.

93. Much improvement was effected during the year in the general condition and equipment of the training schools of the Presidency, and the work done by these institutions was of a more useful and satisfactory character than it has been for years past. The scheme for the reorganisation of the schools has not yet been sanctioned, but the main object of that scheme—the extension of the primary teacher's range of knowledge and ideas—was to a certain extent anticipated in the experimental measures carried out with the sanction of Government, viz., the institution of a special fifth standard course in general subjects for primary teachers, and of vacation classes. For the fifth standard examination which comprised such subjects as nature study, blackboard drawing, common sense arithmetic and simple geometry, 25 of the Government training schools and five of the aided schools sent up candidates, and of 440 on the whole that appeared, 282 or 64 per cent. passed. The

introduction of the course of studies tested by this examination has so far been of undoubted use, and in most schools great interest has been evinced in it by both teachers and students. As another means of improving the qualifications of the teachers the latter were encouraged to study and appear for the Government technical examinations, with the result that 17 passed in one or more of the following subjects: animal physiology, mensuration, botany, physiography and hygiene. Christmas vacation classes were held at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and were attended by a large number of teachers from training and other schools. Lectures and demonstrations were given on subjects connected with school work, and one may expect that those who attended the classes returned to their duties with distinct additions to their stock of knowledge, broader ideas, and perhaps increased interest in, and enhanced efficiency for the work of their profession. Much was done during the year also in improving the accommodation and equipment of training schools. Commodious new buildings were completed for the schools at Chittoor, Kurnool and Bellary, the Royachoti school building was extended, and buildings according to the type design were begun at Villupuram and Nellore, while sites have been acquired for new buildings for several other schools, and proposals for the extension of buildings that do not need to be replaced by new structures are under consideration. Measures were taken to improve the libraries of the schools, museums were started in twelve schools, and several institutions were provided with new furniture and apparatus. Judging of the work done in the Government schools from the results achieved in the written examination for teachers' certificates it may be said that it was decidedly more satisfactory than last year. In the upper secondary grade 47 per cent. passed against 42, in the lower secondary 70 against 61 and in the primary 68 against 59. In aided schools the percentages for the year were respectively 55, 46 and 59. Aided schools thus did better only in the upper secondary grade. In all training schools taken together, the number that qualified for certificates inclusive of old students that passed during the year was 776, of whom 50 were of the upper secondary grade, 200 of the lower secondary and 526 of the primary, against 57, 164 and 515 in the previous year. The number that secured employment as teachers during the year was 709 in their districts and 219 elsewhere against 851 and 224 last year. Of the students trained during the three preceding years 90 were unemployed on the 31st March 1905.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

94. Of 135 teachers, 112 or 7 more than in the previous year held trained teachers' certificates, and only one had no certificate at all.

Stipends in training schools for masters.

95. Of the 1,256 students under training 1,214 were in receipt of stipends, and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 68,758, of which Rs. 62,756 came from provincial funds.

Expenditure on training schools for masters.

96. Special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, the total expenditure on training schools for masters including the cost of the stipends amounted to Rs. 1,49,246, of which provincial funds met Rs. 1,26,101, local and municipal funds Rs. 2,481 and fees and other sources Rs. 20,664. Provincial funds contributed 84 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 87 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 113 against Rs. 110.

(*b*) Training schools for mistresses.

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

97. There was no change in the number of training schools for mistresses during the year, and there was scarcely any alteration in their strength, which stood at 354 against 360 in the 19 schools taken together. As might be expected the slight fall was chiefly in the upper secondary grade. The majority of the students were of the lower secondary grade. It is worthy of note that there were eleven Brahman students against none in the previous year; Muhammadans remained the same in number, viz., 13. Europeans were represented by a slightly larger number, but there was a fall under all other communities, and there were no Panchamas at all.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Work done by training schools for mistresses.

98. There was an increase in the number of students that appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates and passed, 286 having passed out of 539 against 239 out of 521, showing a rise in percentage from 46 to 53. The number of students that passed completely for certificates, inclusive of old students that passed in the year, was 265, of whom 22 were of the upper secondary grade, 168 of the lower secondary and 75 of the primary grade. These figures compared with those of the previous year show an increase only in the lower secondary grade.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for mistresses.

99. With the exception of two teachers who had general education certificates only, all the teachers held either trained teachers' certificates or non-Indian diplomas. The majority were of the upper secondary grade.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

100. Of the 354 students under training 279 were stipendiaries, the expenditure on stipends amounting to Rs. 25,594, of which provincial funds met Rs. 25,326.

Expenditure on training schools for mistresses.

101. Of the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 61,845, provincial funds met 73 per cent., and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 131 against Rs. 115.

(*c*) Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

102. The instructors attached to the training colleges give instruction in gymnastics to paying students. Five gymnastic instructors attached to Government Training Institutions were trained during the year at the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(*d*) Sessional schools.

103. The statistics relating to these schools show an improvement during the year both in the number and strength of the schools and in the work done in them. Four more schools were at work, the total number being 56, and 85 per cent. of 661 teachers sent up for the Primary examination passed against 82 per cent. out of a slightly smaller number last year. There were 17 schools at work on the 31st March last with 219 pupils. The expenditure on sessional schools was Rs. 16,729 against Rs. 18,408.

(B) TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Changes in the syllabuses.

104. The syllabuses in music and practical telegraphy were revised during the year. The changes in the former included, besides minor modifications, the introduction of an ear test for the elementary and intermediate grades and the substitution of counterpoint for instrumentation in the latter. The telegraphy syllabus which was vague as regards signalling was made clearer and more definite. Certain minor changes were also made in the syllabuses for surveying and levelling (special agricultural) and in minor sanitary engineering.

Government Technical Examinations.

105. The returns relating to the technical examinations show an increase in the number of subject-candidates from 6,079 to 6,505, and in the number of passes from 2,326 to 2,616, the percentage of success rising from 38 to 40. The increase on the whole in the number of candidates was confined to elementary grade candidates and was accompanied by a decline in the numbers that entered for examinations of the higher grades. The percentage of success rose for all three grades and was as usual highest (51·8) for the advanced grade and lowest (39·0) for the elementary. Considering the number of candidates examined and passed in the subjects brought up under each group, the statistics show a marked increase under engineering subjects in the intermediate and elementary grades. Four diplomas of which two were for drawing, and 59 group certificates including one for bridge construction and another for book-binding were issued during the year.

(i) *Schools of Art.*

106. These will be dealt with under (v) below.

(ii) *Law schools.*

107. There are no law schools in the Presidency. The Law College is the only institution that provides legal education.

(iii) *Medical schools.*

108. The year began with 207, 23 and 15 pupils respectively on the rolls of the Ráyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore Medical schools and closed with 206, 39 and 15. In the school department of the Medical College there were on the 31st March last 108 students (including 17 women) qualifying for apothecaries, 49 for sanitary inspectors and three for chemists and druggists, or 160 in all against 174 in the previous year, the fall being confined to students of the apothecary grade. The resuscitation of the chemist and druggist class was rendered possible by the lowering of the standard of the preliminary examination, but only one of the three students who joined it succeeded in obtaining a class certificate. In the apothecary department Europeans predominated, while the majority in the sanitary inspectors' class were Brahmans, and most of the hospital assistant students were non-Brahman caste Hindus, the other principal communities, Europeans excepted, being, however, represented by fairly large numbers. The results of the examinations of the students of the apothecary grade were satisfactory, all the 28 students that appeared for the final examination having passed. A large percentage of the previous year's class of sanitary inspectors passed the technical examinations in physiology and hygiene. Good results were also obtained by the Medical schools at the final examination of hospital assistants, the Ráyapuram school passing 49 out of 65 presented or 75 per cent. against 72 in the previous year, the Vizagapatam school all the seven presented with three in the first class, and the Tanjore school the two students sent up with one in the first class.

The expenditure on Medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,14,251, of which local funds met Rs. 7,891, municipal funds Rs. 3,378, and fees and other receipts Rs. 15,252. The average annual cost of educating each student was Rs. 115 at Ráyapuram, Rs. 250 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 474 at Tanjore. Since the close of the year the Tanjore Board school has been taken over by Government.

(iv) *Engineering and Surveying schools.*

109. These schools will be dealt with under (v) below.

(v) *Technical and Industrial schools other than Medical schools.*

110. The number of schools of this class rose from 21 to 23, and their strength from 1,809 to 2,033. The Bezwada Industrial school was closed during the year, one school was reduced to a lower grade, while three were raised from a lower standard, and a new mission school was opened at Tindivanam. There was a fall in the number of subject-students under tailoring and textile industries, but an increase is recorded under all other subjects, chiefly under drawing, engineering, commerce and wood and metal work. Eight institutions had a hundred or more pupils on their rolls on the close of the year, the two Government schools, viz., the School of Arts and the Reformatory School having the largest strength, the Nazareth Art Industrial School coming next. The School of Arts was in the charge of Mr. G. E. Brand during the year and its reorganization being still under consideration, it worked on the same lines as in the previous year. There was an increase in the strength both of the drawing and industrial classes, and the results of the examinations were moderately fair in drawing and satisfactory in the industrial subjects. Of 45 pupils who left the school during the year, 16 are reported to have

Number and strength of higher class schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

obtained employment directly or indirectly connected with the trades taught in the school. The experiments conducted in chrome-tanning were not very successful, but the demand for chrome-tanned leather is reported to be increasing. The weaving department worked with fair success, its endeavours being mainly restricted to turning out the "Madras handkerchief" which, while it commands a ready sale, provides a fair means of testing the suitability of the fly-shuttle loom for weaving native cloths, and of gauging the skill and progress of the weavers.

Number and strength of higher class schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.

111. There was an increase from 30 to 36 in the number of schools of this class and from 1,218 to 1,283 in their strength. The new schools were two schools of commerce, three schools of textile industries and one of drawing, and the increase in strength was due to the addition of these schools to the list. There were only two institutions, viz., the school department of the College of Engineering and the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, that had a hundred pupils or more on their rolls. The Engineering school rose in strength from 126 to 132. The results of the final examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners were fairly good, 21 out of 33 students having passed as sub-overseers and surveyors, and 17 out of 22 as draftsmen. No students were presented for the Government technical examinations. The School of Commerce, Calicut, had 146 pupils against 135. For the Government technical examinations 87 students appeared from the English section and 49 or 56·9 passed against 53·8 per cent. out of 104 that appeared last year. In the final school examination of the vernacular section 12 passed out of 25 or 48 per cent. against 37·1 in the previous year.

Number and strength of lower class schools.

112. Lower class schools rose in number from 12 to 14 and in strength from 316 to 354. Carpentry for boys and lace-making for girls were the subjects most largely taken up.

(vi) *Commercial schools.*

113. These schools have been dealt with above.

(vii) *Agricultural schools.*

114. The United Free Church Mission Agricultural school at Melrosapuram, the only school under this head, had 20 pupils on the 31st March last against 23 in the previous year, all Native Christians.

(viii) *Other schools.*

Other technical schools.

115. There were six schools for general education with technical or industrial classes attached to them and the strength of these classes was 427 against eight such schools in the previous year with 428 pupils.

Work done by technical, industrial or art schools.

116. Fifty-eight students trained in the several technical schools excluding the medical obtained employment against 87 in the previous year. The value of the articles turned out during the year was Rs. 1,14,589 and the amount realised by sales was Rs. 1,08,858, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,33,281 and Rs. 1,15,741 showing a decrease in both respects on the transactions of the year under report.

Qualifications of teachers in technical schools.

117. There was no improvement in the qualifications of teachers in technical schools so far as this is indicated by the percentage of qualified teachers, which was the same as in the previous year, viz., 78, but the number of teachers educated in Europe rose from 6 to 15, and there was an increase of 12 teachers with Indian qualifications. On the whole 182 teachers out of 231 were technically qualified.

118. Out of 180 technical scholarships 164 were awarded, 141 to males and 23 to females, against 173 last year. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 31,725, of which provincial funds met Rs. 14,475.

Scholarships in technical schools.

119. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,88,746, towards which provincial funds contributed 29 per cent., local and municipal funds 8 per cent., fees 14 per cent., and other sources 49 per cent.

Expenditure on technical schools.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of female education.*

120. There were on the 31st March last 1,194 institutions for girls attended by 150,037 pupils, or 103 more schools and 10,898 more pupils than in the previous year, and this increase was shared both by public and private institutions, the former rising from 1,042 with 126,617 pupils to 1,116 with 136,368 pupils and the latter from 49 with 12,522 pupils to 77 with 13,669 pupils. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 54·8 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction against 55·3 per cent. in the previous year. The relative progress of education in each district group is indicated in Map IV appended to the report from which it will be observed that the Ceded districts had less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age under instruction; and the western districts had the highest percentage, viz., 9. It is noteworthy that each of the district groups had a larger proportion of the female population of school age under instruction than in the previous year. The percentage on the whole rose from 4·8 to 5·2.

General condition of female education.

(b) *University examinations.*

121. For the English language division of the B.A. degree examination three female candidates—two Europeans and one Native Christian—appeared, and all passed, one in the second class and two in the third. For the second language division, four female candidates—three Europeans and one Native Christian—presented themselves, of whom all except one European passed, one in the second class and two in the third. For the science division four Europeans and one Native Christian went up, and all except one of the former passed though in the third class. For the First examination in Arts, 32 female candidates—one non-Brahman Hindu, 18 Europeans and 13 Native Christians—presented themselves; and of these 13 passed all in the second class, viz., one non-Brahman Hindu, three Europeans and nine Native Christians. The total number of women who have passed this examination up to the present is 99, of whom six were Brahmans, one non-Brahman Hindu, 66 Europeans and 26 Native Christians. It thus appears that this is the first time a non-Brahman Hindu female candidate has appeared for this examination with success.

University examinations.

For the last Matriculation examination 195 female candidates appeared and 46 passed, against 183 and 29 in the preceding year. Of the candidates, one was a Brahman, 5 non-Brahman Hindus, 106 Europeans, 79 Native Christians, 2 Muhammadans and 2 Parsees, of whom one non-Brahman Hindu, 22 Europeans and 23 Native Christians alone were successful. The appearance of two Muhammadan females is noteworthy. The total number of women who have passed the Matriculation examination up to the present is 641.

(c) *Colleges for women.*

122. The number of colleges specially intended for women remained at three with 12 students or two students less than in the preceding year. In colleges intended for males, there were 18 female students, of whom 11 were in the Presidency College, 4 in the Doveton College and one each in the Government College, Mangalore, the Wesleyan College,

Colleges for women.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Rayapet, Madras, and Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College, Vizagapatam. There was thus a fall in the total number of women in the collegiate stage of instruction from 37 to 30.

(d) *Upper secondary schools for girls.*

Upper secondary schools for girls.

123. Upper secondary schools for girls rose in number from 25 to 27 and in strength from 3,040 to 3,200, the increase in the latter case being contributed by each of the departments, particularly the lower secondary and primary departments as will be seen from the supplemental statistics. Three lower secondary schools were raised in standard and one upper secondary was reduced. Twenty-five of the schools were aided schools, and of these twenty-four were under mission management. Of the pupils in the upper secondary stage, viz., 564, the majority were Europeans and Native Christians, of whom the latter preponderated as usual.

(e). *Lower secondary examination.*

Lower secondary examination.

124. Nine hundred and eleven female candidates appeared for the lower secondary examination, of whom 819 came up for the full test, and 563 passed for complete certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 757 and 485.

(f) *Lower secondary schools for girls.*

Lower secondary schools for girls.

125. The number of lower secondary schools for girls remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 170, but their strength rose from 18,488 to 19,564. The English schools had a decrease of five schools and 177 pupils and the vernacular schools an increase of five schools and 1,253 pupils. The increase in the number of schools was confined to aided schools, but that in strength was shared by all classes of schools except unaided schools. Of the 124 aided and five unaided schools, 114 and 4, respectively, were under mission management. The average strength of each lower secondary school for girls rose from 109 to 115. Thirteen of the schools were unrecognised against 10 in the previous year. The number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last was 4,673 against 4,447 in the previous year, Madras, as usual, heading the list with 1,175 pupils and Ganjám coming last with 3 pupils. Further particulars are furnished in the supplemental statistics. The number of scholars in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls rose from 3,615 to 3,759, Native Christians and Brahmans alone having contributed to the increase.

(g) *Primary examination.*

Primary examination.

126. For the Primary examination 1,709 girls appeared, of whom 1,212 passed for certificates, showing an increase in both respects in comparison with the figures for the previous year, though the percentage of success was nearly the same. As in the previous year the bulk of the successful candidates were Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus.

(h) *Public primary schools for girls.*

Public primary schools for girls.

127. Public primary schools for girls rose in number as well as in strength from 811 and 41,658 to 879 and 46,020, the increase in both respects having been contributed by all classes of schools, particularly those in the aided and the unaided lists. Government and board schools were respectively one more than in the preceding year, but the increase in their strength was more marked. Of the primary schools under private agencies, viz., 735, 396 or 56·1 per cent. were under mission management. Upper primary schools had an accession of 29 schools with 2,843 pupils and lower primary schools an addition of 39 schools with 1,519 pupils; these figures in comparison with those of the previous year are encouraging. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in public primary schools for girls was 2,784 or 122 more than in the preceding year. The number of recognized primary schools for girls

was 719, of which 250 were in the permanent section and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

Girls in the primary stage of instruction.

128. The total number of girls in the primary stage of instruction, including those in the primary departments of secondary schools, and including girls in boys' schools, rose further from 121,091 to 130,580, the largest number (14,784) being again in the Malabar district and the smallest number (881) in the Nilgiri district. Madras, as usual, had the highest percentage (26·6) of the female population of school age, while eight other districts, against five in the previous year, had over 5 per cent., and nine had between 2·5 and 5 per cent.

(i) *Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.*

Scholarships.

129. Of the 25 and 80 scholarships provided for girls on the results of the Lower Secondary and Primary examinations, all the former and 77 of the latter have been awarded, the majority of the recipients being Native Christians in the one case and Hindus in the other. Forty-five out of 60 special scholarships have been awarded to Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls on the results of the Primary examination. Two scholarships were awarded, on the results of the Matriculation examination, to Europeans and six to natives. Out of the 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 45 have been awarded. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 16,552, of which provincial funds met Rs. 12,724.

Expenditure in girls' schools.

130. The expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls was Rs. 7,65,793 to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,41,463, local and municipal funds Rs. 4,846, fees Rs. 84,988 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,31,496. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 11-11 and the average cost to public funds was Rs. 5-5. The average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1-5 as in the previous year.

(j) *General.*

Female pupils in the different stages of instruction in public schools.

131. Considering the variations by departments it is observed that there was again an increase in the number of scholars in each of the three departments, the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments having had 2, 144 and 1,090 more pupils, respectively, than in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of pupils in every stage of instruction.

Qualifications of teachers.

132. The number of teachers in public schools for girls at the close of the year rose from 3,367 to 3,414, of whom 25 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,612 trained teachers' certificates, 405 untrained teachers' certificates, 279 approved service certificates and 829 general education certificates, while 264 were uncertificated. Excluding headmasters and headmistresses, pandits and special instructors, there were 2,603 general teachers in public schools for girls. Of these, 1,158 held trained teachers' certificates, 242 untrained teachers' certificates with two years' service in recognized schools, 122 general education certificates with approved service and 95 approved service certificates only, while 986 or 38 per cent. of the total number were not qualified under the Educational Rules.

Zenana agencies.

133. In consequence of the closing of the Hindu Ladies' Home Education class, Calicut, and the opening of a Home Education class at Coimbatore under the management of the National Indian Association, the number of groups of classes of this description remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 4, and the number of pupils attending them was also the same, viz., 116, of whom 23 were in the lower secondary and 93 in the primary department against 1 in the upper secondary, 16 in the lower secondary and 99 in the primary department in the previous year. The National Indian Association held classes during the year, at Madras, Cuddalore and Coimbatore and the United Free Church Mission at Madras. All had pupils in the lower secondary stage.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

134. There were 102 institutions for Europeans at the close of the year or one less than in the previous year, and their strength fell from 8,683 to 8,345.

Scholars in the different stages of instruction.

135. The number of Europeans reading in these schools on the 31st March last was 7,064 and the number studying in other institutions 804. These figures compared with those of the previous year show a fall in the former and a marked increase in the latter. The distribution of scholars according to the several stages of instruction for the past two years is shown below :—

	1903-04.		1904-05.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	26	18	26	15
Professional Colleges	18	10	19	12
Upper Secondary stage	327	271	279	281
Lower Secondary stage	932	828	999	788
Primary stage	2,391	2,350	2,447	2,367
Special or technical schools	314	287	320	315
Total ...	4,008	3,764	4,090	3,778

The number of European scholars receiving collegiate instruction was almost the same as in the previous year, but there was a fall in the number of boys in the upper secondary stage and an increase in the number in the lower stages of instruction.

Collegiate education.

136. For the B.A. degree examination, seven, nine and eight candidates appeared in English, second language and science, respectively, and seven, seven and six passed, of whom two, two and three were women. On the whole 20 passed against 16 in the previous year. In the First examination in Arts only 11 passed out of 37 against 19 out of 35, and of the successful examinees 3 were women, of whom 18 appeared for the examination. For the several examinations in medicine 17 appeared and 8 passed. For the examinations in law five appeared and two passed. Two candidates appeared for and passed the written test for the L.T. degree, and one passed out of two in the practical test. There was a further fall from 66 to 62 in the strength of arts colleges for Europeans, and from 26 to 23 in the number of European students in them, and of the latter number seven were women; the total number of European students including those reading in other colleges was 41 against 44, and included 15 women.

Secondary education.

137. Both the number that appeared for the Matriculation examination—195 against 101—, and the number that passed—50 against 24—showed a satisfactory increase. It is to be noted, however, that of the examinees 106 that appeared and 22 that passed were girls. Of boys only 89 appeared and 28 passed, against 24 out of 101 in the previous year. At the lower secondary examination 105 boys passed out of 286 against 71 out of the same number at the previous examination.

There were two more upper secondary schools for girls and five fewer lower secondary than in the previous year. Secondary schools for boys remained unaltered in number, but while schools of the higher grade declined in strength, those of the lower showed an increase. On the other hand in girls' schools there was an increase in upper secondary strength and a comparatively large decrease in lower secondary.

Primary education.

138. The number of primary schools was one more than it was last year, and these schools had more girls and less boys reading in them. At the primary examination 44 boys passed out of 66 against 46 out of 72 last year.

Special education.

139. There were eight special schools on the 31st March last, one of which was a new school for girls for instruction in lace-making opened during the year by the Roman Catholic Mission at Tangasséri in Malabar. Three were industrial schools for boys teaching mainly carpentry, drawing, telegraphy, type-writing and book-keeping, while in the girls' schools the subjects taught were music, drawing and lace-making.

Railway schools.

140. The schools maintained by the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies remained stationary during the year both in number and strength, the total number of schools being 13 with 565 pupils. These companies received Rs. 5,422 and Rs. 1,231, respectively, from provincial funds against Rs. 3,967 and Rs. 936.

Scholarships.

141. Of the 29 scholarships allotted to Europeans varying in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 30, three, as stated in Chapter III, were awarded in collegiate classes and seventeen (two for boys and fifteen for girls) in secondary forms.

Expenditure in European institutions.

142. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 6,85,834. Public funds met 26 per cent., fees 20 per cent. and private funds 54 per cent. of the entire amount.

General.

143. Towards the close of the year a report was submitted by the Inspector of European schools summarising his impressions as to the condition and needs of these schools gathered during his experience of a year of their working. He considers that in the primary departments the teaching is generally thorough and efficient, the teachers being mostly trained and interested in their work, but that in the secondary forms it is less satisfactory, because the teachers are for the most part ill-qualified and untrained, or if trained are greatly hampered in their work by the want of a wider culture. The result of this is that as boys go up in the schools their interest in study seems to diminish. There has in fact been a noticeable decline for some years in the number of boys passing on from European schools to colleges, and this disinclination for higher studies, though to some extent explained by the fact that boys are drawn away from them by the ease with which a living can be had in the telegraph and railway services, is also partly attributable to the failure of the schools to stimulate scholastic interests and ambitions. The main drawback in connection with these schools is the lack of qualified teachers, but its existence is due not so much to any want of effort on the part of managers to secure such teachers, as to the fact that they are not available. Hardly any European men now qualify for the teaching profession as the prospects are not attractive. On the other hand, women find in teaching a wide and remunerative field of labour and managers therefore find no difficulty in providing the lower departments of their schools with a well-qualified staff. Another fact brought to notice in the report is the waste of teaching power especially in Madras, where separate small schools exist, which might well be put together so as to form one or two efficient institutions. Religious differences have of course caused this, but in the case of Protestant schools at any rate some amalgamation should be possible.

The schools are generally well housed and well equipped with furniture and appliances, but they are not as full of pupils as they might be.

Two conferences of managers of European schools were held during the year, one at Bangalore and the other at Madras, and the chief subject discussed was the means by which the qualifications of teachers could be improved. At Bangalore it was resolved to form a teachers' association having for its object in particular the circulation of educational periodicals and books, while at Madras it was thought that a special course of lectures on teaching should be instituted in some central school which untrained teachers may attend in order to qualify for higher grants as trained teachers and thus indirectly help the schools that employ them to pay higher salaries. The Inspector considered it best however to postpone any action on this proposal till it was known how the new code for European schools would deal with the training of teachers. The institution of "Empire Day" was a noteworthy event of the year in connection with European schools.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Institutions wholly or specially intended for Muhammadans.

144. The number of institutions for Muhammadans rose during the year from 2,024 to 2,099 and their strength from 80,054 to 82,041, but while the increase in the former case was shared by both public and private institutions, that in the latter case was confined to private institutions. Of the public institutions aided schools alone had an accession both to their number and strength, while board schools showed an increase in their number only, but declined in strength. Government and unaided schools, on the other hand, had a fall in both these respects. The whole increase in the number and strength of private institutions appertained to elementary schools for boys and girls teaching the Quran, while in the previous year it was the advanced schools that claimed the increase.

Muhammadan pupils in the different stages of instruction.

145. There was a very fair advance in the number of Muhammadan male students in the collegiate, lower secondary and primary stages, but the number of male pupils in the upper secondary stage remained the same as in the previous year. The female element was again absent in the collegiate and upper secondary stages and was not quite so well represented, as in the previous year, in the lower secondary and primary stages. In training schools the number of male and female students remained stationary, while other special schools were credited with an increase in the number of students of both sexes.

Distribution of Muhammadan pupils by districts.

146. The percentage of male and female pupils to the respective population of school age, whether taken separately or together, was again highest in the Gódávari district and lowest in the Bellary district. Taking the whole presidency, there was an increase in the proportion of Muhammadan male and female pupils under instruction to the respective population of school age, the percentages having increased from 49·5 and 9·7 to 51·2 and 10·0 respectively.

Collegiate education.

147. Of the 95 students in arts colleges, 36 were attending the Madras Christian College, 11 the Wesleyan Mission College, Royapet, and 6 the Presidency College. Twenty-one students appeared for the English language division of the B.A. degree examination and 5 passed. For the second language and science divisions 10 and 16 students presented themselves, and 8 in the former and 7 in the latter were successful. At the First examination in Arts 14 passed out of 50. The results of the English language division were far from satisfactory.

Secondary education.

148. Of the eight secondary schools for Muhammadans, seven were for boys and one was for girls, against 6 and 2, respectively, in the previous year, but their total strength advanced from 1,111 to 1,145. The increase in the number of boys' schools was due to the opening of a lower secondary school at Váṇiyambádi, Salem, while the reduction in the number of secondary schools for girls from 2 to 1 was brought about by the closing of the C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School at Triplicane, Madras. Two of these schools, viz., the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High School, Royapet, continued to be upper secondary schools with a total strength of 471, or 74 more than in the previous year. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary examinations 214 and 558 Muhammadan male candidates, respectively, appeared, and 49 and 89 passed. Though not very satisfactory these results compared favourably with those of the previous year. For the Upper Secondary examination 3 candidates only appeared, and all of them failed.

Primary education.

149. Public primary schools for boys rose in number from 828 to 831 and in strength from 40,085 to 40,138, while those for girls declined in number from 105 to 104 and in strength from 4,985 to 4,393. The number of Muhammadan boys that appeared for the primary examination was 1,998, of whom 1,195 passed for certificates, the percentage of passes being 60 against 61 in the previous year.

Female education.

150. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools there were 181 schools for Muhammadan girls with a strength of 6,209, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 156 and 6,368. The fall in the number of pupils notwithstanding a large addition to the number of schools was chiefly due to the phenomenal decrease in the strength of primary schools for girls, which was, however, nearly made up for by a marked advance in the number of pupils in the indigenous schools, which had an accession of 27 schools to their number and 471 pupils to their strength. Two female candidates went up for the Matriculation examination but both of them failed. Seven appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, of whom two passed for certificates. At the Primary examination 32 passed for certificates out of 59 that appeared.

Special education.

151. There were, as in the previous year, seven special schools for Muhammadans, but their strength rose from 238 to 249, the increase being contributed by other special schools. The Law College and the College of Agriculture had 8 and 7 Muhammadan students, respectively, the Medical College had two and the College of Engineering three students, while the Teachers' College had but one student. Sixteen Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, Madras, 49 the three schools of Medicine and three the School of Engineering. Of the 47 Muhammadan male students under training 35 belonged to the Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras, and the rest to the Government Mappilla Training School, Malappuram; and of the 13 female students under training, nine were in the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Madras, and two in the Government Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses, Gunnairbeed, Vizagapatam, the remaining two being found in other training schools for mistresses. Among the three industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans, the two for males, viz., the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam of Madras, and the Anjumani Industrial school, Vellore, had 100 and 54 students, respectively, and the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission School for Muhammadan women, Guntúr, had 37 students on the rolls at the close of the year.

Education of Mappillas.

152. Public schools for Mappilla boys fell further in number from 264 to 251 and in strength from 15,969 to 14,789, the decrease in the latter case being reported to have occurred chiefly in the Ponáni taluk, while there was an increase in the number of private schools for boys from 273 with 9,251 pupils to 311 with 11,221 pupils. Of the public schools, one with 12 pupils was under Government management, being the practising school attached to the Government training school, Malappuram, 69 with 4,855 pupils were board schools and 125 with 6,647 pupils were aided schools, while the remaining 56 schools with 3,275 pupils were unaided.

Public schools for girls advanced in number as well as in strength, in the former case from 14 to 15 and in the latter case from 805 to 836. Of these, eight with 420 pupils were under Government, four with 241 pupils were aided and three schools with 175 pupils were unaided. The highest standard reached by the schools was the fourth, and the generally non-progressive character of the schools was, it is believed, due partly to the apathy of the community towards education and partly to the want of qualified teachers. It is hoped that the employment of a Mappilla graduate as an additional Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla schools will help to improve the state of Mappilla education. Of the 576 teachers employed in public primary schools, 147 held trained teachers' certificates, three untrained teachers' certificates, 97 approved service certificates and 156 general education certificates, while 173 were uncertificated. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year amounted to Rs. 44,874, of which provincial funds met 38 per cent., local funds 24 per cent., municipal funds 13 per cent., fees 15 per cent., and income from other sources 10 per cent.

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

153. From an account furnished by the Collector of Malabar to whom the Department is indebted it is gathered that of the five islands attached to the Malabar district only two, viz., Androth and Kalpenni, maintain a State school each, that a school has

EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

recently been opened at Kavarathi and that the attempts made to start schools in the other two islands have not met with success. It is further reported that the schools at Androth and Kalpenni are each under a trained Muhammadan teacher, that both of them were inspected and examined for grants, which amounted during the year to Rs. 60 and Rs. 36, respectively, and that a promising pupil of the latter school has been brought to the mainland and is now reading in the fourth class of one of the B.G.M. High Schools with the help of a monthly scholarship of Rs. 5. The entire cost of education in these islands is met from the Island funds.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

154. Eight Government scholarships have been awarded—six to Muhammadans and two to Mappillas on the results of Matriculation examination. Of the eight scholarships allotted for the B.A. classes, seven have been awarded. In the secondary forms 25 scholarships only have been awarded up-to-date. Special scholarships have been awarded to 41 boys of Carnatic stipendiaries, and 20 scholarships to the Mappilla students of the Government school of Commerce, Calicut.

Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools.

155. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 2,57,547, of which Rs. 68,959 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 64,126 from local funds, Rs. 29,539 from municipal funds, Rs. 49,526 from fees and the balance of Rs. 45,397 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. In other words 63 per cent. of the current expenditure was met from public funds, 19 per cent. from fees and 18 per cent. from other sources.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

156. There was a further and a marked increase during the year both in the total number of schools for Panchamas and in their strength, there being 3,346 institutions with 83,587 pupils at the close of the year against 3,139 institutions with 78,018 pupils in the previous year. The increase in both respects was wholly contributed by public institutions and appertained to all classes of institutions among them, while private institutions suffered a loss both in their number and strength. Particulars of schools according to managing agencies are given in the supplemental statistics. The figures referred to above include all pupils found in Panchama schools and exclude Panchama scholars reading in institutions not specially intended for them. The figures that follow exclude all Christians.

Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction.

157. The number of Panchama pupils who had passed beyond the primary stage was still few, being 321 against 340 in the previous year, but it is matter for some satisfaction that the number of pupils in the upper secondary and collegiate stages, especially in the former, showed a decided increase, and that there was a female pupil in the upper secondary stage. In the lower secondary and primary stages there was a decrease under both boys and girls. The number of students in training schools was larger than in the previous year, but those in other special schools were fewer. For the primary examination 585 boys and 55 girls appeared, of whom 323 and 29 passed for certificates. None of the 17 male pupils that appeared for the lower secondary examination passed, but the single female candidate was successful. The results of the male candidates were again very disappointing.

Distribution of Panchama scholars by districts.

158. Taking public and private institutions together, there was a falling off in the number of Panchama male and female pupils from 50,462 and 8,121 to 48,756 and 7,039, respectively. Consequently the percentages of male and female pupils in the Presidency to the respective population of school age fell from 16·5 and 2·5 to 15·9 and 2·2. The decrease is presumably more nominal than real, being due to the fact that, while Panchama Christians frequently return themselves as Native Christians, this was the case to a larger extent than usual this year, because I made an attempt

to distinguish in the returns between Panchamas who had become Christians and other Christians, thereby drawing general attention to the matter. Susequently in the face of widespread objection to furnish such information the form of the return was altered As in the preceding year the highest percentage (for male pupils) was in Madras and the lowest in South Canara.

Expenditure in Panchama schools.

159. The total expenditure on Panchama schools during the year amounted to Rs. 3,78,782, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 43,099 local funds Rs. 91,676, municipal funds Rs. 26,744, fees Rs. 13,307, and other sources Rs. 2,03,956. Public funds met 43 per cent., fees 3 per cent., and private funds 54 per cent. of the expenditure.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

160. Excluding the schools under the Bhadráchalam Taluk Board in the Gódávari agency there were in the agencies of the three northern districts at the close of the year 309 schools for the aborigines with 8,886 pupils against 308 schools with 8,257 pupils in the previous year. In Ganjám there was an increase both in the number of schools and pupils, in Vizagapatam there was a fall in the number of schools with a slight increase in their strength, and in Gódávari there was a fall both in the number of schools and pupils. Of the public schools which numbered 281 with 8,662 pupils, 129 with 5,024 pupils were under departmental management, 3 with 318 pupils were managed by local boards, 89 with 1,995 pupils were aided, and 60 with 1,325 pupils were unaided. Private schools which, as in the previous year, were found only in the Vizagapatam agency declined further from 33 with 344 pupils to 28 with 224 pupils. This decrease was, however, compensated by an increase in the number as well as the strength of unaided schools in this agency. Seven of the schools in the agencies were of the lower secondary and the rest of the primary grade. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the three agencies was 3,595 against 3,407 in the previous year.

On the recommendation of the Director as the result of a conference held at Chatrapur in January 1905, Government have approved the following proposals for the improvement of education among the Savaras and other hill tribes in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam agencies so far as Government schools are concerned :—

(1) That instruction to the hill tribes should be given orally through the medium of their own mother tongue and that when a Savara knows both Uriya and Telugu it would be advantageous to educate him in Uriya ;

(2) That evening classes be opened wherever possible, the buildings in which they are held being also used for night schools for adults who should receive oral instruction, and that magic lantern exhibitions might be arranged for occasionally to make the classes attractive ;

(3) That concessions, if any, in the matter of grants admissible to Savaras, Khonds, etc., under the grant-in-aid code be extended to the pupils of the above communities that attend schools in the plains ;

(4) That an itinerating agency who could go round and look after the work of the agency schools be established and that in the selection of hill school establishments preference be given to men educated in the hill schools ; and

(5) That some suitable form of manual occupation be introduced, wherever possible, into the day's work and the schools be supplied with the requisite tools, and that increased grants be given for anything original.

Besides the schools in the above three agencies, there were a few schools for aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Gódávari there were two Board primary schools with an attendance of 40 pupils, one at Chennuru and the other at Arlagudem. Their work, as gauged by the results of inspection, was not

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

encouraging. In Kistna there was a Board lower primary school at Butchampet chiefly attended by pupils of the Koya tribe. In Guntúr the Board primary school at Gandikanamala intended for Lambadis was 18 strong and is reported to have done well at the grant examination. One of its pupils who has passed the primary examination is carrying on his studies for the lower secondary course with a local fund scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem. In Kurnool there were two Board upper primary schools for Chenchus with 73 pupils, who are fed and clothed and also supplied with books and slates at the cost of the Board. The work of the schools was susceptible of improvement. In the Nellore district 95 pupils of the Yenadi and Yerukula classes were under instruction, of whom one had reached the upper primary standard. In Trichinopoly there were three schools (1 board, 1 aided and 1 unaided) against two in the previous year, for the Malayalis, attended by 52 boys. The new aided school did well at the grant examination. The unaided school for the hill tribes started in the Dindigul Range in Madura declined in strength from 26 to 18. In Coimbatore, besides the Board school for Malasars on the Satyamangalam Ghats, two unaided schools for these tribes were started on the same Ghats during the year. In all of them 39 pupils were under instruction. On the Nilgiris there were 39 schools for Badagas (not treated as aborigines) with 1,222 pupils and 3 schools for Kotas with 50 pupils. The mission aided school for Todas was closed during the year, but half a dozen pupils of this class were found reading in other schools in the district. There were two (one aided and the other unaided) schools for the Malayalis on the Kollimalais in the Námakkal taluk, Salem, and they both had 24 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. The aided school, the older of the two, is reported to have done well at the grant examination.

There were in all 4,046 boys and 97 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of the year against 3,770 boys and 90 girls in the previous year.

Expenditure in the schools for Aborigines and Hill Tribes.

161. The expenditure on schools for aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 51,708 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 45,198, local funds Rs. 2,206, fees Rs. 3,362, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 942.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

Schools for the blind.

162. The number of schools for the blind in Tinnevelly remained the same, viz., three, all under the management of Miss A. Askwith. Two of them, one for boys and the other for girls, both aided on the fixed grant system, continued to be at Palamcottah, and the third for boys, aided on the results system, at Pannaivilai, and they had on their rolls on the 31st March last 53 blind children, 37 boys and 16 girls, against 35 and 13 in the previous year. Of the pupils 21 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 23 Native Christians and nine Panchamas. At the inspection all the schools are reported to have done satisfactorily and at the Primary examination all the five pupils including one girl presented from the two upper primary schools at Palamcottah were successful. The industrial class for weaving grass mats located at Pannaivilai last year was re-transferred to Palamcottah in February last with 17 boys, of whom 15 had passed the Primary examination. Of the former pupils, fifteen are employed as teachers, two are reported to be still learning rattan work in the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karúr, and three of the students who were undergoing training in the C.M.S. Training institution at Palamcottah last year are stated to have qualified themselves for teachers' certificates and started life as teachers. There was no change during the year in the teaching staffs of the schools.

The school for the South Indian Blind, Madras, under the management of Miss Henderson had 27 pupils on its rolls at the close of the year. A beginning has been made to teach the pupils industrial work, such as making bamboo blinds and

tape-making. Pupils of over 25 years of age were sent away as it was not considered advisable to continue them on the rolls. Instruction was given in Tamil and Telugu.

Schools for deaf-mutes.

163. The fixed grant school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah under the management of Miss F. Swainson had 76 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1905 against 65 in the previous year. Pupils of both sexes and of all nationalities drawn from various parts of India were represented in the school. The attendance, presumably for the first time, of three Eurasian children is noteworthy. Another pleasing feature is the formation of oral classes for teaching speech to some of the pupils. Arrangements have been made with a double set of teachers for teaching Tamil to the pupils from the Tamil districts and English to the rest. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, was favourably impressed with the results shown by the pupils at the inspection held in January last. The industrial classes which had 15 pupils on the rolls proved useful to the pupils who are taught a variety of industries including weaving, carpentry and basket-making, the elder pupils being taught one of these trades instead of kindergarten occupations.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

Education of native chiefs and noblemen.

164. There were 12 wards during the year at Newington including one day pupil, viz., the Sivasamudram ward. Five wards were under private tuition, while seventeen were under instruction in public schools. There were also eight female wards under the Court's supervision. Photography was added to the curriculum of studies at Newington during the year, instruction in it being given by Mr. Payne. Satisfactory arrangements were also made during the year for the religious instruction of the Newington wards and for their due performance of daily worship and the usual religious ceremonies. The progress made by the wards in their studies was on the whole fairly satisfactory.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Sanskrit schools.

165. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 95 schools, as in the previous year, of which ten were in receipt of salary grants. Returns were received from 234 schools, of which six were classed as high schools and the rest as middle. It is satisfactory to note that the six high schools returned a larger number of scholars than the eight which sent in returns in the previous year, the Sanskrit school, Tiruvádi, Tanjore, and the Sanskrit school, Sríperumbudúr, Chingleput, which are the largest and the most important of the Sanskrit high schools, having contributed an increase of 6 and 10 pupils, respectively, during the year.

Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions.

166. There was a further decrease from 5,763 to 5,636 in the number of private institutions during the year, but the number of scholars in them increased from 126,869 to 130,208. The fall in the number of schools was shared by both secondary and primary schools for boys, while the increase in strength was contributed by all institutions except secondary schools for boys. Girls' schools of both grades advanced in number as well as in strength. Particulars as to the number of schools and scholars in each district are furnished in the supplemental statistics. Of the total number of institutions, 287, * as in the previous year, were high-class indigenous schools, *i.e.*, schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian language and literature, 3,577 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, 991 were Quran schools, and the remaining 781 were schools not conforming to departmental standards.

* Includes two girls' schools.

Books.

High-class indigenous schools.

167. As in previous years Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of salary grants and special grants for furniture, etc., during the year amounting to Rs. 1,218. Other schools are maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques and chattrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depend on fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts. Of the 287 high-class indigenous schools, 234 were Sanskrit schools with 3,550 pupils and 53 were Arabic schools with 2,663 pupils.

Elementary indigenous schools.

168. Elementary indigenous schools fell in number during the year from 5,472 to 5,347, but rose in strength from 120,221 to 123,973. The decrease in the number of schools was confined to boys' schools, while the increase in the number of pupils was contributed by both boys' and girls' schools. Of the total number of institutions 5,272 with 122,359 pupils were for boys and 75 with 1,614 pupils for girls.

XV.—BOOKS.

Text-Book Committee.

169. The number of books referred to the Committee during the year was 323 against 305 in the previous year and of these 221 were considered suitable for use as text-books and 102 unsuitable, some of the latter having, as usual, been found useful for teachers or for libraries. The Committee completed during the year the revision and rearrangement of the consolidated list of text-books, the books being classified according to the grade of school or department in which they may be used and not according to classes as in the old list. One advantage of the new arrangement is that it gives managers and headmasters a wider choice of books for individual classes. The Committee has been relieved of the work of revising the list for Government and Board schools as it seemed desirable that its revision should be entrusted to Government officers.

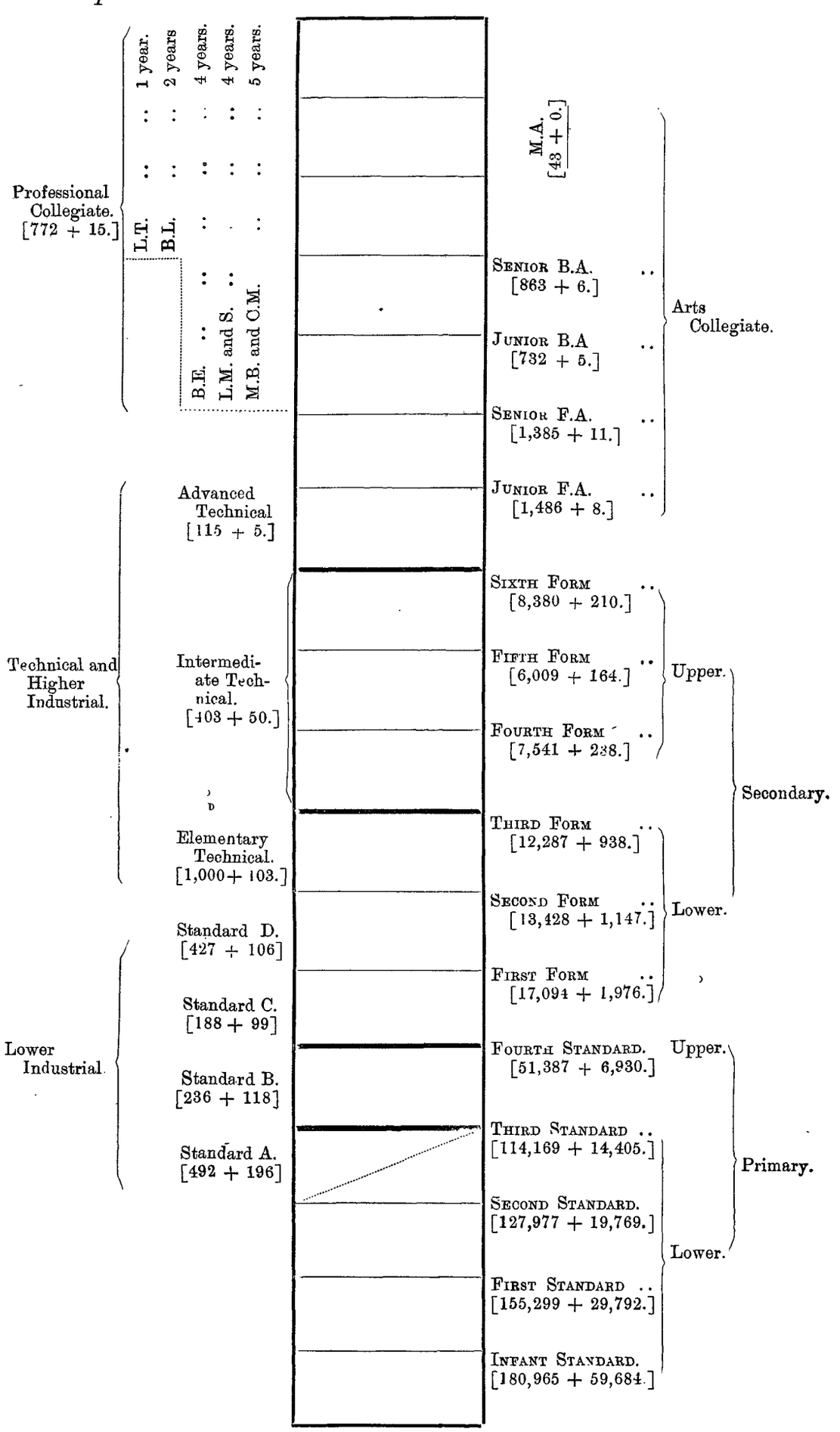
Oriental Manuscripts Library.

170. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar continued to hold the office of Curator. The number of manuscripts acquired for the library during the year was 658 against 216 in 1903–04. This large increase was rendered possible by the enhanced provision sanctioned for the purpose. Of this number 335 were obtained by presentation, 237 by purchase and 86 by transcription and restoration, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 113, 58 and 45. The manuscripts were mostly in Sanskrit and Tamil and 'Religion' and 'Philosophy' were more largely represented than other subjects. The number of visitors to the library was 1,834 against 2,748 in the previous year, but the exceptionally high figure of last year was due to special causes. Compared with that of 1902–03 the number during the year under report showed a satisfactory increase. The books most largely consulted were those dealing with 'Medicine', 'Religion,' the most popular subject of previous years being next in demand, followed by 'Poetry.'

The work of printing the catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts made considerable advance during the year and kept the staff of the library fully engaged. The preparation of the descriptive catalogue of Tamil manuscripts has been completed and that of the Telugu manuscripts taken in hand. The library is more extensively used year by year by European and Indian scholars.

Registration of Books.

171. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar continued to hold the office of the Registrar of Books. The total number of publications showed a slight decline during the year, falling from 1,216 to 1,200. Of these, 799 were books and pamphlets and 401 periodicals against 850 and 366, respectively, for 1903–04. A growing preference for periodical literature is indicated in the figures for the last three years. Of the total number of publications 1,081 were original works, 93 republications and 26 translations against 1,108, 73 and 35, the corresponding figures for last year. Three hundred and



Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right, female scholars.

eighty-five of the publications were in English and 615 were in vernacular and 269 were educational in their aim. Classified according to subject matter the majority, as usual, dealt with 'Religion.' The publications under the latter head showed a marked advance while there was a general decline in all the other subjects and more especially under 'Art,' 'Law,' 'Poetry' and 'Science' (Mathematical). It is satisfactory to observe that there was a decline in the number of keys, guides and other cram books published during the year.

The number of works of which the copyright was registered was 357 against 333 last year, the figure reached during the year being the highest for the last four years.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

172. No changes were made in the courses of instruction during the year. The usual diagram showing male and female scholars at each stage of instruction is attached to this paragraph. There was an increase in the number of pupils in all stages both literary and industrial.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

173. The marginal statement summarises the details given in the diagram and shows the progress made in the numerical extension of education during the year. An advance is shown in all stages of instruction except in the case of girls in the arts collegiate stage. On the whole 33,905 boys and 9,708 girls were added to the number receiving literary instruction, 31,718 and 9,489 respectively of these belonging to the primary stage. These increases are rather smaller for boys and much larger for girls than those obtained in the previous year.

Summary of progress.

Stage of instruction.	1903-04.		1904-05.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Collegiate stage (arts)	4,203	37	4,509	30
Upper secondary stage	21,457	586	21,930	612
Lower secondary stage	41,401	3,861	42,809	4,061
Upper primary stage	51,045	6,620	51,387	6,930
Lower primary stage	547,034	114,471	578,410	123,650
Professional collegiate stage	745	12	772	15
Technical and higher industrial stage ...	1,443	153	1,518	152
Lower industrial stage	1,147	474	1,343	519

174. Provision for instruction in gymnastics, European or native, existed in 6,908 institutions out of 22,012, those in which instruction on European lines was given rising in number from 5,948 to 6,531, and those teaching native gymnastics falling from 453 to 377. A large majority of the schools in the presidency were primary schools in which drill and calisthenics take the place of gymnastics.

Physical education.

175. On the 31st March 1905, there were 821,205 males and 150,037 females under instruction or 1 in 3 and 1 in 19 of the respective population of school age against 1 in 4 and 1 in 23 in 1901. It is doubtful if these figures indicate any real advance, as the calculations are made on the census figures of 1901 and do not take into account the natural increase of population since that year. The average daily attendance in public schools was as in the previous year 81 per cent. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average number on the rolls in Government, board, aided and unaided institutions ranged for colleges between 89 and 97, for secondary schools between 78 and 86, and for primary schools between 79 and 86. Unaided institutions showed on the whole the best attendance.

School attendance and discipline.

176. The report on Jail administration for the year shows an increase from 1·90 to 2·15 in the percentage of juveniles to the total number of convicts admitted. Of the total number of convicts admitted, 85·7 per cent. were illiterate against 87·7 last year; thus the number of

Education and crime.

GENERAL REMARKS.

literate convicts was relatively higher and that of illiterate convicts relatively lower than in the preceding year. It is also observed from the report that while 43 juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during the year, as many as 365 were committed to jails—a fact that shows that there is ample room for an extension of the Reformatory system. Of 68 boys discharged from the Reformatory school during the past three years, 12 are reported to have lapsed into crime.

Hostels and boarding houses.

177. The number of boarders in the Victoria hostel rose from 249 to 259. The Kumbakónam College hostel was completed and opened after the close of the year. In the Rajahmundry College and Teachers' College hostels there were on the 31st March last 37 and 62 inmates, respectively. The Medical schools at Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam opened hostels during the year and had 45 and 21 boarders, respectively. On the whole there were 142 boarding houses for males at the close of the year with 7,468 boarders and 93 for females with 4,803 boarders, showing an increase of 23 houses and 609 inmates. The term hostel is frequently applied to what is merely a boarding house, the inmates of which are under no sort of discipline. Panchamas were the only class of the community for whom the number of boarding houses was less than in the preceding year. Hostels for boys cost Rs. 4,29,359 and those for girls Rs. 2,19,058, of which provincial funds met Rs. 18,978 and Rs. 21,293, respectively.

School accommodation.

178. Schools with buildings of their own rose in number from 7,410 to 7,526, but the percentage of such schools to the total number of institutions, of which there was a concomitant increase, fell from 35 to 34. A large number of schools chiefly primary are held in miserable buildings, but it is hoped that when the measures that have now been set on foot to provide ill-housed schools with more suitable accommodation have been carried out, primary education will soon show the improvement that may be expected to result from the removal of what must be regarded as at any rate one of the serious impediments to its progress.

Building grants to the extent of Rs. 39,566 were paid from provincial funds towards the erection of school buildings. The amount that has been promised, and will be paid only when the buildings are completed stood on the 31st March at Rs. 40,154.

Libraries, museums, and exhibitions.

179. Most institutions above the primary grade are provided with libraries. In the case of primary schools, proportionately more girls' schools than boys' schools have libraries; on the whole there were 1,464 institutions out of 22,012, in which provision was made for general reading, or ten more than in the previous year.

Most of the professional institutions in Madras and a few industrial schools in the mofussil have museums. In twelve training schools museums were opened during the year and most of them have already been supplied with suitable almirahs for specimens. The training school teachers who attended the Christmas vacation classes held at Saidapet in December last received valuable hints from the acting Superintendent of the Central Museum for starting and maintaining school museums, which should help much in the development of these institutions.

The Art Loan Collection is now accommodated in a large room in the new building recently added to my office, and has been augmented by the addition of over seven hundred pictures of considerable educational value, purchased from England out of the special allotment sanctioned for the purpose. The new pictures have to be framed and arranged before they can be made available for the use of teachers and schools.

Educational Associations and reading-rooms.

180. Most colleges and a large number of upper secondary schools have reading-rooms and receive aid from public funds. Of teachers' associations there were 151 or 13 less than in the previous year, but there was an increase from 4,862 to 4,950 in the number of members of such associations. Reading-rooms and literary societies not registered rose in number by 48 and in strength by 6,633. There was a slight

fall in the number of registered literary societies and reading-rooms, but they showed an increase in membership.

Educational Conferences.

181. In May 1904 I held a conference of inspecting officers for the purpose of discussing matters chiefly relating to the various reforms now under consideration. The main topics dealt with were the duties of inspecting officers, the position of supervisors, rural schools, financial statements, and the relation of the department to local boards and municipalities. Inspecting officers also held, in addition to the usual meetings for the purpose of selecting schools for aid, special conferences to which managers of schools were invited. Some of the resolutions passed at these meetings related to matters already under consideration, while others were not of sufficient importance to require any immediate action to be taken on them. The annual conference of the Teachers' Guild was held in the month of December.

Schoolmasters as postmasters.

182. Owing to the opening of 74 extra-departmental branch offices during the year, there was a rise of 9 per cent. in the number of offices in charge of Government and local fund schoolmasters, but the proportion of such offices to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices remained at 43 per cent. as it was in the previous year. The work of the schoolmasters as postmasters continued to be satisfactory.

Service registers and the inventory of valuable stock.

183. Service registers and the verified copies of them and inventories of valuable stock were properly maintained during the year.

Conclusion.

184. I have already indicated in the opening paragraphs of this report what advance has been achieved in carrying out the programme of reform. It can hardly be said that this has been in any way considerable, as the more important part of the work is still in the stage of discussion, but it is satisfactory that much preparatory work has been done and that this has been, I think, as much as time and circumstances would permit. Of actual progress in the general work of education during the year as conducted on present lines there is sufficient evidence in the large increase in the number of institutions as well as in their strength. The increase in the number of boys under instruction has not been quite as great as it was in the previous year, but that in the number of girls has advanced by about fifty per cent. The extension on the whole has been mainly in the primary stage where it is so much wanted, but all other stages of instruction have shared in it. The returns relating to technical education show a similar numerical advance chiefly in the elementary stages.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

MAP I

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

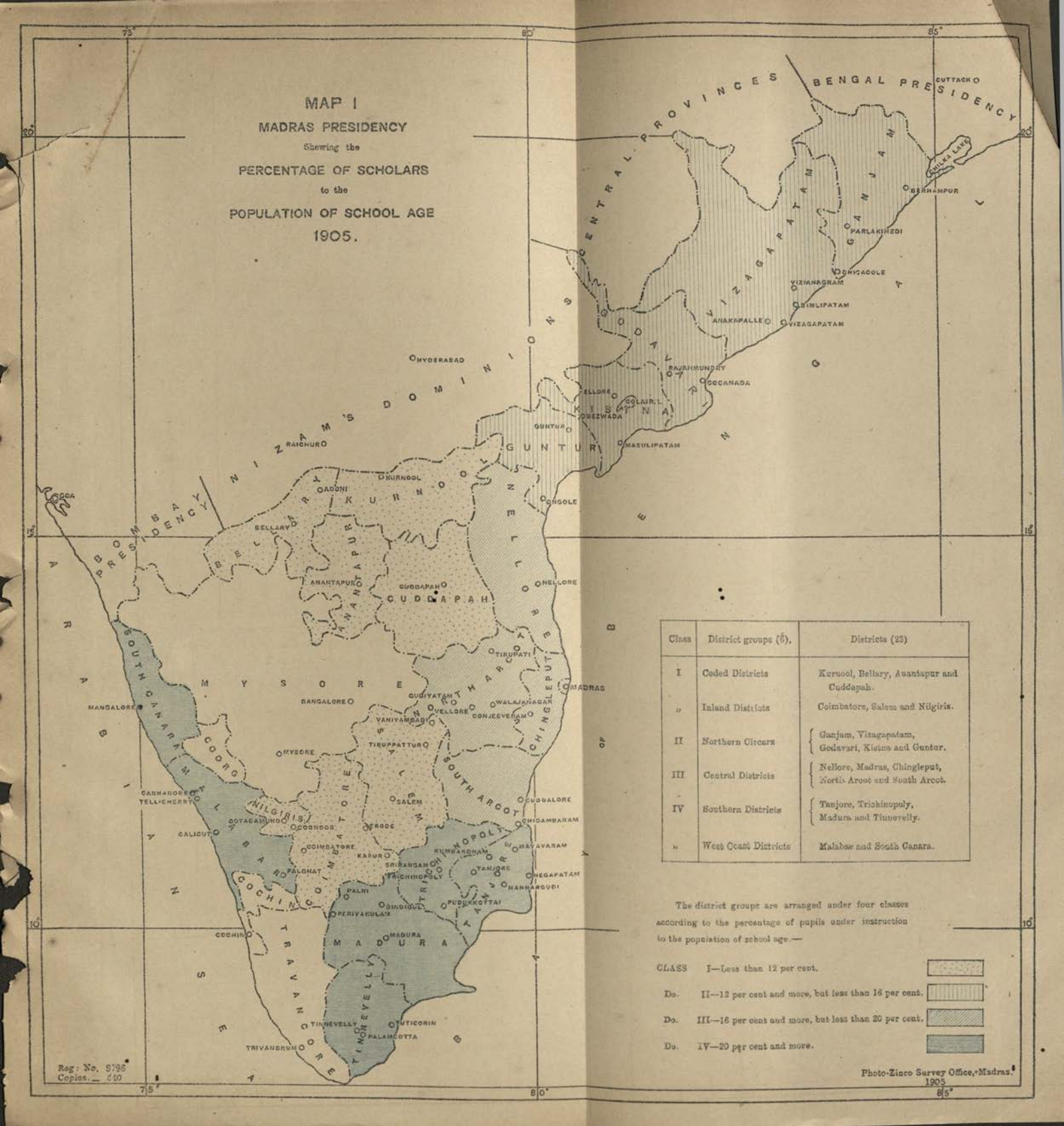
Shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS

to the

POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1905.



Class	District groups (5).	Districts (23)
I	Ceded Districts	Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
"	Inland Districts	Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
II	Northern Circars	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.
III	Central Districts	Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot.
IV	Southern Districts	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly.
"	West Coast Districts	Malabar and South Canara.

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of pupils under instruction to the population of school age.—

CLASS I—Less than 12 per cent.

Do. II—12 per cent and more, but less than 16 per cent.

Do. III—16 per cent and more, but less than 20 per cent.

Do. IV—20 per cent and more.

Reg: No. 9796
Copies. 510

Photo-Zinco Survey Office, Madras.
1905

MAP II

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

shewing the

PROPORTION of BOYS in the SECONDARY STAGE of INSTRUCTION

to the

MALE POPULATION of SCHOOL AGE

1905.

Class	District groups (6).	Districts (23)
I	Ceded Districts	Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
II	Inland Districts	Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
"	Northern Circars	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.
III	Central Districts	Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot.
IV	West Coast Districts	Malabar and South Canara.
"	Southern Districts	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly.

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the number of pupils under instruction in every 1,000 of the male population of school age.—

CLASS I— Less than 10.

Do. II— 10 or more, but less than 20.

Do. III— 20 or more, but less than 30.

Do. IV— 30 or more.

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1905

MAP III

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

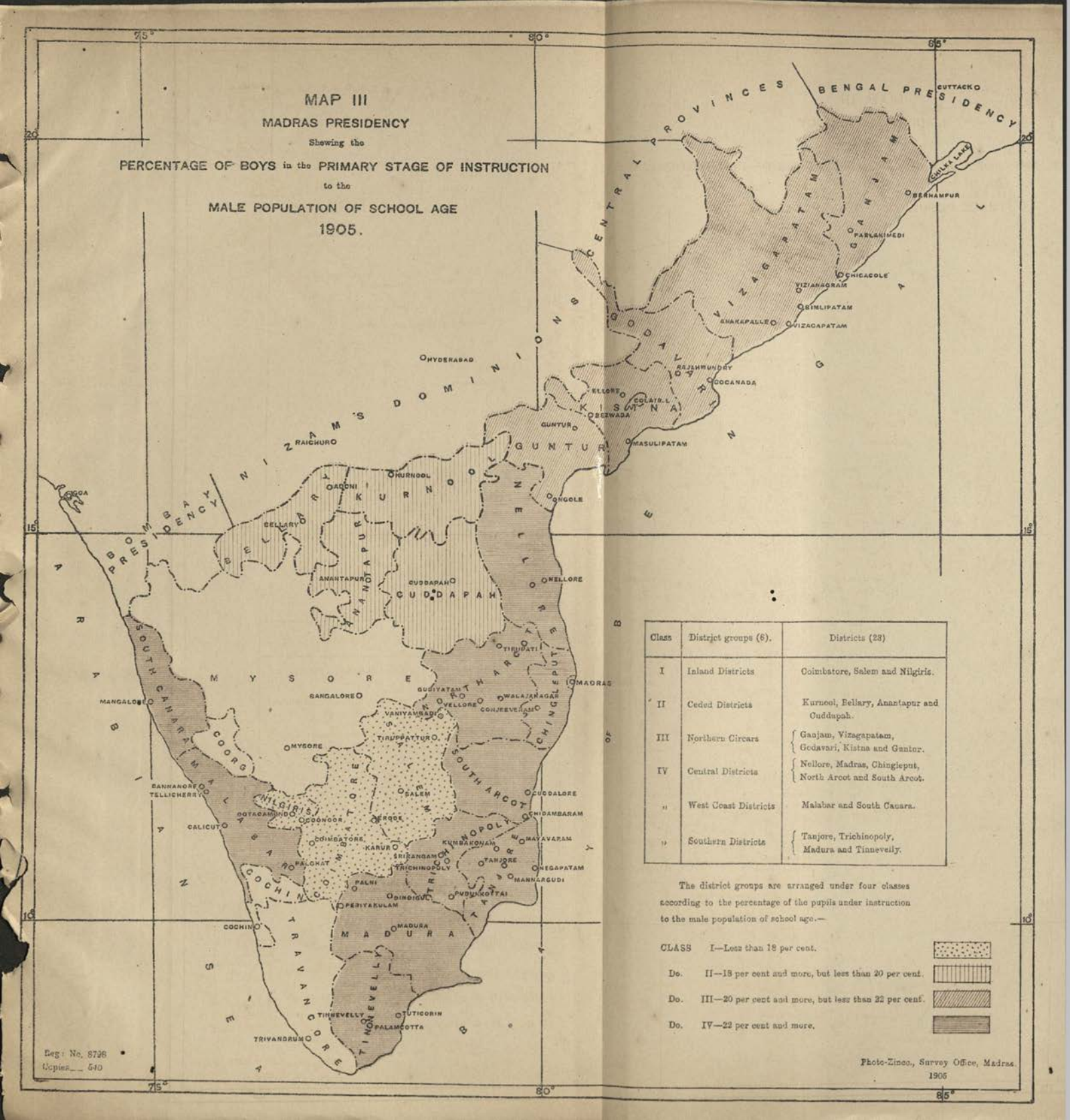
Shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF BOYS in the PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION

to the

MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1905.



Class	District groups (6).	Districts (23)
I	Inland Districts	Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
II	Ceded Districts	Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
III	Northern Circars	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.
IV	Central Districts	Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot.
"	West Coast Districts	Malabar and South Canara.
"	Southern Districts	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinneveily.

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of the pupils under instruction to the male population of school age.—

CLASS I—Less than 18 per cent.

Do. II—18 per cent and more, but less than 20 per cent.

Do. III—20 per cent and more, but less than 22 per cent.

Do. IV—22 per cent and more.

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1905

MAP IV

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

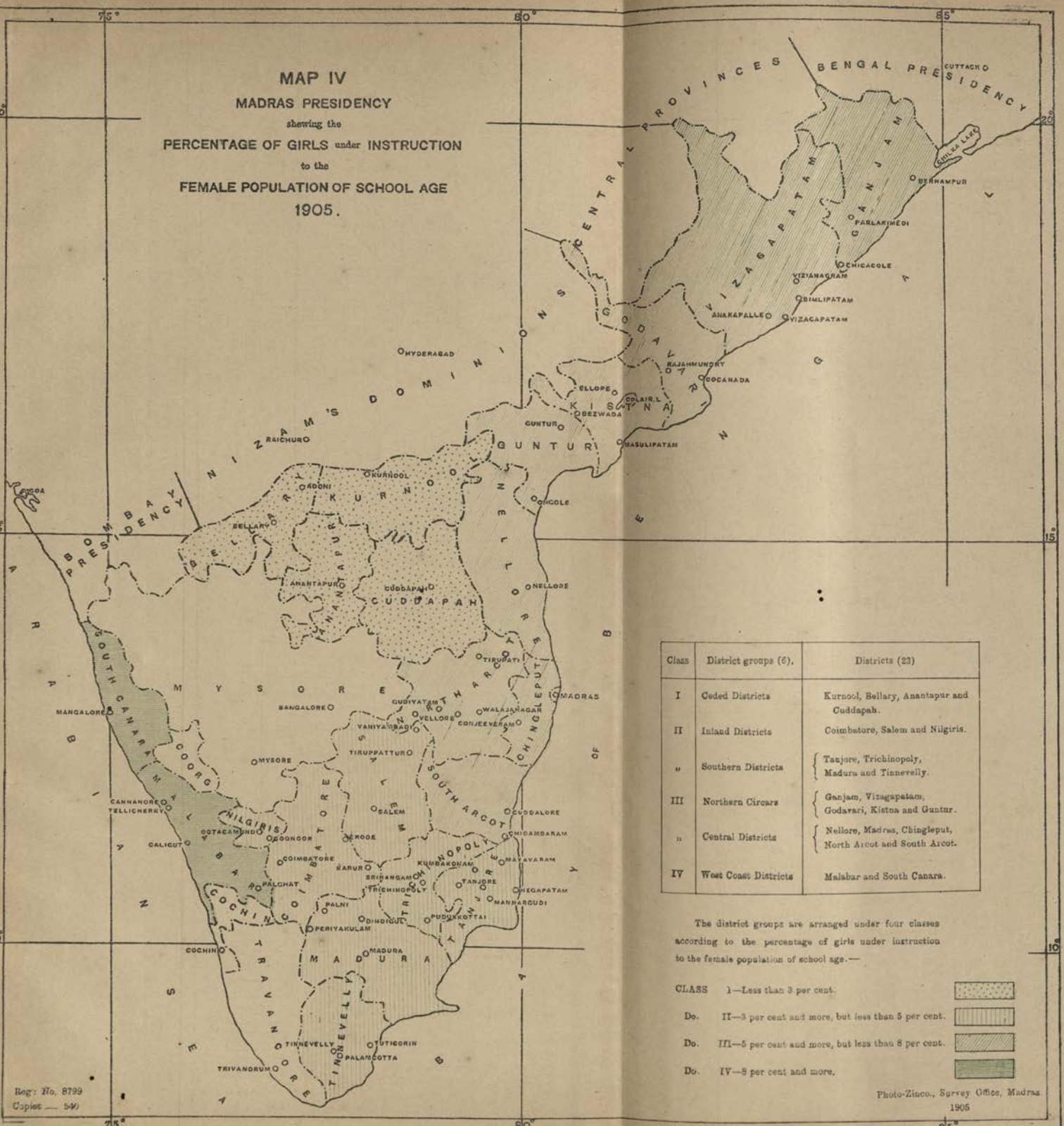
shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS under INSTRUCTION

to the

FEMALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1905.



Class	District groups (6).	Districts (23)
I	Ceded Districts	Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
II	Inland Districts	Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris.
"	Southern Districts	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly.
III	Northern Circars	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.
"	Central Districts	Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot.
IV	West Coast Districts	Malabar and South Canara.

The district groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age.—

CLASS I—Less than 3 per cent.

Do. II—3 per cent and more, but less than 5 per cent.

Do. III—5 per cent and more, but less than 8 per cent.

Do. IV—8 per cent and more.

Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras
1905

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GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.						Institutions and scholars.		Public			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.		Population.					Collegiate education.		School education, general.	
								Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2		3			4		5	6	7	8
						Institutions	For males	37	6	587	20,146
							For females	3	1	197	879
							Total ...	40	7	784	21,025
141,866	Towns	234	Males	18,841,971		Scholars ...	Males	4,509	772	93,954	600,582
	Villages	54,625	Females	19,368,391			Females	30	15	23,872	111,381
	Total ...	54,859	Total ...	38,210,362			Total ...	4,539	787	117,826	711,963

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	6,17,996	2,73,976	19,39,631	23,82,388	1,65,975	3,77,200	57,07,166
For females	6,988	449	4,47,737	3,18,056	61,845	25,797	8,60,872
Total ...	6,24,984	2,74,425	23,87,368	26,50,444	2,27,820	4,02,997	65,68,038
2. (*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	9·05	7·55	17·58	18·70	6·75	6·72	66·35
(*b*) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	2·21	76·41	1·80	2·90	83·42
(*c*) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	17·90	67·73	·23	1·90	87·76
(*d*) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7·00	3·07	26·74	29·68	2·55	4·51	73·55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	133 7 7	251 10 1	14 0 6	7 13 8	131 9 8	119 10 3	29 15 11
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 9 9	8 12 5	0 7 7
Total cost ...	219 11 3	359 8 9	17 15 11	8 1 8	135 0 9	156 0 11	38 15 8
District Board institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	2 13 10	0 13 7	3 15 5	24 0 1	1 2 2
Cost to District Funds	.....	.....	1 1 4	3 2 11	75 11 0	97 8 10	3 4 1
Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 9 0	4 15 7	79 10 6	273 6 6	6 14 0
Municipal institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	16 13 10	.....	2 7 5	0 7 9	.....	1 6 5	1 1 7
Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	0 7 11	4 12 0	.....	2 8 8	3 12 2
Total cost ...	71 2 3	.....	22 11 8	6 6 3	.....	7 1 4	10 10 3
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	10 10 1	4 4 6	.....	.....	9 8 5
Aided institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	35 0 10	279 0 0	3 14 5	0 10 5	92 9 2	13 9 5	1 8 4
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 6	1 6 8	.....	0 13 2	1 4 8
Total cost ...	130 8 3	449 0 0	22 13 2	4 2 3	164 10 6	79 9 4	8 5 4
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	189 6 4	.....	19 1 9	1 14 0	68 0 0	40 10 8	3 6 7
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	55 2 7	251 10 8	3 15 6	0 11 3	102 6 0	46 4 10	2 1 9
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 10 1	1 6 10	11 7 5	9 7 9	1 5 10
Total cost ...	149 14 0	359 10 7	21 3 5	3 14 8	136 0 2	109 2 11	8 3 6

Madras Presidency for the official year 1904–1905.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
60	59	20,895	287	5,272	26,454	Institutions to number of towns and villages ...	48·2
19	18	1,117	2	75	1,194		2·2
79	77	22,012	289	5,347	27,648		50·4
1,459	3,390	704,666	6,108	110,431	821,205	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ...	29·1
370	700	136,368	127	13,542	150,037	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	5·2
1,829	4,090	841,034	6,235	123,973	971,242		16·9

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904–1905.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,27,722	69,188	4,74,315	1,09,627	4,97,727	22,928	9,60,567	23,62,074	89,30,112
2,27,722	69,188	4,74,315	1,09,627	4,97,727	22,928	9,60,567	23,62,074	89,30,112
·20	2·72	14·00	2·70	10·95	·69	2·39	33·65	100·00
.....	.....	10·07	·71	5·56	·24	.....	16·58	100·00
.....	.....	5·35	·03	5·82	1·04	.....	12·24	100·00
2·55	·77	5·31	1·23	5·57	·26	10·76	26·45	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions											
	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys	4	1,015	954	889	3	266	236	212	...	...	...	...
English ... ... For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	1,015	954	889	3	266	236	212	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	1	351	351	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	184	183	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	121	115	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	72	71	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	53	42	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	786	762	727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.												
School education, general.												
For boys — High schools, English ...	5	1,498	1,311	1,224	25	6,170	6,195	5,348	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	6	798	752	608	86	9,305	9,201	7,888	1	131	133	113
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	2	236	223	195	27	3,685	3,540	2,903	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, English ...	1	189	187	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	1	129	83	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	39	5,037	4,807	3,521	1	250	238	215	...	...	...	...
Total ...	54	7,797	7,363	5,771	139	19,411	19,174	16,354	1	131	133	113
Primary schools.												
For boys	164	7,367	7,427	6,147	2,519	130,258	123,638	105,055	1	28	28	27
For girls	134	8,823	8,575	6,567	10	629	599	420	...	...	...	...
Total ...	298	16,190	16,002	12,714	2,529	130,887	124,237	105,475	1	28	28	27
Schools for special instruction.												
School education, special.												
Training schools for masters	31	979	855	809	17	219	221	212	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses	5	109	94	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	1	385	317	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	3	405	394	378	1	15	14	14	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	1	132	127	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	15	14	7	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1	146	151	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1	175	167	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	78	46	38	5	282	265	206	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44	2,400	2,151	1,994	24	531	514	439	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	406	28,188	27,232	22,095	2,695	151,095	144,161	122,480	2	159	161	140
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	406	28,188	27,232	22,095	2,695	151,095	144,161	122,480	2	159	161	140

Madras Presidency for the official year 1904–1905.

Under private management.								Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.		A classical language.	
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24*a*	24*b*	25*a*	25*b*
27	3,066	2,803	2,569	3	180	164	159	37	4,527	4,455	18	1,310	11
3	12	13	12	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	12	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	3,078	2,816	2,581	3	180	164	159	40	4,539	4,455	30	1,310	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	351	351	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	184	173	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	121	121	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	* 3	73	69	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	58	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	787	772	15	...	...
108	36,290	34,417	30,342	33	6,917	6,307	5,543	171	50,785	48,499	181	9,587	63
175	21,151	20,250	17,008	44	3,656	3,559	3,027	312	35,042	28,218	1,029	2,364	4
41	4,097	3,878	3,200	34	1,217	1,077	899	104	9,235	4857	52	32	...
24	2,876	2,779	2,408	1	54	47	40	26	3,119	357	2,399	13	547
1	81	85	75	...	...	...	...	1	81	...	42	...	...
32	3,333	3,259	2,884	1	11	11	9	34	3,473	475	2,638	...	7
92	10,403	9,829	8,055	4	401	374	305	136	16,091	168	2,406	...	...
473	78,231	74,497	63,972	117	12,256	11,375	9,823	784	117,826	82,574	8,747	11,996	621
									€				
11,025	373,676	355,354	300,803	6,437	154,614	146,292	126,100	20,146	665,943	42,202	1,743	14,503	13,858
575	30,621	29,012	22,733	160	5,947	5,455	4,425	879	46,020	309	1,615	316	2,375
11,600	404,297	384,366	323,536	6,597	160,561	151,747	130,525	21,025	711,963	42,511	3,358	14,819	6,233
10	260	239	221	2	17	15	14	60	1,475	85	9	...	...
14	254	251	237	...	...	...	...	19	354	...	70	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	385	131	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	420	397	23	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	132	132	...	...	...
2	28	36	26	11	311	299	237	† 14	354	62	24	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	146	102	2	...	...
1	20	19	19	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175	...	...	...	...
33	1,736	1,523	1,331	15	362	325	287	‡ 54	2,458	1,015	222	...	...
60	2,298	2,062	1,834	28	690	639	538	156	5,919	1,924	364	...	...
12,164	487,905	463,742	391,924	6,745	173,687	163,925	141,045	22,012	841,034	132,236	12,514	28,125	6,869
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2,639	33	...	2,758	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	...	3,511	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	3,550	8	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,563	79,764	33	...	613	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	218	...	...	...	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	29,940	...	...	23,266	6,432
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1,396	...	...	90	1,239
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781	12,677	36	1	143	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,636	130,208	110	1	30,381	7,981
12,164	487,905	463,742	391,924	6,745	173,687	163,925	141,045	27,648	971,242	132,346	12,515	58,506	14,850

* Of these, one College with one pupil was for women. † Of these, seven schools with 151 pupils were for girls.
‡ Of these, eleven schools with 494 pupils were for girls.

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1904–1905—continued.

Class of institutions—*cont.*	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—*cont.*		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	A vernacular language.				Hindus.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
	26*a*	26*b*	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys	3,035	7	37	387	3,136	872	95	...	...	...	18	...
English ... ... For girls	...	8	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,035	15	41	395	3,136	872	95	...	...	...	18	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	...	...	1	7	281	53	8	...	1	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	22	30	73	56	2	...	1	...	11	...
Engineering	...	...	5	5	95	13	3	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	3	13	50	6	1	...	...	...	3	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	2	29	20	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	31	57	528	148	21	...	2	...	14	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English ...	41,036	143	1,693	5,060	23,596	17,774	2,609	3	21	29	214	...
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	30,727	1,033	1,580	3,430	12,016	16,284	1,709	6	7	10	1,579	...
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	8,939	575	...	1,109	1,909	5,210	1,000	1	...	6	575	...
For girls — High schools, English ...	88	1,332	1,591	1,194	44	267	3	...	16	4	...	366
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	122	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	218	1,714	1,318	1,800	137	210	1	...	7	...	...	550
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	344	15,762	7	4,455	2,922	8,489	216	...	...	2	...	344
Total ...	81,352	20,687	6,189	17,129	40,624	48,234	5,538	10	51	51	2,368	1,260
Primary schools.												
For boys	603,717	67,911	484	53,647	64,491	481,381	61,866	39	1	4,034	67,661	...
For girls	2,134	43,456	488	6,149	8,831	25,969	4,553	1	4	25	...	2,300
Total ...	605,851	111,367	972	59,796	73,322	507,350	66,419	40	5	4,059	67,661	2,300
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	1,374	7	6	385	465	543	74	..	1	1	16	...
Do. for mistresses	...	284	50	266	11	14	13	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	240	...	29	33	15	292	16	...	...	...	14	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	110	62	114	70	49	13	2	...	23	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	6	80	43	3	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	126	142	23	192	9	127	3	...	...	...	15	...
Commercial schools	42	...	2	19	57	30	38	...	...	...	2	...
Agricultural schools	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	175	...	...	5	1	150	19	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	948	273	415	917	437	449	235	...	1	4	1	...
Total ...	2,925	706	635	1,995	1,189	1,718	450	13	4	5	71	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	693,163	132,775	7,868	79,282	118,799	558,822	72,523	63	62	4,115	70,152	3,560
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian — For boys ...	614	55	...	...	...	...	2,639	...	...	...	83	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian — For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	202	9	...	...	3,350	200	...	...	...	...	20	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	74,882	5,089	...	3,936	3,482	68,198	3,990	...	...	149	5,037	...
For girls	1	217	...	...	...	3	215	...	...	...	...	1
3. Elementary, teaching the Qur'an—												
For boys	1,871	222	...	...	...	..	29,940	...	...	...	6,438	...
For girls	36	208	...	...	...	...	1,396	...	...	...	...	95
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	12,166	550	...	151	1,028	10,639	850	...	...	9	540	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	89,772	6,350	...	4,087	7,860	79,040	39,063	...	...	158	12,127	96
Grand total ...	782,935	139,125	7,868	83,369	126,659	637,362	111,586	63	62	4,273	82,259	3,656

(3a)—*Number of scholars on the 31st March 1905, classified according to sex, race or creed.*

Class of institutions.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1			2		4	5	6	7	8	9
Collegiate education.	*Arts Colleges*—									
	English ... For boys ...	Male	26	380	3,136	872	95	...	...	...
		Female	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges for professional training—									
	Law	Male	1	7	281	53	8	...	1	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	Male	13	29	73	55	2	...	1	...
		Female	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	Male	5	5	95	13	3	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	Male	...	12	50	6	1	...	...	...
		Female	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	Male	...	2	29	20	7	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	72	452	3,664	1,020	116	...	2	...
School education, general.	*Secondary schools*—									
	For boys—									
	High schools, English ...	Male	1,598	4,983	23,580	17,750	2,607	3	21	29
		Female	95	77	16	24	2	...	...	...
	Middle schools—									
	English	Male	1,013	2,989	11,813	15,923	1,709	2	4	10
		Female	567	441	203	361	...	4	3	...
	Vernacular	Male	...	972	1,778	4,905	1,000	1	...	4
		Female	...	137	131	305	...	...	...	2
	For girls—									
	High schools—									
	English	Male	277	56	8	20	2	...	2	1
		Female	1,314	1,138	36	247	1	...	14	3
	Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools—									
	English	Male	321	199	10	17	1	...	2	...
		Female	997	1,601	127	193	...	...	5	...
	Vernacular	Male	...	198	24	120	2	...	...	...
		Female	7	4,257	2,898	8,369	214	...	...	2
	Primary schools—									
	For boys	Male	366	40,580	52,558	444,935	55,862	34	1	3,946
		Female	118	13,067	11,933	36,446	6,004	5	...	88
	For girls	Male	150	508	263	1,001	376	...	2	...
		Female	338	5,641	8,568	24,968	4,177	1	2	25
		Total ...	7,161	76,925	113,946	555,584	71,957	50	56	4,110
School education, special.	*Schools for special instruction*—									
	Training schools for masters.	Male	2	378	465	538	74	1	1	1
		Female	4	7	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	50	266	11	14	13	...	...	...
	School of Arts	Male	15	33	15	292	16	...	...	...
		Female	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	Male	93	58	114	68	49	13	2	...
		Female	17	4	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools.	Male	...	6	80	43	3	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial schools.	Male	...	67	9	109	3	...	...	...
		Female	23	125	...	18	...	...	...	...
	Commercial schools ...	Male	...	19	57	30	38	...	...	...
		Female	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools ...	Male	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reformatory schools ...	Male	...	5	1	150	19	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Other schools	Male	210	666	437	448	198	...	...	...
		Female	205	251	...	1	37	...	1	...
		Total ...	635	1,905	1,189	1,718	450	13	4	5
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.			7,868	79,282	118,799	558,322	72,523	63	62	4,115
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—									
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian.	Male	...	...	...	...	2,556	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
	(*a*) Do. for girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit	Male	...	...	3,342	188	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	8	12	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Any other Oriental classic.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching—									
	A Vernacular only or mainly—									
	For boys	Male	...	2,416	3,145	65,093	3,927	...	...	146
		Female	...	1,520	337	3,105	72	...	...	3
	For girls	Male	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	2	215	...	...	...
	3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—									
	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	23,502	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	6,438	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	1,301	...	...	...
	4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—									
	For boys	Male	...	115	951	10,278	775	...	...	9
		Female	...	36	77	361	75	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of private institutions ...		...	4,087	7,860	79,040	39,063	...	...	158
	Grand total ...		7,868	83,369	126,659	637,362	111,586	63	62	4,273

(3b)—*Return of European colleges and schools, and scholars*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education. — English — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	57	54	45
Collegiate education. — English — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	4
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	62	58	49
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys... — High schools, English...	1	272	252	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2,022	1,874	1,637
School education, general. — For boys... — Middle schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,626	1,524	1,289
School education, general. — For girls... — High schools, English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,696	1,713	1,491
School education, general. — For girls... — Middle schools — English ...	1	129	83	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,204	1,186	1,025
Total ...	2	401	335	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	6,548	6,297	5,442
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	263	259	196
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	520	513	431
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	783	772	627
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	438	430	348
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	438	430	348
Total of public institutions	2	401	335	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	7,831	7,557	6,466
Private Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	2	401	335	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	7,831	7,557	6,466

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904-1905.

management.															
Unaided.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	3	57	57	30	27	19	7	31	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	2	5	5	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	62	62	34	28	23	8	31	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	12	2,294	2,294	921	1,044	1,575	363	315	28	13	81	...
...	...	...	...	23	1,626	1,626	86	374	1,480	108	26	1	11	592	...
1	54	47	40	15	1,750	1,750	530	82	1,581	107	42	2	18	...	290
1	11	11	9	20	1,344	1,344	3	46	1,235	57	48	...	4	...	323
2	65	58	49	70	7,014	7,014	1,540	1,546	5,871	635	431	31	46	673	613
...	...	...	...	6	263	263	...	...	263	...	...	...	...	76	...
1	19	19	19	13	539	501	...	11	481	43	13	...	2	...	162
1	19	19	19	19	802	764	...	11	744	43	13	...	2	76	162
1	29	24	14	* 1	29	24	...	5	23	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	† 7	438	438	...	...	403	34	...	...	1	...	...
1	29	24	14	8	467	462	...	5	426	40	...	...	1	...	...
4	113	101	82	102	8,345	8,302	1,574	1,590	7,064	726	475	31	49	753	775
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	113	101	82	102	8,345	8,302	1,574	1,590	7,064	726	475	31	49	753	775

* This is a girls' school.
† Of these, four schools with 221 pupils were for girls.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or			
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English for boys	1,27,339	...	...	79,957	...	(a) 2,304	2,09,600	3,981	...	...	(b)12,459
English for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	(c)35,677	...	37	35,714	...	...	...	...
Medicine	65,979	...	...	20,937	...	686	87,602	...	...	...	...
Engineering	48,540	...	...	12,446	...	(d) 5,014	66,000	...	...	...	...
Teaching	38,071	...	...	280	...	696	39,047	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	39,153	...	...	944	...	(e) 5,516	45,613	...	...	...	...
Total	3,19,082	...	...	1,50,241	...	14,253	4,83,576	3,981	...	...	12,459
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools, English	(f)31,934	...	...	22,925	...	1,091	(g) 55,950	(h) 19,031	...	...	(i)1,46,937
For boys... Middle schools. English	9,660	...	...	2,139	...	15	11,814	27,999	1,424	685	1,05,408
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	3,523	...	...	80	...	9	3,612	5,251	13,793	1,515	5,310
For girls... High schools. English	6,118	...	...	963	...	...	7,081	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English.	(j) 5,644	...	...	...	...	...	(k) 5,644	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	46,450	...	...	1,566	...	407	48,423	600	...	378	72
Total	1,03,329	...	...	27,673	...	1,522	1,32,524	52,881	15,217	2,578	2,61,727
Primary schools— For boys	58,589	...	...	2,460	...	358	61,407	(l) 98,136	3,36,877	84,674	1,18,227
For girls	67,150	...	...	1,157	...	...	68,307	1 316	810	1,515	109
Total	1,25,739	...	...	3,617	...	358	1,29,714	99,452	3,37,687	86,189	1,18,336
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	1,05,278	(m) 1,862	(n) 619	391	...	157	1,08,307	1,226	16,728	...	...
Do. for mistresses	19,615	...	...	180	...	62	19,857	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	23,969	...	...	4,130	...	...	28,099	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	87,730	7,891	2,358	9,521	...	...	1,07,500	...	...	1,020	110
Engineering and Surveying schools.	13,020	...	...	6,542	...	5,953	25,515	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	80	...	...	...
Commercial schools	2,710	...	...	2,100	...	...	4,810	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	10,391	...	...	...	...	4,780	15,171	...	...	...	...
Other schools	(o) 5,991	...	300	178	...	17	(p) 6,486	5,666	20,803	1,345	191
Total	2,68,704	9,753	3,277	23,042	...	10,969	3,15,745	6,972	37,531	2,365	301
Buildings	(q) 2,38,393	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,393	2,221	54,706	13,022	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,915	...	...	...
Total	2,38,393	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,393	5,136	54,706	13,022	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	10,55,747	9,753	3,277	2,04,573	...	27,102	13,00,452	1,68,422	4,45,141	1,04,154	3,92,823

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 1,010.
(b) Surplus to Municipal boards, Rs 4,682.
(c) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 21,617.
(d) Non-departmental, Rs. 70.
(e) Non-departmental, Rs. 133.
(f) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial Grant, Rs. 14,877.
(g) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 14,877.
(h) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs. 2,485.
(i) Surplus fees to local boards (Rs. 3,739) and municipal boards (Rs. 7,538).
(j) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant.
(k) Do. do. total cost.
(l) Net cost, Primary School, Cuddapah, Rs. 75.
(m) Non-departmental.
(n) Do.
(o) Lawrence Asylum, Technical class, Provincial grant, Rs. 4,523.
(p) Do. do. total cost, Rs. 4,523.
(q) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department, Rs. 2,38,893.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904–1905.

Institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Managed by Native States.							Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	350	16,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,744	...	...	1,66,879	12,532	33,390	3,60,545
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974	...	...	300	...	5,714	6,988
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	...	170	449
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	350	16,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,997	...	...	1,67,179	12,532	39,274	3,67,982
...	608	1,66,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,153	306	24,330	6,60,288	11,227	1,25,589	9,24,893
1,201	1,435	1,38,152	...	...	...	659	...	755	1,414	56,902	4,917	16,611	1,68,299	10,126	91,453	3,48,308
...	47	29,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,503	3,268	3,753	14,631	993	15,588	48,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,366	...	...	37,717	3,393	72,244	1,51,720
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	466	...	2,068	3,534
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,103	150	...	19,444	5,145	37,223	91,065
...	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,739	40	184	11,340	9,367	59,362	1,32,032
1,201	2,090	3,35,694	...	...	...	659	...	755	1,414	2,90,856	8,681	44,878	9,12,185	40,251	4,03,527	17,00,378
97	2,152	6,40,163	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	1,56,448	4,50,107	22,973	3,30,417	26,696	3,00,902	13,67,543
...	600	4,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,977	1,415	354	10,553	10,979	1,07,374	2,23,752
97	2,752	6,44,513	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	2,50,425	4,51,522	23,327	3,40,970	46,775	4,08,276	15,91,295
...	1	17,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,597	...	...	747	680	17,669	38,693
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,766	...	...	225	592	15,405	41,988
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,621	6,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	179	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	10	274	...	564
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	1,176	...	348	1,584
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29,913	57,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,023	1,300	...	20,646	8,003	71,989	1,22,961
...	35,714	82,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,726	1,300	...	22,804	9,549	1,05,411	2,05,790
...	...	69,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,345	2,623	2,397	...	28,523	1,09,349	1,80,737
...	...	2,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,781	2,477	2,755	...	...	...	20,013
...	...	72,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,126	5,100	5,152	...	28,523	1,09,349	2,00,750
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,298	40,906	11,52,744	...	...	...	659	...	875	1,534	7,59,130	4,66,603	1,43,357	14,43,138	1,37,630	11,16,337	40,66,195

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1904-1905—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.* Under private management—*cont.* Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	All other sources. Fees.	Private.	Public.	Grand Total.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	10,348	...	20,713	31,061	2,29,064	...	...	2,69,643	1,19,289	...	6,17,996
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	974	...	...	300	5,714	...	6,988
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,677	37	...	35,714
Medicine	...	...	...	...	65,979	...	...	20,937	686	...	87,602
Engineering	...	...	...	...	48,540	...	...	12,446	5,014	...	66,000
Teaching	...	...	...	...	38,350	...	...	280	866	...	39,496
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	39,153	...	...	944	5,516	...	45,613
Total	10,348	...	20,713	31,061	4,22,060	...	...	5,40,227	1,37,122	...	8,99,409
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys { High schools, English.	1,16,399	7,728	25,286	1,49,413	1,54,118	306	24,330	9,46,549	1,71,529	...	12,96,832
For boys { Middle schools. { English	34,152	6,513	10,521	51,186	94,561	6,341	17,296	3,10,657	1,22,019	...	5,50,874
For boys { Middle schools. { Vernacular.	4,959	104	4,508	9,571	19,367	17,061	5,268	28,980	21,249	...	91,925
For girls { High schools. { English	675	2,826	...	3,501	44,484	...	...	39,355	78,463	...	1,62,302
For girls { High schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	466	2,068	...	3,534
For girls { Middle schools. { English	81	...	478	559	34,747	150	...	19,525	42,846	...	97,268
For girls { Middle schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	3,128	3,128	98,789	40	562	12,978	72,264	...	1,84,633
Total	1,56,266	17,171	43,921	2,17,358	4,47,066	23,898	47,456	13,58,510	5,10,438	...	23,87,568
Primary schools—											
For boys	1,49,069	24,955	89,131	2,63,155	3,13,173	7,86,984	1,77,647	6,00,173	4,54,411	...	23,32,388
For girls	845	2,630	18,172	21,647	1,62,443	2,225	1,869	12,664	1,38,855	...	3,18,056
Total	1,49,914	27,585	1,07,303	2,84,802	4,75,616	7,89,209	1,79,516	6,12,837	5,93,266	...	26,50,444
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters	...	...	1,020	1,020	1,26,101	18,590	619	1,138	19,527	...	1,65,975
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	45,381	...	...	405	16,059	...	61,845
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	23,969	...	...	4,130	...	...	28,099
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	87,730	7,891	3,378	9,631	5,621	...	1,14,251
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	13,020	...	...	6,542	5,953	...	25,515
Technical and Industrial schools	758	4,212	8,170	13,140	360	...	...	768	12,835	...	13,963
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	2,710	...	...	2,100	...	...	4,810
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	1,176	348	...	1,584
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	10,391	...	...	...	4,780	...	15,171
Other schools	3,958	796	7,485	12,239	32,680	22,103	1,645	24,973	1,18,203	...	1,99,604
Total	4,716	5,008	16,675	26,399	3,42,402	48,584	5,642	50,863	1,83,326	...	6,30,817
Buildings	...	...	8,148	8,148	2,78,459	57,329	15,419	...	1,46,520	...	4,97,727
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	17,696	2,477	2,755	...	...	...	22,928
Total	...	...	8,148	8,148	2,96,155	59,806	18,174	...	1,46,520	...	5,20,655
University	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	(*r*) 1,97,593	25,131	...	2,27,722
Direction	...	...	...	...	69,188	...	...	...	...	...	69,188
Inspection	...	...	...	...	(*s*) 3,56,093	1,04,036	14,186	...	...	...	4,74,315
Scholarships held in											
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	13,481	...	...	...	13,688	...	27,169
Medical college	...	...	...	...	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	1,740
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	6,657	...	...	...	1,853	...	8,510
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	25,078	...	50	...	7,425	...	32,553
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	2,987	...	...	...	192	...	3,179
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	4,115	...	...	...	636	...	4,751
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	9,009	6,339	30	...	8,395	...	23,773
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	5,466	985	...	...	1,501	...	7,952
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	60,798	...	...	3,57,461	5,42,308	...	(*t*) 9,60,567
Total	...	...	...	...	5,59,612	1,11,360	14,266	5,55,052	6,01,129	...	18,41,419
Total expenditure on public instruction	3,21,244	49,764	1,96,760	5,67,768	(*u*) 25,42,911	10,32,857	2,65,654	29,17,489	21,71,801	...	89,30,112

(*r*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 46,170.
(*s*) Grants to Supervisors of Schools, Rs. 1,157.
(*t*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,53,340, other sources, Rs. 1,26,312, and total, Rs. 2,79,652).
(*u*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 3,258; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,218; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. 5.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 13,00,452 + 1,68,422 + 7,59,130)		22,28,004
Add—Indirect charges—		
University	5,000	
Direction	69,188	
Inspection	3,56,093	
Scholarships	68,553	
Subsidy and contribution to District Boards	2,26,567	
Subsidy to Municipal Boards	27,556	
Miscellaneous	1,87,702	9,40,639
		31,68,643
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	2,00,957	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,63,213	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	3,258	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	3,694	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	2,38,893	6,10,015
Total Expenditure as per Accountant-General's Statement		25,58,628

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1904–1905.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*—																					
English { For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English { For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*—																					
For boys { High schools, English	14,877	...	...	...	...	...	14,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys { Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { Middle schools, English	5,644	...	...	...	...	...	5,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20,521	...	...	...	...	...	20,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—																					
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*—																					
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	4,523	...	...	...	...	...	4,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,523	...	...	...	...	...	4,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	1,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	23,236	...	...	...	...	1,14,933	1,38,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23,236	...	...	...	...	1,16,569	1,39,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tota expenditure on European colleges and schools	48,280	...	...	...	...	1,16,569	1,64,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1904–1905—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
	Under private management.																	
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.								All other sources.		
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English { For boys	5,261	...	...	1,891	35	10,325	17,512	...	...	...	...	5,261	...	...	1,891	10,360	...	17,512
{ For girls	347	...	...	299	...	2,523	3,169	...	...	...	...	347	...	...	299	2,523	...	3,169
Total	5,608	...	...	2,190	35	12,848	20,681	...	...	...	...	5,608	...	...	2,190	12,883	...	2,0681
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys { High schools, English	23,797	...	...	34,702	495	34,222	93,216	...	...	...	...	38,674	...	...	34,702	34,717	...	1,08,093
{ Middle schools, English	18,127	...	114	8,469	7,006	28,877	62,593	409	1,968	1,968	4,345	18,127	...	114	8,878	39,819	...	66,938
For girls { High schools, English	29,211	...	...	30,330	543	48,443	1,08,527	675	2,826	...	3,501	29,211	...	...	31,005	51,812	...	1,12,028
{ Middle schools, English	13,914	...	...	7,762	5,705	25,497	52,878	81	...	478	559	19,558	...	..,	7,843	31,680	...	59,081
Total	85,049	...	114	81,263	13,749	1,37,039	3,17,214	1,165	4,794	2,446	8,405	1,05,570	...	114	82,428	1,58,028	...	3,46,140
Primary schools— For boys	2,028	..	...	159	215	2,609	5,011	...	...	...	...	2,028	...	....	159	2,824	...	5,011
For girls	4,338	...	...	2,127	913	9,680	17,058	...	...	1,645	1,645	4,338	...	...	2,127	12,238	...	18,703
Total	6,366	...	...	2,286	1,128	12,289	22,069	...	...	1,645	1,645	6,366	...	...	2,286	15,062	...	23,714
School educatio special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	428	...	...	...	...	428	...	428
Other schools	4,810	...	...	8,588	168	3,216	16,782	...	...	...	...	9,333	...	...	8,588	3,384	...	21,305
Total	4,810	...	...	8,588	168	3,216	16,782	...	...	428	428	9,333	...	...	8,588	3,812	...	21,733
Buildings	8,538	...	...	...	1,200	18,289	28,027	...	...	...	...	8,538	...	...	...	19,489	...	28,027
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	1,599	...	...	...	...	...	1,599	...	...	...	...	1,599	...	...	...	...	...	1,599
Total	10,137	...	...	...	1,200	18,289	29,626	...	...	...	...	10,137	...	...	...	19,489	...	29,626
Scholarships	3,821	...	...	...	60	225	4,106	...	...	...	...	3,821	...	...	...	1,921	...	5,742
Miscellaneous	16,896	...	...	17,465	9,108	27,707	71,176	21,269	...	7,584	28,853	40,132	...	...	38,734	1,59,332	...	2,38,198
Total	20,717	...	...	17,465	9,168	27,932	75,282	21,269	...	7,584	28,853	43,953	...	...	38,734	1,61,253	...	2,43,940
Total expenditure on European colleges and schools	1,32,687	...	114	1,11,792	25,448	2,11,613	4,81,654	22,434	4,794	12,103	39,331	1,80,967	...	114	1,34,226	3,70,527	...	6,85,834

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1904-1905.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. (1)			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage. (2)			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. (3)			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books. (4)			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books. (5)			Total.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government ... English	11	2,206	615	1	616	716	...	716	226	...	226	617	1	618	28	2	30	2,202	4	2,206
	Government ... Vernacular	2	236	...	...	...	35	...	35	37	...	37	141	6	147	15	2	17	228	8	236
	District Board ... English	88	10,857	1,019	2	1,021	5,666	44	5,710	1,774	40	1,814	2,064	143	2,207	83	22	105	10,606	251	10,857
	District Board ... Vernacular	25	3,368	...	...	...	669	6	675	503	12	515	1,591	183	1,774	280	124	404	3,043	325	3,368
	Municipal ... English	23	4,619	1,659	7	1,666	2,488	11	2,499	241	7	248	184	13	197	5	4	9	4,577	42	4,619
	Municipal ... Vernacular	2	317	...	...	...	51	...	51	63	...	63	173	...	173	30	...	30	317	...	317
	Native States ... English	1	131	...	...	...	36	...	36	25	...	25	42	3	45	24	1	25	127	4	131
	Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... English	283	57,441	15,063	40	15,103	25,773	287	26,060	4,455	168	4,623	10,377	837	11,214	343	98	441	56,011	1,430	57,441
	Aided ... Vernacular	41	4,097	...	...	...	1,138	49	1,187	729	14	743	1,795	127	1,922	231	14	245	3,893	204	4,097
	Unaided ... English	77	10,573	3,572	...	3,572	5,393	14	5,407	493	8	501	1,002	36	1,038	51	4	55	10,511	62	10,573
	Unaided ... Vernacular	34	1,217	...	...	...	735	...	735	135	7	142	301	30	331	8	1	9	1,179	38	1,217
	Total ...	587	95,062	21,928	50	21,978	42,700	411	43,111	8,681	256	8,937	18,287	1,379	19,666	1,098	272	1,370	92,694	2,368	95,062
For girls ...	Government ... English	2	318	...	11	11	...	75	75	...	38	38	10	137	147	7	40	47	17	301	318
	Government ... Vernacular	39	5,037	...	...	...	...	382	382	...	391	391	19	3,658	3,677	11	576	587	30	5,007	5,037
	District Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ... Vernacular	1	250	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	14	14	...	222	222	...	...	...	...	250	250
	Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... English	56	6,209	...	540	540	80	1,651	1,731	59	718	777	667	2,311	2,978	76	107	183	882	5,327	6,209
	Aided ... Vernacular	93	10,484	...	2	2	22	1,461	1,483	5	1,013	1,018	231	6,845	7,076	37	868	905	295	10,189	10,484
	Unaided ... English	2	65	2	9	11	4	21	25	1	5	6	10	12	22	...	1	1	17	48	65
	Unaided ... Vernacular	4	401	...	...	...	3	46	49	3	47	50	12	193	205	1	96	97	19	382	401
	Total ...	197	22,764	2	562	564	109	3,650	3,759	68	2,226	2,294	949	13,378	14,327	132	1,688	1,820	1,260	21,504	22,764
Total, Secondary schools ...		784	117,826	21,930	612	22,542	42,809	4,061	46,870	8,749	2,482	11,231	19,236	14,757	33,993	1,230	1,960	3,190	93,954	23,872	117,826
Primary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government ...	164	7,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	5	1,146	4,603	104	4,707	1,430	84	1,514	7,174	193	7,367
	District Board ...	2,240	111,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,019	584	12,603	76,129	12,013	88,142	7,870	3,024	10,894	96,018	15,621	111,639
	Municipal ...	279	18,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,290	58	2,348	14,047	1,179	15,226	923	122	1,045	17,260	1,359	18,619
	Native States ...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22	4	2	6	25	3	28
	Aided ...	11,025	373,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,828	1,070	25,898	285,428	31,094	316,522	25,377	5,879	31,256	335,633	38,043	373,676
	Unaided ...	6,437	154,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,249	58	2,307	123,101	9,616	132,717	16,822	2,768	19,590	142,172	12,442	154,614
	Total ...	20,146	665,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,527	1,775	44,302	503,329	54,007	557,336	52,426	11,879	64,305	598,282	67,661	665,943
For girls...	Government ...	194	8,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	469	472	171	6,534	6,705	30	1,616	1,646	204	8,619	8,823
	District Board ...	2	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	74	74
	Municipal ...	8	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	512	512	...	21	21	...	555	555
	Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	575	30,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	2,029	2,130	1,380	23,401	24,781	141	3,569	3,710	1,622	28,999	30,621
	Unaided ...	160	5,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	148	155	397	4,309	4,706	70	1,016	1,086	474	5,473	5,947
	Total ...	879	46,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	2,673	2,784	1,948	34,825	36,773	241	6,222	6,463	2,300	43,720	46,020
Total, Primary schools ...		21,025	711,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,638	4,448	47,036	505,277	88,832	594,109	52,667	18,101	70,768	600,582	111,381	711,963
Grand total ...		21,809	829,789	21,930	612	22,542	42,809	4,061	46,870	51,387	6,930	58,317	524,513	103,589	628,102	53,897	20,061	73,958	694,536	135,253	829,789

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1904–1905.

Class of Institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1905.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	1	272	18	...	18	82	...	82	46	...	46	126	...	126	...	...	...	272	...	272
For boys ... Aided	34	3,648	460	16	476	1,087	139	1,226	356	89	445	995	374	1,369	77	55	132	2,975	673	3,648
Total	35	3,920	478	16	494	1,169	139	1,308	402	89	491	1,121	374	1,495	77	55	132	3,247	673	3,920
For girls ... Government	1	129	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	21	21	...	59	59	...	11	11	...	129	129
For girls ... Aided	32	2,900	...	268	268	23	635	658	31	296	327	467	1,011	1,478	75	94	169	596	2,304	2,900
For girls ... Unaided	2	65	2	9	11	4	21	25	1	5	6	10	12	22	...	1	1	17	48	65
Total	35	3,094	2	277	279	27	694	721	32	322	354	477	1,082	1,559	75	106	181	613	2,481	3,094
Total, Secondary schools	70	7,014	480	293	773	1,196	833	2,029	434	411	845	1,598	1,456	3,054	152	161	313	3,860	3,154	7,014
Primary schools—																				
For boys—Aided	6	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	38	141	58	199	14	12	26	187	76	263
Total	6	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	38	141	58	199	14	12	26	187	76	263
For girls ... Aided	12	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	39	45	133	294	427	17	31	48	156	364	520
For girls ... Unaided	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	12	17	...	...	...	6	13	19
Total	13	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	40	47	138	306	444	17	31	48	162	377	539
Total, Primary schools	19	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	46	85	279	364	643	31	43	74	349	453	802
Grand total	89	7,816	480	293	773	1,196	833	2,029	473	457	930	1,877	1,820	3,697	183	204	387	4,209	3,607	7,816

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1904–1905.

Name of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	1
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	186	379	121	269	955	130	227	75	91	523	6	33	390	87	7	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	5	15	163	352	95	270	880	124	233	64	89	510	7	46	361	91	5	...	...	...
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	162	307	98	133	700	133	251	81	88	553	7	35	406	97	8	...	...	...
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	30	16	53	395	1,156	404	475	2,430	182	487	204	107	980	11	98	692	165	14	...	...	...
Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																						
Law.																						
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	119	...	16	320	455	49	...	6	143	198	1	13	141	43	...	...	...	...
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	204	...	39	147	390	86	...	10	49	145	1	4	113	22	4	...	...	1
Medicine.																						
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine (final M.B. and C.M.)	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S. (Final)	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	8	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...
5. Third M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25	11	...	...	...	11	3	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
6. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18	8	...	...	...	8	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...
7. First M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	34	15	...	...	...	15	2	2	5	4	1	...	1	...
8. Second L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22	14	...	...	...	14	...	2	10	2	...	...	...	...
9. First L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19	10	...	...	...	10	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
10. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(6)—*Return showing the results of Prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1904–1905—continued.

Name of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—*cont.*																						
Engineering.																						
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Civil	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Mechanical	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	..	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24	6	...	...	...	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.																						
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	94	...	...	...	94	53	...	...	...	53	2	10	39	2	...	...	...	...
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Practical					116	...	...	...	116	43	...	...	...	43	1	9	31	1	1	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																						
Upper Secondary Examination. { Boys	12	38	10	60	38	148	30	88	304	2	27	5	3	37	1	2	28	6	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination ... { Boys	29	108	81	218	927	4,389	2,183	1,181	8,680	319	1,347	662	122	2,450	50	270	1,559	554	49	...	...	3
Matriculation Examination ... { Girls	1	18	9	28	3	118	3	...	124	1	33	1	...	35								
Lower Secondary Examination. { Boys	94	364	72	530	350	3,770	629	7,592	* 12,841	319	1,638	265	1,260	3,482	338	632	1,610	809	91	1	1	...
Lower Secondary Examination. { Girls																						
Upper Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Public Service Certificate Examination. { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Public Service Certificate Examination. { Vernacular								17,712	33,822	...	..	...	12,570	21,686	94	1,817	5,426	13,098	1,227	...	...	24
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																						
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Upper	5	2	2	9	491	106	26	...		172	42	18	...	232	3	70	158		1	...	...	...
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Lower	37	11	4	52	1,173	254	33	...	533	578	143	27	...	748	...	246	453		28	...	...	21
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Upper	1	3	1	5	109	87	5	...	1,460	59	46	3	...	108	45	57	2		...	...	...	4
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Lower	3	13	1	17	50	277	2	...	201	22	152	...	...	174	2	158	2		5	...	...	7
3. School of Arts Examination	17	16	19	52	450	175	123	1,170	329	267	92	77	455	891	85	114	272	378	41	...	...	1
4. Medical Examination	4	...	...	4	102	...	...	...	1,918	86	...	...	...	86	29	14	12	18	12	...	...	1
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	30	102	69	...	...	10	79	Information not available.					...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	6	14	...	20	136	153	1	56	130	84	131	1	40	256	14	128	6	91	17	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	346	4	...	...	1	5	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
									6													

* Excludes pupil candidates who having already passed in certain subject or subjects only, came up during the year for the remaining subject or subjects to complete the test.

† Primary examination.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1904–1905.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1904-1905.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by District Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.															
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys — High schools, English	11	2,611	2,634	2,306	6,995	...	...	(a)59,507	...	249	66,751	...	...	306	306
For boys — Middle schools, English	77	3,246	3,127	6,943	27,849	1,424	...	92,092	1,201	873	1,23,439	...	...	4,917	6,341
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	25	3,368	3,225	2,673	5,251	13,793	...	8,483	...	47	27,574	...	...	3,268	17,061
For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
Total	113	14,225	13,986	11,922	40,095	15,217	...	1,60,082	1,201	1,169	2,17,764	...	...	8,681	23,898
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,240	111,639	106,031	90,744	90,329	3,36,877	...	98,125	97	2,042	5,27,470	...	...	4,50,107	7,86,984
For girls	2	74	66	48	285	810	...	14	...	...	1,109	...	...	1,415	2,225
Total	2,242	111,713	106,097	90,792	90,614	3,37,687	...	98,139	97	2,042	5,28,579	...	...	4,51,522	7,89,209
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	17	219	221	212	876	16,728	...	...	...	1	17,605	1,862	...	...	18,590
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	15	14	14	...	...	1,020	110	...	5,621	6,751	7,891	...	...	7,891
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	3	239	222	192	5,666	20,803	1,200	191	...	29,913	57,773	...	...	1,300	22,103
Total	21	473	457	418	6,542	37,531	2 220	301	...	35,535	82,129	9,753	...	1,300	48,584

Building	...	...	...	2,170	54,706	...	...	...	...	56,876	...	...	2,623	57,329
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,202	...	...	...	...	2,202	...	...	2,477	2,477
		Total	...	2,376	1,26,411	120,540	103,132	4,372	54,706	...	...	...	...	59,078	...	...	5,100	59,806
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,036
Scholarships held in: Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,083	6,111	...	...	...	...	8,194	...	...	228	6,339
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	602	985
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,083	6,111	...	...	...	...	8,194	383	...	830	1,11,360
		Grand total	...	2,376	126,411	120,540	103,132	1,43,706	4,51,252	2,220	2,58,522	1,298	38,746	8,95,744	10,136	...	4,67,433	10,32,857

(*a*) Surplus fees to local boards, Rs. 3,739.

NOTE I.—Net cost of District Funds as per column 16		Rs. ...	Rs. 10,32,857
Add—Cost met from Provincial grants			
Do. do. on account of Indigenous schools		1,43,706	
Do. Municipal grants		8	
Do. Fees		2,220	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources		2,58,522	
		40,044	
			4,44,572
			14,77,429
Deduct—Cost of Medical schools met from fees and other sources including scholarships		6,751	
Contributions to Medical schools		7,891	
Cost of Buildings under Grant I		56,876	
Miscellaneous receipts		9,404	
			80,922
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement			13,96,507

(7)- *Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1904-1905—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Collegiate education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—																
English	3	266	236	212	3,981	...	...	(a) 12,459	...	350	16,790	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	266	236	212	3,981	...	...	12,459	...	350	16,790	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.																
Secondary schools—																
For boys— High schools, English	14	3,559	3,561	3,042	12,036	...	...	(b) 87,430	...	359	99,825	...	...	24,330	24,330	24,636
For boys— Middle schools, English	9	1,060	1,074	945	150	685	...	13,316	...	562	14,713	...	...	16,611	17,296	23,637
For boys— Middle schools, Vernacular	2	317	315	239	...	1,515	...	827	...	...	2,342	...	...	3,753	5,268	22,329
For girls— High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls— Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
For girls— Middle schools, Vernacular	1	250	238	215	600	378	...	72	...	...	1,050	...	...	184	562	602
Total	26	5,186	5,188	4,432	12,786	2,578	...	1,01,645	...	921	1,17,930	...	...	44,878	47,456	71,354
Primary schools—																
For boys	279	18,619	17,607	14,311	7,807	84,674	...	20,132	...	110	1,12,693	...	...	92,973	1,77,647	9,64,631
For girls	8	555	533	372	1,031	1,515	...	95	...	600	3,241	...	...	354	1,869	4,094
Total	287	19,174	18,140	14,683	8,838	86,189	...	20,197	...	710	1,15,934	...	...	93,327	1,79,516	9,68,725
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction—																
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	350	..	...	...	...	...	350	619	...	...	619	19,209
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,358	1,020	...	3,378	11,269
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	1	15	14	7	80	...	...	...	...	179	259	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2	43	43	14	...	145	...	...	...	...	145	300	1,200	...	1,645	23,748
Total	3	58	57	21	430	145	...	...	...	179	754	3,277	2,220	...	5,642	54,226

Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	13,022	...	...	...	...	13,073	...	...	2,397	15,419	72,748
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	...	...	...	...	...	713	...	...	2,755	2,755	5,232
Total ...	319	24,684	23,621	19,348	764	13,022	...	...	...	...	13,786	...	...	5,152	18,174	77,980
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,186	1,18,222
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	50
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	6,369
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	30	14,266	1,25,626
Grand total ...	319	24,684	23,621	19,348	26,799	1,01,984	...	1,34,301	...	2,160	2,65,244	3,277	2,220	1,43,387	2,65,054	12,97,911

(*a*) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 4,682.

(*b*) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 7,538.

NOTE B.—

	Rs.	Rs.
Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,65,054	
Miscellaneous charges	16,126	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	26,799	
Do. do. on account of supervisors	721	
Do. Fees	1,34,301	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	2,160	
		4,45,161
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	13,073	
Contributions to Medical schools	3,378	
Miscellaneous receipts	18,506	
		34,957
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		4,10,204

(8)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1904–1905.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males.								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	10	759	199	149	137	197	77	9,400	...	95,354	46,650	1,51,404
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	13	329	...	...	191	138	...	...	...	11,637	...	11,637
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	9	576	29	2	264	281	...	9,578	...	29,132	20,550	59,260
4. Unaided	110	5,804	363	3	2,430	2,465	543	...	...	1,42,353	64,705	2,07,058
Total ...	142	7,468	591	154	3,022	3,081	620	18,978	...	2,78,476	1,31,905	4,29,359
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	1	152	...	...	38	91	23	13,836	...	20,257	...	34,093
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	. .
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	7	267	1	...	53	213	...	7,457	...	8,472	3,225	19,154
4. Unaided	85	4,384	7	1	1,449	2,658	269	...	...	1,08,443	57,368	1,65,811
Total ...	93	4,803	8	1	1,540	2,962	292	21,293	...	1,37,172	60,593	2,19,058
Grand total ...	235	12,271	599	155	4,562	6,043	912	40,271	...	4,15,648	1,92,498	6,48,417

No. 797, Educational, 5th December 1905.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction for the year 1904-1905.

Order—No. 797, Educational, dated the 5th December 1905.

Numerical Results.—The total number of scholars under instruction in the Presidency rose during the year 1904–1905 by 50,000 and now approaches the figure of one million. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to those of school-going age calculated on the census figures of 1901 has risen to 29·1 and 5·2. The previous year's percentages calculated on the same figures were 27·8 and 4·8. The largest increase occurred in the primary stage of instruction. The number of pupils in *recognized* primary schools was in 1902–1903, 679,969; in 1903–1904, 719,170 and in 1904–1905, 760,377: that is to say, primary education during the last two years, after some deduction has been made with reference to the growth of population at the usual rate, shows a substantial and satisfactory advance.

There was also an increase, though not so marked an increase, in the numbers of pupils in the higher stages of instruction. The number of pupils in the secondary stage in institutions recognized by the department as efficient rose from 67,305 to 69,412. The strength of the Madras University was 4,539 in 1904–1905 against 4,240 in 1903–1904. The number of candidates for the Primary examination rose from 31,058 to 33,822, for the Lower Secondary examination from 13,325 to 16,192, and for Matriculation from 8,114 to 8,804.

2. *Statistics of Expenditure.*—As the numerical results show, education continues to spread in all branches. Some considerable portion of the progress recently made may fairly be attributed to large increases in the educational grant. Leaving out of account the expenditure on education of Local Boards and Municipalities, the expenditure of the department has risen from about 17 lakhs in 1901–1902 to about 24 lakhs in 1904–1905. Something over a lakh of the increase has been met from the ordinary resources of the Provincial Government, about $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on a rough calculation from the recurring allotment made to Madras by the Supreme Government in pursuance of a policy of educational expansion throughout India. A small part of this sum of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs has been spent on strengthening the controlling and inspecting agencies of Government, the greater part, close on 5 lakhs per annum, has been spent on assisting private managers and local and municipal boards under the grant-in-aid system. Of these 5 lakhs it is calculated that $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs went in 1904–1905 to primary schools, 1 lakh to secondary schools, Rs. 20,000 to Arts Colleges and Rs. 15,000 to Special schools, while an additional Rs. 30,000 were spent on building grants. A part of the lakh of rupees given to secondary schools must be considered to have been spent on primary education as very many secondary schools have primary classes. It is thus clear that the greater part of the increased funds available has been devoted, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, to the extension of primary education. The numerical results reproduced in the preceding paragraph are evidence that the money has not been spent in vain; and the Governor in Council is confident

that even better results will be shown in the near future. The results grant system under which aid has hitherto been given to the greater number of schools, especially primary schools, has not worked satisfactorily. The Governor in Council has accordingly under consideration a scheme for improving the organization of primary education under which grants in aid will be assessed free from the demoralizing tendencies encouraged by the practice of calculating the grants upon the results shown by the examination of individual pupils. It is anticipated that under such a system the increased allotments which are now available will be rendered more effective.

3. *The Inspectorate.*—In one important respect it still remained impracticable to lay out the full additional funds provided in 1904–1905 for the expansion of education. As stated in the review of last year's report the scheme for reinforcing the inferior inspectorate, which involved the creation of 62 additional Sub-Assistant Inspectorates, received the sanction of the Secretary of State in the preceding year. But all the 62 appointments could not be filled at once. Fifty-four of the 62 new Inspectors were actually appointed before the close of the year 1904–1905. But the expenditure incurred on the Sub-Assistant Inspectorate which will eventually, it is calculated, average Rs. 1,78,800 exclusive of travelling allowance and establishment and contingent charges was in 1904–1905 only Rs. 84,233.

4. *The Training of Teachers.*—An equally important scheme, which will also involve a large annual expenditure, for the improvement of the training of teachers, has not as yet been finally accepted. The question was fully discussed in 1903–1904. In 1904–1905 definite proposals were formulated for the improvement of the training of primary teachers and the scheme with a detailed calculation of the cost was submitted to the Government of India. Qualified primary teachers are urgently required in greater numbers. The provision of more primary teachers will do little to improve the quality of education until they are better trained, and the statistics for 1904–1905 show that, while the number of certificated primary teachers rose slightly (from 7,377 to 7,654), the increase in the number of certificated teachers did not keep pace with the increase in the total number of teachers. The percentage of fully qualified teachers actually fell from 48·9 per cent. to 46·8 per cent.

Private agencies continued to show a regrettable neglect in the matter.

Pending the introduction of a complete scheme for the reorganization of the system of training primary teachers in the Government Training schools, the special fifth standard course for students in training schools of the primary grade established in the previous year was continued and vacation classes were also held at the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Moreover new buildings for normal schools were taken in hand or completed in five centres and the equipment of many of the schools was improved.

5. *Female Education.*—The scheme for the improvement of the Government girls' schools in the Presidency referred to in last year's report was in operation in two of the three Inspectresses' Circles throughout the year. The sanction of the Secretary of State to its complete introduction in all the three circles had not been received at the close of the year. There was a further most satisfactory advance in the number of girls' schools, public and private, from 1,091 to 1,194, and in the number of girls attending school from 139,139 to 150,037. Paragraph 120 of the Director's report is misleading. The figure 150,037 given as that of the number of girls attending the 1,194 institutions maintained specially for girls includes girls in boys' schools. The following should be substituted for the first sentence of paragraph 120:—

"*There were on the* 31*st March last* 1,194 *institutions for girls attended by* 71,434 *pupils, or* 103 *more schools and* 6,154 *more pupils than in the previous year, and this increase was shared both by public and private institutions, the former rising from* 1,042 *with* 64,116 *pupils to* 1,117 *with* 69,796 *pupils and the latter from* 49 *with* 1,164 *pupils to* 77 *with* 1,638 *pupils. Excluding boys reading in girls' schools and including girls reading in boys' schools there were in all* 150,037 *girls under instruction against* 139,139 *in the previous year.*"

The advance, graphically exhibited in the fourth map attached to the report, has been most marked in the Northern Circars.

6. *The University.*—The Indian Universities Act, 1904, was brought into force during the year, the territorial limits of the Madras University were extended to Ceylon, a Senate consisting of a greatly reduced number of Fellows was constituted, and a provisional Syndicate was appointed.

7. *Technical and Industrial Education.*—The establishment on a broad and organized plan of the whole system of technical and industrial education, which had been examined in 1902 by a committee appointed by the Government of India, was throughout the year under the consideration of the Governor in Council who thought it advisable to collect opinions and to examine and discuss the subject in all its bearings before submitting definite proposals to the Government of India. Meantime instruction in various technical arts and industries was continued on existing lines. Excluding Medical and Law Colleges the total number of technical and industrial schools was 73 or 10 more than in the previous year with an attendance of 3,670, being an increase of 327. Besides these there were six schools for general education with an attendance of 427 in which such instruction was given. There was also the agricultural school at Melrosapuram with 20 pupils, which continued to be the only special institution of the kind. The Government regret to observe that out of 180 scholarships offered in technical schools only 164 were awarded; at the same time it is so far satisfactory to note that at the public technical examinations there was an increase of about 430 in the number of subject candidates which stood at 6,505 with 40 per cent. of successes.

Technical Scholarships tenable in Europe and America.—Much to the regret of the Governor in Council, no suitable candidates offered themselves in the course of the year for the technical scholarships instituted in 1903. The Government are issuing a proceedings in which they invite the co-operation of all public bodies in giving publicity to the nature and conditions of these scholarships and in which those conditions are more fully explained.

8. *Education of Europeans.*—A survey of European schools was undertaken by the newly-appointed Inspector of European and Training Schools. He submitted a full and interesting report before the close of the year, but no action could be taken on it pending the receipt of orders from the Government of India on the subject of the amount of financial assistance that should in future be given to European schools and the rules under which it should be given, which were proposed to be embodied in a Grant-in-Aid Code for such schools throughout India.

9. *Rules, etc.*—The Educational rules, the statutory rules regulating the management of the Reformatory School at Chingleput, and the Public Service notification, which lays down the educational qualifications for admission to and promotion in the public service, were recast during the year, and some alterations were made in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

10. *College of Engineering.*—A committee was appointed to consider the future location of the college, the provision of additional buildings and the revision of the syllabus. The committee submitted its report on the last day of the year.

11. *Agricultural College.*—The future of the Agricultural College, Saidapet, which has not fulfilled the hopes entertained when it was founded, was also under the consideration of the Government.

12. *Expenditure from Local Board and Municipal Funds.*—There was a satisfactory increase in Local Board educational expenditure which rose from seven to eight lakhs of rupees. Municipal expenditure remained stationary at two and quarter lakhs.

Proposals made by the head of the department to remove Local Board and Municipal schools from the operation of the Grant-in-Aid Code and to regulate afresh the financial relations of the department and these bodies were under consideration at the close of the year.

The question of the provincialization of the establishment of Supervisors of Primary schools referred to in paragraph 39 of the Director's report is closely connected with the question of the re-adjustment of the financial relations of Government and Local Bodies, in regard to which a final decision has not yet been reached.

13. *General Remarks.*—An important pronouncement on the educational policy to be pursued throughout India was received from the Government of India just before the beginning of the year 1904–1905. Much time was spent during the year in considering how that policy could best be carried out. It involved *inter alia* the abolition of the results grant system and a complete remodelling of the examination system. It was necessary to consider carefully the best means of carrying out reforms, which, though their advisability was incontestable, involved some radical changes in the existing organisation. The Governor in Council accordingly referred the questions raised by the Government of India's Resolution to the head of the department for report.

Educational reform had emerged in the year 1904–1905 from the stage of examination and discussion and had passed to the stage of the formulation of a policy by the Government of India and of the formulation of definite detailed schemes and the issue of definite orders by the Local Government intended to carry that policy into effect. Something had already been accomplished and something more was accomplished during the year, more especially in putting into execution the central principle of that policy, which required no discussion and was not open to dispute, that the greater part of the additional funds available should be spent on extending primary education. Female education had also received early and special attention, and the department, particularly in the inspecting branch, had been and was continuing to be strengthened to enable it to cope with work which had greatly increased and may be expected to go on increasing. University reform, technical education, the training of teachers and the reform of the grant and examination systems for schools were subjects of vital importance which engaged the close attention of Government throughout the year.

The Governor in Council is much indebted to the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne, F.R.S., for his careful and zealous administration of the department and to the officers of the department generally for their labours, which resulted in the satisfactory progress which was secured during the year under review.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1905-1906.

VOLUME I.

MADRAS:
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1906.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 15*th October* 1906.

C. No. 7780 of 1906.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. T. T. LOGAN, B.A.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the year 1905–1906.

No reference has been made either in the report or in the maps attached to it to "district groups" as Dr. Bourne did not consider that particulars given for them were of any value. The totals for them have also been omitted in the several statistics.

At the instance of Dr. Bourne, map II showing the proportion of boys in the secondary stage of instruction to the male population of school age in each district group has been omitted, as that proportion is so much affected by the location of the institutions. As the territorial jurisdiction of the inspecting officers of all classes and grades has undergone a thorough change, three new maps have been added, one showing the jurisdiction of the inspecting officers of boys' schools except Muhammadan schools, the other the jurisdiction of the inspecting officers of girls' schools and the third the jurisdiction of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools. These maps will not be repeated every year.

Events of the year.

2. i) The policy contained in the Resolution issued by the Governor-General in Council on the 11th March 1904 was steadily kept in view during the year, and several important measures were either carried out or ordered to be carried out, such as the changes in the system of grants-in-aid and examinations, in the financial relations between the department and the local boards and in the classification of schools, the inspection by a Special Committee of the colleges affiliated to the local University, and the proposed supply of drawing and other instruments and models to colleges with a view to the improved teaching of mathematics. The scheme of reorganization of the sub-assistant inspectorate was given effect to during the year. Six additional ranges for boys' schools and an additional one each for girls' schools and Muhammadan schools were formed.

(ii) Two new inspectorships were added during the year to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and consequently a redistribution of the Inspectors' circles has been sanctioned by Government tentatively for a year.

(iii) The scheme for the reorganization of Government girls' schools was given effect to completely during the year and the grant of personal allowances to such of the teachers as were adversely affected was sanctioned.

(iv) Orders have been passed approving the adoption in the construction of buildings for Government elementary girls' schools of the cheaper type-designs prepared by the Consulting Architect to Government.

(v) The primary and lower secondary examinations were abolished. The primary examination as a school examination has been replaced by the elementary

INTRODUCTION. school-leaving certificate examination which is prescribed to test the fitness of pupils who have studied in the fourth or higher standards of recognized elementary schools and who are on the point of concluding their school career. Candidates who have completed the courses of instruction in the 4th and 7th standards of recognized schools have been declared by the department to be eligible for admission to primary and lower secondary training schools respectively. No orders have yet been passed by the Government of India regarding the school final examination.

(vi) The experiment regarding the Christmas vacation classes referred to in the last report was repeated in December last, and teachers of Government training schools selected in rotation besides teachers in some aided schools and a few Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors of Schools attended the classes and seem to have profited by the lectures and demonstrations given in them. It is hoped that the institution of these classes will become an annual function. Orders have not yet been passed on the reorganization of Government training schools.

(vii) A special recurring grant of six lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Department for expenditure on elementary education. The allotment was mainly devoted during the year to the construction of school houses for rural schools under the management of local boards. The balance of the allotment after meeting the cost of buildings is to be spent on their upkeep and equipment and on supplementing, wherever necessary, the grant provided by local boards for the extension of elementary education.

(viii) The Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund, was provincialized in January 1906, an additional appointment in the provincial educational service having been created for the headmaster. The Breeks' endowment has been placed as a Trust under the Charitable Endowments Act, and the scope of the school has been limited, admissions being restricted to European boys. It is under contemplation to make suitable provision for the education of native children.

3. *The Educational rules.*—The modifications embodied in the tentative edition of the Madras Educational Rules issued during the year were fully explained in the last report and need no repetition here. Since the close of the year a revised edition of the Educational rules has been sanctioned. The main object of the revision is to give effect to the policy in regard to elementary education introduced by the Grant-in-Aid Code for 1906–1907 and to regrade the training schools and the teachers' certificates, the work hitherto done by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates being transferred to the Inspector of European and training schools. Under the new rules educational institutions are classified as follows:—

(1) Elementary schools, or schools intended for the elementary education of the masses;

(2) Secondary schools or schools designed to lay a foundation for higher education;

(3) Colleges; and

(4) Special schools and institutions.

4. *The Grant-in-Aid Code.*—During the year Dr. Bourne turned his attention to the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code with a view to simplifying it and bringing it into accord with the views expressed in the Resolution of the Government of India of 11th March 1904. The principal changes he proposed were—

(i) The exclusion of local and municipal schools from the operation of the Code;

(ii) a clearly defined distinction between elementary and secondary schools. He proposed that the former should be aided on a system of grants based upon the number of teachers and the number of pupils in average attendance and easily calculable; that the latter should be aided by grants in proportion to the amount guaranteed by the management;

(iii) that colleges and all institutions for special education should be aided by lump grants calculated in each case with reference to all the circumstances appertaining to the institutions concerned;

(iv) that all grants should be payable from provincial funds except those for elementary schools which should be paid from local and municipal funds augmented where necessary by a subsidy from Government.

These proposals have been accepted by Government and will come into operation in 1906–1907.

The Code of regulations for European schools.

5. A separate Code of regulations for European schools was brought into force at the beginning of the current official year, and these schools were consequently excluded from the operation of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Institutions and scholars.

6. The following table compares the number and strength of institutions of all grades for the past two years. The figures relating to scholars in secondary schools include the number of pupils in the primary departments of such schools:—

Classes of institutions.	1904–1905.			1905–1906.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
Public institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges { for men	37	4,527	4,157	37	4,394	4,365
Arts colleges { for women	3	12	13	2	10	10
Professional colleges { for men	6	786	762	6	738	763
Professional colleges { for women	1	1	1	1	2	1
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	171	50,785	48,230	171	50,088	48,144
Lower secondary { English	312	35,042	33,895	321	33,720	34,050
Lower secondary { Vernacular	104	9,235	8,718	104	8,872	9,052
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	26	3,119	3,013	24	2,881	2,796
Upper secondary { Vernacular	1	81	85	1	208	207
Lower secondary { English	34	3,473	3,353	38	3,757	3,746
Lower secondary { Vernacular	136	16,091	15,248	149	17,195	16,560
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	5,020	260,584	248,756	5,202	264,054	260,303
For boys { Lower primary	15,126	405,359	383,983	15,283	400,166	390,222
For girls { Upper primary	461	31,281	29,621	473	32,303	31,110
For girls { Lower primary	418	14,739	14,020	441	15,148	14,684
School education, special—						
Training schools { for masters	60	1,475	1,330	60	1,869	1,741
Training schools { for mistresses	19	354	345	18	396	375
Other special schools { for boys	59	3,445	3,056	61	3,427	3,270
Other special schools { for girls	18	645	635	19	679	685
Total public institutions	22,012	841,034	799,221	22,411	839,910	822,084
Private institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian { for boys	51	2,639	2,491	62	2,831	1,582
Arabic or Persian { for girls	2	24	24	...	...	...
Sanskrit { for boys	234	3,550	3,220	227	3,794	3,568
Sanskrit { for girls	...	...	...	1	36	29
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only or mainly { for boys	3,563	79,764	75,687	3,394	77,913	55,754
A vernacular only or mainly { for girls	14	218	203	1	77	...
The Quran { for boys	930	29,940	28,089	1,012	33,225	19,238
The Quran { for girls	61	1,396	1,389	82	2,051	1,863
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	781	12,677	12,483	1,068	17,129	14,762
Total private institutions	5,636	130,208	123,586	5,847	137,056	96,796
Grand Total	27,648	971,242	922,807	28,258	976,966	918,880

Public institutions rose in number by 399 or by 1·8 per cent., while their strength fell by 1,124 or by ·1 per cent. The increase in the number of institutions was contributed to chiefly by primary schools.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Institutions and scholars by districts.

7. In 13 districts there was an increase in both schools and scholars, 3 showed an increase in schools alone and 2 in scholars only, while 5 including Madras sustained a loss in both schools and scholars. Tinnevelly showed the largest advance in schools and Bellary in scholars, while Kistna and Salem had the largest fall in schools and Madras in scholars.

Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

8. The number of arts colleges fell from 40 to 39 owing to the closing from 1st February 1906 of the college classes in the Presentation Convent College, Vepery, Madras, but the professional colleges numbered the same as in the previous year, viz., 7. These two classes of institutions lost, respectively, 135 and 47 students. Under public schools for boys there was an increase of 348 schools for general education, of which 9 were of the lower secondary and the remaining 339 of the primary grade, the number of upper secondary schools having remained stationary at 171. On the other hand, there was an increase of 200 upper secondary pupils and a decrease of 1,856 lower secondary and 2,449 primary pupils. In the case of public girls' schools the upper secondary schools were 2 less and the lower secondary and primary schools were, respectively, 17 and 35 more than in the previous year, and there was consequently a decrease of 13 and an increase of 82 and 2,642 pupils in the corresponding stages of instruction. On the whole there was a gain of 187 and 193 pupils in the upper secondary and primary stages respectively and a loss of 1,774 pupils in the lower secondary stage, against an increase of 499, 1,608 and 41,207 pupils in the previous year. The abolition of the lower secondary and primary examinations chiefly accounts for the marked decrease in the number of pupils reading in the corresponding stages of instruction. The total strength of public institutions for general education on the 31st March last was 832,799, showing a decrease of 0·18 per cent. on the number for the preceding year when the increase recorded was 5·5 per cent. The number of primary pupils reading printed books was fewer than in the previous year.

The proportion of lower primary pupils at the close of the year to the total number of scholars rose from 84·2 to 84·5 per cent., but in the upper primary and lower secondary stages the proportion showed a decrease, while it was not affected in the two highest stages. Private institutions showed an increase of 211 schools and 6,848 pupils, the advance in the latter case having occurred mainly in the primary stage.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

9. Of the total number of institutions, 3,128 with 182,183 pupils were under public management. Of these, 377 with 27,616 pupils were Government institutions, while local and municipal boards had under their management 2,431 and 318 institutions, respectively, with 129,926 and 24,498 pupils. The decrease of 29 Government schools was due to the transfer of an equal number of schools from departmental to board management in the Vizagapatam agency, to the temporary closing of the Government Training School for mistresses at Gunairbeed, Vizagapatam, and to the provincialization of the Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore. Board schools had an accession of 54 schools and 3,329 pupils. The total number of institutions under private management increased from 24,545 with 791,800 pupils to 25,130 with 794,783 pupils. As in the preceding year, aided institutions gained both in number and strength and had the largest attendance and unaided schools had a loss in both respects, while indigenous schools had an accession both to their number and strength. The relative proportion of pupils educated in Government, Board and private institutions was represented by the figures 2·8, 15·8 and 81·4. Of the total number of public institutions, viz., 22,411, about 17,812 were recognized, and of these 69·1 per cent. were aided.

Education in relation to population.

10. In all institutions, public and private, the percentage of scholars to the population of school age calculated on the census figures of 1901 fell for males from 29·1 to 29·0, but rose for females from 5·2 to 5·4, thus raising the total percentage for both sexes from 16·9 to 17·0. The percentage of male scholars showed a striking increase in Kurnool and Bellary and a marked decrease in Madras and Nilgiris, particularly in the former where it fell from 89·3 to 81·8. Excluding Madras, the figures of

which are special owing chiefly to the migration to it of a large number of pupils from the mufassal, the percentage of male scholars ranged from 15·8 in Vizagapatam to 44 in Tinnevelly, and that of female scholars from 2·2 in Ganjám and Anantapur to 14·3 in Nilgiris. Map IV appended to the report classifies districts according to the percentage of scholars to the population of school age.

Scholars according to the classes of the community.

11. The increase in the number of pupils was contributed to by Native Christians, Muhammadans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus, while Europeans and Eurasians, Brahmans and Panchamas had fewer under instruction than in the previous year. The fall in the number of Panchama scholars, both male and female, was, as is usually the case, more nominal than real. From table (7) in the supplemental statistics it will be observed that the percentages of pupils to the respective population of school age exceeded in some cases 100 in consequence of the number of pupils under instruction exceeding in such cases the so-called population of school age, which is usually taken at 15 per cent. of the census population. This method of treating all the classes of the community equally without any regard to their social and educational condition and without making any allowance for the annual increase of population seems to be fallacious and tends to obscure to some extent the real significance of the figures in table (5) dealing with education in relation to population of school age.

Scholars according to wealth.

12. The richer, middle and poorer classes, respectively, were represented by ·8, 19·1 and 80·1 per cent. of the total number of pupils against ·7, 18·2 and 81·1 per cent. in the previous year. The richer and middle classes rose in number by 11·9 and 5·5 per cent., respectively, while the poorer classes declined by ·6 per cent. In arts colleges 17·5 per cent. of the total number of male students and 11·8 per cent. of female belonged to the poorer classes, as against 18·2 and 13·3 respectively in the previous year; in the upper and lower secondary stages of instruction the corresponding percentages were 31·4 and 47·2 for males and 21·6 and 53·6 for females.

Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

13. Forty-two per cent. of the scholars belonged to the landholding classes, while coolies, traders, officials and artisans were represented, respectively, by 23·1, 13·1, 11·9 and 7·6 per cent. The variations, as compared with the previous year, are trifling. 83·2 per cent. of the male pupils in the collegiate and upper secondary stages belonged to the landholding, trading and official classes.

Scholars according to languages studied.

14. Of the total number of boys and girls in all institutions taken together, about 16 and 8 per cent., respectively, were reading English as in the previous year, though there was a further fall in the number of boys and girls studying the language. Of the classical languages Sanskrit and Arabic continued to be the most largely studied, and the number of pupils studying these languages also showed an increase, which in the case of Sanskrit was shared by both public and private institutions and in the case of Arabic was confined to the latter class of institutions alone. There were no striking variations in the numbers receiving instruction in the vernacular languages, full particulars of which are furnished in the supplemental statistics.

Scholars unprotected from small-pox.

15. The number of scholars unprotected from small-pox fell from 10,106 to 8,790 for males and from 2,815 to 2,465 for females. There were 4 unprotected boys in the college department of Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

16. There was a decrease both in schools and scholars in municipal areas and an increase in both respects in non-municipal areas, the percentage of decrease in schools being 1·0 in the one case and that of increase in them being 2·6 in the other. Of the total number of schools and scholars 10·4 and 22·2 per cent., respectively, belonged to municipal towns against 10·7 and 22·7 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school age were 93·7 and 26·2 against 96·2 and 25·9 in the previous year, the number in which the percentage exceeded 100 in the case of boys being

GENERAL STATISTICS.

24 against 27. Of the municipalities Chingleput had the largest percentage of boys of school age under instruction (192·1) and Anakápalle the lowest (44·6).

17. The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, on education amounted to Rs. 93,69,034. This does not include expenditure out of the recurring grant of six lakhs for primary education. The marginal summary showing the expenditure from various sources has been prepared on the lines of that of last year and indicates that there has been an increase in expenditure from each source. In the case of "other sources" the increase is large, and though the figures under this head are not so reliable as those under the first three heads of the summary, there is reason to believe that there has been a considerable increase of expenditure on nearly all kinds of educational institutions from sources other than public funds and fees.

General statistics of receipts and charges.

	1905-1906 RS.
Provincial ...	28,19,877
Local ...	8,82,259
Municipal ...	2,57,321
Fees	29,73,313
Other sources...	24,36,264
Total ...	93,69,034

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 65,68,038 to Rs. 68,00,396, and there was an increase from each of the five sources enumerated above.

18. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and the Medical schools, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,63,243 and the charges to Rs. 36,14,126, as against Rs. ',74,599 and 29,98,478, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in receipts was under fees and contributions: the increase under charges was brought about mainly by the increased grant to the University, by the expenditure on rural school buildings incurred through local boards and by larger expenditure under inspection on account of the strengthening of the agency of Sub-Assistants.

Provincial receipts and charges.

The budget grant for the year under 22. Education was Rs. 29,78,000 and the altered grant as per G.O., No. 498, Financial, dated 6th August 1906, Rs. 23,69,000; or including the altered grant for adjusting heads and printing at private presses Rs. 33,08,000. The expenditure under 22. Education, together with that under adjusting heads and printing at private presses, was Rs. 32,32,131 or about Rs. 76,000 less than the altered grant. This amount, which agrees with the actuals as shown in the Accountant-General's final statement, is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 36,14,126, the sum of Rs. 2,26,640 spent on the Medical College and schools which is debited to 24. Medical, and not to 22. Education, and also the sum of Rs. 1,55,355 spent by the Public Works Department on Government educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 33,50,883, of which Rs. 1,95,223 represented the net cost of the Medical College and schools, including stipends and scholarships, and Rs. 1,55,355 the outlay on Government educational buildings. The net expenditure under 22. Education, and adjusting heads was thus, Rs. 30,00,305 which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure *less* Rs. 2,451, the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training school endowments, which is credited to a different major head.

Column 34 of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 26,09,893. The difference between this figure and the net expenditure given above, namely, Rs. 30,00,305, is explained by the addition to the former of a sum of Rs. 8,08,643 (Rs. 24,038 subsidy to municipal boards, + 2,08,582, subsidy to local boards + Rs. 10,023, contribution to the Taluk Board, Bhadráchalam, for the upkeep of the schools under the board + Rs. 5,66,000 expenditure on rural school buildings) and the deduction of a sum of Rs. 4,18,231 (Rs. 1,95,223 the net cost of the Medical College and schools + Rs. 1,55,355, Public Works charges, + Rs. 43,337 grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, + Rs. 1,680 grants to orphanages not paid through the department + Rs. 22,636, surplus fees of the Law College).

19. The direct expenditure on Government institutions during the year rose from Rs. 10,36,515 to Rs. 10,91,939. The increase was mainly on training schools and other special schools. The expenditure on board institutions remained stationary; the expenditure on aided institutions rose from Rs. 38,65,445 to Rs. 40,35,751, the excess being spent mainly on colleges; and there was a slight additional expenditure on unaided institutions.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

Taking schools for general education only, the expenditure from provincial funds on secondary and primary schools fell in both cases, while the expenditure from local and municipal funds rose and in each case the excess was spent almost exclusively on primary schools.

The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary education of boys rose from 84·2 to 85·5 per cent.

Average cost of education.

20. The average cost of education per head of population per year was As. 3–11, of which As. 1–8 was provided from public funds.

School fees.

21. Though there was a slight decrease in the average number of pupils on the rolls, the total fee income was slightly in excess of that of last year, and the average fee per head rose from 2·77 to 2·80 rupees. Thirty-six per cent. of the total direct expenditure was covered by fees.

Scholarships.

22. The expenditure on scholarships, both from public and private funds, rose in the year. Particulars of scholarships in different classes of institutions are given in the succeeding chapters.

Grants-in-aid.

23. The total expenditure on grants-in-aid including grants to local and municipal schools under the Grant-in-Aid Code, contributions to local funds apart from the code, and the subsidy to local and municipal funds to enable them to pay in full the grants to schools under private management, but excluding the contribution of Rs. 5,66,000 to local funds for the purpose of primary school buildings, amounted to Rs. 15,57,141. Details of the grants paid from the different funds are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.

24. The total amount paid from provincial funds as grants to institutions under private management and as grants and contributions to local and municipal funds was Rs. 17,20,337. Of this Rs. 5,66,000 was paid to local boards for new primary school buildings, and the total paid for ordinary purposes was Rs. 11,54,337 against Rs. 12,06,074 paid last year. The decrease was to a large extent due to the fact that the subsidy to local boards for the year did not provide for the payment of results stipends to teachers in board schools.

Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.

25. Excluding the provincial subsidy of Rs. 2,08,582, local boards spent from their own funds a sum of Rs. 2,77,915 on grants-in-aid to schools under private management against Rs. 2,55,392 in the previous year.

Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds.

26. Excluding the provincial subsidy of Rs. 24,038, the amount of grants-in-aid paid from municipal funds to aided schools was Rs. 1,24,889 against Rs. 1,15,831 in the previous year.

Fixed and results grants.

27. The number of schools in receipt of aid on the fixed grant system during the year was practically the same as last year. Payment by results was discontinued in the middle of the year, and the grants paid to schools previously aided by results grants were calculated, as a provisional measure, on the average amount which the schools had received in previous years.

Distribution of provincial grants by districts.

28. The percentage distribution of provincial grants among the various districts varies considerably from that of last year. It takes into account the provincial grant of Rs. 5,66,000 for primary school buildings besides the ordinary grants, and in the case of districts which received a large share of that grant, *e.g.*, Vizagapatam and Salem, the percentage is considerably increased, while in the case of Madras, which received no part of the allotment, the percentage is reduced.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

29. Dr. Bourne was in charge of the department throughout the year, and during his ordinary tours of inspection and as President of the University Inspection Committee he visited a large number of places both in and outside the Presidency. He also inspected many villages where new buildings for schools were in course of construction or proposed to be constructed, and visited the Reformatory School at Chingleput.

He attended in September 1905 the conference of the Directors of Public Instruction held in Simla.

Inspectors.

30. Messrs. Mayhew and Logan were in uninterrupted charge of the Central and Western Circles, respectively, throughout the year, and the same was the case with M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar acting in the Northern Circle except for a week towards the close of the year when Mr. J. A. Yates, who was appointed to one of the two new Inspectorships recently added to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, temporarily held charge of that Circle. On the transfer in July 1905 of Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau as acting Principal of the Kumbakónam College, M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai was appointed to act for him in the Southern Circle wherein he continued till the end of the year. The office of Inspector of Technical schools was held by Mr. A. Chatterton except for a short period at the beginning of the year when Mr. G. E. Brand performed the duties of the office without prejudice to his other duties as Acting Superintendent of the School of Arts.

Inspectresses.

31. For the greater portion of the year Mrs. Rhenius was in charge of the Northern Circle, Miss Arnold on the retirement of Miss Carr was placed in charge of the Central Circle and Miss C. M. Lynch on the transfer of Miss Arnold took charge of the Southern Circle. The retirement in May 1905 of Miss E. Carr, who for a long time played an important part in the development of female education in this Presidency involved a great loss to the department.

Assistant Inspectors.

32. There were very few changes in the Assistant Inspectorate during the year. The Assistant Inspectors inspected on the whole 2,039 schools with 115,914 pupils. The office work of the Assistant Inspectors has outgrown the capacity of their present clerical establishments, and I have been considering how best to reduce such work.

Assistant and Sub-Assisant Inspectresses.

33. There was a further re-distribution of the girls' ranges in the Presidency resulting in the increase in the number of such ranges from 9 to 10 and in the employment of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspectress. The re-distribution was given effect to before the close of the year except in the Northern Circle. The Assistant Inspectresses inspected on an average 99 schools with 6,627 pupils and spent 160 days on circuit, while on an average each Sub-Assistant Inspectress examined 115 schools and spent 181 days on circuit. The outturn of work in the case of both classes of officers compared favourably with that of the previous year.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

34. The Sub-Assistant Inspectorate was not strengthened further during the year, but steps have been taken since the close of the year to provide the full complement of Sub-Assistants according to the sanctioned scale. The Sub-Assistants examined on the whole 21,037 schools with 658,702 pupils. Compared with the previous year their work may be pronounced to have been satisfactory. These officers are reported to have held central classes and given model lessons therein, while the examination *in situ* seems to have afforded opportunity for more suggestions on points of method in particular and for closer scrutiny of the needs of schools in point of appliances and accommodation. The Sub-Assistants now have ample scope for improving the condition of elementary education in the country and they will I hope prove equal to the task.

Maps I, II and III appended to this report exhibit the changes made in the territorial jurisdiction of the inspecting officers of the several grades referred to above.

35. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined 102 schools, and spent 138 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office and correspondence work. His inspection work also includes, as reported last year, the examination of some of the Sanskrit classes attached to colleges and high schools.

Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools.

36. There were altogether 268 supervisors of primary schools, or two more than in the previous year, of whom seven were paid from provincial funds—two directly, three through the Pólavaram Taluk Board, and two through the Malabar District Board,—59 from Municipal and 202 from local funds. Of the two additional supervisors one appertained to North Arcot and the other to Kurnool.

Supervisors of primary schools.

As in the previous year, 22 of these officers were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans and Mappillas, 189 were trained men and 198 were men who had passed the Matriculation Examination or higher tests. The qualifications and efficiency of this agency certainly left much to be desired, but there is little prospect of any improvement taking place unless the service is made more attractive as suggested in the last report. These officers visited 3,211 villages without schools, started or revived 1,340 new schools, and brought 2,370 unaided schools on to the aided list and 2,349 private schools under inspection.

37. The six Superintendents of Hill Schools visited 188 villages without schools, started or revived 33 new schools, and brought 37 unaided schools on to the aided list and 26 private schools under inspection.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

38. For the Sub-Assistants' test held in April 1905, seventeen candidates (excluding those for the clerks' test) appeared, and 15 passed, all in the second class.

Sub-Assistants' Test.

39. For the primary schools supervisors' test held in April 1905, 51 candidates appeared and 31 passed.

Primary schools Supervisors' test.

40. The expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year amounted to Rs. 6,49,127 against Rs. 5,43,503 in 1904–1905. The proportion of the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management being deducted, was 16·4 per cent. during the year against 14·3 per cent. in the year preceding.

Cost of direction and inspection.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

41. The Senate was occupied during the year in preparing a revised body of regulations for the sanction of Government under section 26 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, but was not able to complete the work within the period sanctioned by Government in extension of the time prescribed by the Act. So much of the regulations as relate to the internal organization of the University were framed and submitted to Government before the statutory extension of time was exhausted, and the Senate proceeded to prepare the remaining regulations, which deal with the courses of studies to be pursued by candidates for degrees, with examinations and with the relations between the University and its affiliated colleges, not as regulations for the official sanction of Government, but as recommendations. A Committee of the Senate appointed for the purpose presented in March 1906 an *ad interim* report embodying proposals for the reconstitution of the courses of study and examinations in the faculty of Arts, which with certain modifications were accepted by the Senate.

Revised body of University Regulations.

42. A Commission was appointed in April 1905 to inspect the colleges affiliated to the University, and began its work on the 2nd July. Between that date and 6th September the Commission visited and inspected all the mofassul colleges affiliated in Arts, and in October it inspected the Arts Colleges in the Presidency town.

Inspection of Colleges by the University.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Commission submitted its report to the Provisional Syndicate in March 1906, but that body deferred it for consideration by the new Syndicate.

University degrees.

43. At the Convocations held in April 1905 and in March 1906, 574 candidates were admitted to degrees. Among the number were two orthodox Brahman ladies who were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

University Examinations.

44. At the examinations for the M.A. degree 25 candidates presented themselves, of whom 6 passed, two each in Mathematics and Sanskrit, one in Physical Science and one in Zoology.

There was a considerable increase in the number of candidates in each of the divisions of the B.A. degree examination; the percentage of passes was in most cases smaller. In the English language division and in Mathematics the fall in the percentage is marked.

Eight women appeared in the English language division and all passed; nine appeared in the second language division, of whom four passed; and eleven appeared for the science division and four passed.

At the first examination in Arts 2,236 candidates presented themselves and 680 were successful, a percentage of 30·4 as against 40·3 of the previous year.

University finance.

45. The income of the University from fees, interest on securities and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 2,82,403, and the expenditure on remuneration to examiners, cost of examinations, salaries and establishment and miscellaneous items was Rs. 2,44,652, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 37,751.

These figures do not include the grants made to the University from Provincial funds or the expenditure on account of which the grants were made.

On 15th August 1906, there remained out of the grants of Rs. 15,000 made for payment of travelling expenses to Fellows and Rs. 16,372 for the expenses attending the inspection of Colleges, balances of Rs. 9,145 and Rs. 27 respectively. There was further a sum of Rs. 210 recoverable on account of overpayment to establishment under the second head.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

46. There was no change in the number of first-grade colleges. Of the 519 students in the third year 460 had passed the first examination in Arts of December 1905. The total number of successful candidates in that examination was 680, and when allowance is made for the number who joined the five colleges in Native States which are affiliated to the University, it will be seen that a very large proportion of candidates who pass the first examination in Arts proceed to the higher stage in the arts course.

The number of second-grade colleges was reduced by one as the Presentation Convent College, Vepery, closed its college classes in February 1906, from which date it worked only as a high school for girls.

The total strength of the first year class in first and second grade colleges together was 1,273: of this number 1,162 students had passed the Matriculation examination of December 1905. As 2,163 candidates were successful in that examination it appears that a considerable number of students who pass the Matriculation examination do not proceed to the University. Allowance has to be made, of course, for the number of students who joined the first year classes of colleges not included in the present returns.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

47. All the six scholarships available for students engaged in post-graduate study were awarded in the year, two in physical science, one in chemical science, two in botany and one in English language and literature.

Out of the 8 B.A. scholarships for non-Europeans, two were awarded to Muhammadans; for the others no qualified applicants were forthcoming.

All the 25 scholarships tenable in the F.A. classes were awarded, eight to Muhammadans, four to students of backward classes, two to Uriyas, six to females, and the rest to general classes.

Three scholarships were awarded to Europeans tenable in the F.A. classes and one in the B.A. classes. There were no applicants for European scholarships for post-graduate study.

The total expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges was Rs. 31,164, of which Rs. 15,339 were provided out of provincial funds, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 27,169 and Rs. 13,481.

Expenditure in Arts Colleges.

48. The total expenditure on arts colleges was Rs. 6,67,258. The expenditure from provincial funds was Rs. 2,35,601 against Rs. 2,30,038 in 1904–1905. The average number on the rolls rose from 4,170 to 4,375 and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,69,943 to Rs. 2,93,948. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 152, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 54, fees Rs. 67 and other sources Rs. 31. Government colleges realized in fees Rs. 79,648, Board colleges Rs. 19,759 and aided colleges Rs. 1,87,587 against Rs. 79,957, Rs. 17,141 and Rs. 1,67,179, respectively. The net expenditure on Government colleges was Rs. 1,32,297 and the grants to colleges under private management amounted to Rs. 1,01,026 against Rs. 1,27,339 and Rs. 98,718 in 1904–1905.

(*b*) PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

Law.

University Examinations.

49. Ten candidates presented themselves for the M.L. degree examination and one passed. For the B.L. degree examination there were 366 candidates, of whom 111 were successful; in the first examination in Law 102 candidates passed out of a total of 397 who appeared.

The Law College, Madras.

50. The strength of the college fell by nearly 11 per cent. Of the College students who appeared for the B.L. degree and F.L. examinations, 46 per cent. passed in the former and 31 in the latter. The total receipts of the college fell from Rs. 57,331 to Rs. 50,870 and the expenditure from Rs. 35,714 to Rs. 28,234.

Medicine.

Medical College.

51. The strength of the college rose slightly. At the final L.M. and S. and M.B. and C.M. examinations of April 1905, the college passed 33 and 46 per cent. of the candidates sent up. The percentages of passes in the various intermediate examinations for the two degrees were higher and on the whole the college passed 58·5 of its students in the University medical examinations. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 86,452 against Rs. 87,602, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 22,908 against Rs. 21,623.

Engineering.

College of Engineering.

52. The statistics relating to the strength of the college do not differ appreciably from those of last year. In the final examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners for the college 12 out of 15 Engineer students and 27 out of 32 Engineer subordinate students passed.

The report of a committee appointed in December 1904 to revise the syllabuses and curriculum of the college and to consider whether additional laboratory and other buildings for the accommodation of the students and staff were necessary was under the consideration of Government during the year, and were referred back to the committee for further consideration. Meanwhile Government have approved of the principle of making the standard of general education for admission to the Engineer and Engineer Subordinate class, the B.A. degree and the first examination in Arts respectively. The latter class is to have a course of three years and is to be called the Upper Subordinate class.

In the course of the inspection tours which supplement the instruction given in the college, various classes visited the Cordite factory at Wellington, the Karteri power station, and the irrigation works of the Sangam project in the Nellore district and the works connected with the Pálár anicut system in North Arcot.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Investigations were made in the college laboratories for the Public Works Department regarding mortars in connection with the Tungabhadra project and a series of experiments was begun for the determination of quantities connected with building materials. The want of accommodation for laboratory and workshop purposes was felt.

The charges amounted to Rs. 72,190 and the receipts to Rs. 18,468, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 66,000 and Rs. 17,460.

Teaching.

Training College, Rajahmundry, and Teachers' College, Saidapet.

53. There was a slight increase in the strength of both these colleges and in the number of students who successfully completed their course of training. From the former 5 and from the latter 35 passed the complete test for the L.T. degree. The total charges of the two colleges amounted to Rs. 37,947. There were two students on the rolls of the Sarah Tucker Training College for Women at Palamcottah. The charges in this institution amounted to Rs. 450.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

54. The fall in the strength of the college from 58 to 31 was almost entirely due to the non-recruitment of students in January. Three students out of 9 in class III completed the test for the diploma in Agriculture, and out of 131 subject-candidates 87 were successful. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 45,613 to Rs. 41,561, but the receipts rose from Rs. 6,460 to Rs. 9,301. The net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 32,260.

The college worked at a disadvantage during the year owing to the fact that radical changes were under consideration and that for some time it was without the services of a Principal.

The control of the Director over the college came to an end with the year under report. The absence until recent years of any widespread demand for training in practical agriculture taken in conjunction with the connection of the college with the Education Department has almost inevitably led to a tendency to give more attention to more or less purely scientific subjects than to practical agriculture, but even so the college has trained a number of students who after their course have been engaged directly or indirectly in agricultural pursuits, and its labours have contributed to the increased attention which is now being paid by the public to the development of agriculture.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

The Upper Secondary examination.

55. The number of candidates that appeared for the Upper Secondary examination was 337 as against 304 in the previous year, and of this number 47, or nearly 14 per cent., were successful, being an advance of 2 per cent. on the results obtained last year. Thirteen candidates completed the test and the total of fully passed candidates is now 97. Seeing that the examination has been in force during the past sixteen years, the result cannot be considered satisfactory.

The Matriculation examination.

56. There was a further increase in the number of candidates that appeared for the Matriculation examination, the number having risen from 8,804 to 8,998, and 2,163 candidates were successful, or 24 per cent. as against 28·2 in the previous year. The number of females who appeared for the examination was 189 as against 195 last year, and 46 or 24·3 per cent. passed.

The subjects that accounted for most failures were again as in the previous year, English and General knowledge, in both of which more than half the number

of candidates failed. Of the total number of failures, 74 per cent. failed in English, 72 per cent. in General knowledge and 51 per cent. in Mathematics.

Brahmans mainly contributed towards the increase in the number of examinees though there was also a satisfactory increase among Native Christians and Muhammadans. The largest decrease was among Europeans, the other classes of the community showing a slight decrease. Brahmans gained 26·7 per cent. of the passes and they were followed closely by Native Christians and Europeans with 25·6 and 24·7 per cent., respectively. The Muhammadans, as last year, obtained the lowest percentage, viz., 15·5. There was a general decrease in the number of passes under all the classes of the community as compared with the results obtained last year.

The number of schools and colleges in the Presidency that sent up pupils for the Matriculation examination this year was 179, of which 9 failed to pass even a single candidate, while 12 passed less than 10 per cent. of the pupils they presented. There were 38 schools which passed more than 10, but less than 20 per cent., 99 which passed more than 20, but less than 50 per cent., and 21 which passed over 50 per cent. of their pupils.

These unsatisfactory results were chiefly due to laxity in the matter of admissions and promotions. The Town High School, Kumbakónam, afforded a striking example of this delinquency and this and a few other schools had to be severely warned by the department of the risk they ran of forfeiting their privilege of recognition by allowing such indiscriminate admissions and promotions to take place.

Of the male pupils reading in the sixth form of the various schools on the 31st March 1905, 25 per cent. were not allowed to appear for the examination as against 28 per cent. in the previous year. Aided and unaided schools contributed 67 and 19 per cent., respectively, of the total number of male pupils that appeared from the schools in the Presidency, while Board and Government schools contributed 11 and 3 per cent., respectively. Board schools obtained the largest percentage of passes, viz., 34, aided schools the least, viz., 26, while Government and unaided schools were equal with 27 per cent.

(b) *Public upper secondary schools for boys.*

Public upper secondary schools for boys.

57. The number of upper secondary schools at the close of the year remained unchanged as compared with the number in the previous year, viz., 171, but there was a decrease in their strength which fell from 50,785 to 50,088, a difference of 697 pupils. The lower secondary and primary departments accounted entirely for the decrease, there being an increase of 200 pupils in the upper secondary department. The average strength of the secondary departments fell from 251 to 248. Of the total number of schools 162 were recognised, 82 being in the temporary list.

Upper secondary schools according to management.

58. There was a decrease of one board and two aided schools and an increase of three unaided schools, the number of Government schools remaining unchanged. Sixty-five aided and eight unaided schools were under mission management.

There was a gain in the average strength of the upper secondary departments of the Government, board and unaided schools, but a slight decline in that of aided schools. The average strength of the Government schools was the highest, viz., 141, while that of the aided schools dropped from 140 last year to 137 this year. The average strength of the board and unaided schools was 115 and 116, a rise of 8 in each case as compared with the figures of last year.

Upper secondary schools and pupils according to districts.

59. In three districts of the Presidency there was an increase of one school in each, and in three other districts a similar decrease. About two-thirds of the districts showed an increase in pupils, the largest advance being in Gódávari and Coimbatore. Madras again lost in numbers and its upper secondary strength was slightly less than that of Tanjore. These two districts along with Malabar had the largest upper secondary strength, while the Nilgiris had the smallest.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Scholarships in upper secondary schools and departments.

60. The provision made for the award of scholarships in the upper secondary forms remained unaltered. The number of Government scholarships awarded during the year was 94, of which 59 were given to native boys, 25 to native girls and 10 to European girls, European boys receiving none. The scholarships were awarded on the results of a competitive examination. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools including the lower secondary departments was Rs. 15,590, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 11,637, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 15,757 and Rs. 12,097.

Expenditure in upper secondary schools.

61. The average number on the rolls fell from 48,230 to 48,144. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,36,957 and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 27–12. Government schools cost Rs. 56,592, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,66,945, Rs. 9,38,627 and Rs. 1,74,793.

The total expenditure from public funds fell from Rs. 1,78,754 to Rs. 1,66,047 but the fee receipts rose from Rs. 9,46,549 to Rs. 9,65,440. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 20–1, against Rs. 19–10. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 18–8, Rs. 26–5, and Rs. 19–10, respectively, against Rs. 17–7, Rs. 23–11 and Rs. 19–3, in the previous year, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 21–8, Rs. 2–7 and Rs. 2–13. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools, Rs. 8,37,919, Rs. 4,02,422 and Rs. 96,616 appertained to the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments while the fee collections were Rs. 6,23,957, Rs. 3,02,537 and Rs. 41,827. The total fees covered 72 per cent. of the total expenditure, the corresponding proportions for the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments being 74, 75 and 43 per cent. The average cost per pupil in the upper secondary department alone was Rs. 40–2.

(c) *Public lower secondary schools for boys.*

Public lower secondary schools for boys.

62. The number of lower secondary schools increased by nine, the increase being entirely confined to English schools, the number of which rose from 312 to 321, while the number of vernacular schools remained unchanged, viz., 104. The strength of the schools, however, showed a decrease of 3·8 per cent., the number having fallen from 44,277 to 42,592, being 1,685 pupils less than in the previous year.

The average strength of the lower secondary forms was 49 against 53 last year. Of the total number of schools 357 were recognised, 190 being in the permanent section and 167 in the temporary section of the general school list, the numbers last year being 188 and 171, respectively.

Lower secondary schools according to management.

63. The schools under public management showed an addition of one English and two vernacular schools, while of those under private management there was an increase of eight English and a decrease of two vernacular schools. As was the case last year more than half of the aided schools were under mission management, while the majority of the unaided schools were non-mission institutions.

Scholarships in lower secondary schools and departments.

64. Out of the 164 Government scholarships allotted for the lower secondary forms 152 were awarded during the year, 94 of them being district scholarships. Of the six scholarships for European boys only one was awarded, but the remaining five were appropriated for European girls. The value of the scholarships was the same as in the previous year. The total expenditure on these scholarships amounted to Rs. 3,550, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,729, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,545 and Rs. 2,333.

Expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys.

65. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys was Rs. 6,66,542. Government schools cost Rs. 11,956, board, aided, and unaided schools Rs. 1,75,165, Rs. 4,23,681 and Rs. 55,740, respectively. The average number on the rolls rose from 42,480 to 42,973, but the average cost per pupil remained the same, viz., Rs. 15. Out of the total expenditure, public funds, fees and 'other sources', respectively,

contributed Rs. 1,63,228, Rs. 3,41,744 and Rs. 1,61,570, while contributions from these three sources to lower secondary departments alone were Rs. 99,668, Rs. 2,61,852 and Rs. 86,763. Provincial funds met 18 and 15 per cent. of the expenditure on board and aided schools, respectively, while fees met 64 and 44 per cent. The average fee per pupil was Rs. 7–15 as in the previous year. The average fee in Government schools was Rs. 2–7, in board schools, Rs. 8–8, and in aided schools, Rs. 7–10.

The aggregate expenditure on lower secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided upper and lower secondary schools was Rs. 17,781, Rs. 1,83,060, Rs. 5,59,814 and Rs. 90,050. Public funds met 17 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 66 per cent. and private funds 17 per cent. The average number on the rolls in these departments fell from 40,658 to 40,362. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 21–1 and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 2–7.

(d) *General.*

Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction.

66. There was a decrease in the total number of boys in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March 1906, as compared with the number in the previous year, it having fallen from 64,739 to 63,080, or by 1,659 pupils. The decrease, which, as anticipated last year, was due to the abolition of the lower secondary examination, was confined to the number in the lower secondary stage which fell from 42,809 to 40,977 or by 4·2 per cent.; in the upper secondary stage there was a slight increase, the number having risen from 21,930 to 22,103, or by ·7 per cent. On the whole the percentage of male pupils in the secondary stage to the population of school age fell from 2·29 to 2·23. From table 60 it will be seen that of the 23 districts, 12 showed a slight decrease, while in the remaining 11 districts there was a slight increase.

Extension of secondary education.

67. The marginal table shows that there was a decrease in all the forms with the exception of the fourth in which there was a notable increase. The greatest decrease was in the third form and the discontinuance of the lower secondary examination was doubtless the main cause, many boys having left school who would otherwise have stayed on another year in the hope of passing the examination before leaving school for good. The reason for the general decrease was, it is believed, the unfavourableness of the past season. At the close of both the primary and the lower secondary stages of instruction, many pupils discontinued their studies, chiefly, however, at the former stage. On the 31st March 1905, there were in the fourth standard 51,387 boys, but on the corresponding date in 1906 there were only 16,860 in the first form, while about 2,000 pupils left school from the third form.

Male pupils in the secondary stage.

	1904–1905.	1905–1906.
Sixth form	8,380	8,254
Fifth form	6,009	5,834
Fourth form	7,541	8,015
Third form	12,287	10,849
Second form	13,428	13,268
First form	17,094	16,860

Qualifications of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

68. There was an increase in the number of teachers employed in secondary schools in spite of the fact that the number of schools remained unchanged and that their strength decreased. This was due to the efforts made to increase the efficiency of some of the schools by the splitting up of the larger classes and by the appointing of additional teachers. Due prominence has been given to this matter in the revised Educational Rules.

The number of trained teachers increased by 119, and the number of untrained teachers by 6, while of those holding only general education and approved service certificates there was a decrease of 46 and 4 respectively.

Excluding headmasters, pandits and other special teachers, the number of teachers on the general staff of schools was 3,243, of whom 1,544 held trained teachers' certificates, 530 untrained teachers' certificates, 228 general education certificates, and 914 were not qualified under the educational rules. At the close of the year there were 231 drawing masters and 474 drill and gymnastic instructors; of the latter 426 were trained men.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary examination.

69. The Primary Examination as a public test was abolished during the year, and an examination conducted *in situ* by the inspecting officers has taken its place. This latter examination goes by the name of the elementary school leaving certificate examination.

Public primary schools for boys.

70. Public primary schools for boys rose in number from 20,146 to 20,485 or by 1·7 per cent.; but their strength declined from 665,943 to 664,220 or by ·3 per cent. The fall in attendance must be attributed to the abolition of the primary examination, which for a number of years past had served as a public service test. There was a slight fall in the number of recognized schools and it was confined to lower primary schools.

Schools according to management.

71. Government and unaided schools declined both in number and strength, while board and aided schools increased in both these respects. This remark is applicable to upper as well as lower primary schools. The fall under Government primary schools and the rise under board schools was the net result of the transfer with effect from 1st April 1905 of Government schools in the agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district to the control of the Koraput District Board and the retransfer to Government of the schools which were formerly under the Bhadráchalam Taluk Board in the Gódávari district. The following statement shows the number of schools managed by different agencies and the percentage of the total :—

	Government.	Local Boards.	Mission.	Other private agencies.	Total.
Number of schools	134	2,572	3,754	14,025	20,485
Percentage	·6	12·6	18·3	68·5	100

Government maintain primary schools for boys in the town of Madras and also in such of the agency tracts of the Northern Circars as are excluded from the local fund area. The Government primary schools in Madras are all intended for Muhammadans. Local boards and private agencies other than missionary bodies managed a slightly larger proportion of the schools than last year, while the proportion of schools maintained by missions was somewhat less. Under the recent orders of Government local boards and municipalities have been made responsible for elementary education within their local area, their funds for the purpose being supplemented, whenever necessary, by contributions from provincial funds. Elementary education will, it is hoped, be greatly advanced by the special contributions made by Government for its development and by the relaxation of the rules with regard to recognition of elementary schools.

Scholarships in primary schools and departments.

72. Scholarships continued to be awarded to pupils in primary schools for Mappillas and Savaras. In the case of the latter, 41 scholarships or 16 more than the number allotted were awarded during the year to meet the increased demand, the extra cost being met from general savings under scholarships. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 3,122.

Expenditure on primary schools.

73. The expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 23,84,007, towards which provincial funds including subsidy contributed Rs. 5,23,648, local funds Rs. 6,03,324 and municipal funds Rs. 1,65,547, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 5,52,770, Rs. 5,74,943 and Rs. 1,50,091. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 3-11 as in the previous year. Government schools cost Rs. 63,116, board schools Rs. 6,41,967, aided schools Rs. 14,35,262, and unaided schools Rs. 2,43,662. Fees met 3 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 19 per cent. in board schools, and 23 per cent. in aided schools. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 10, in

a board school Rs. 4–14, and in an aided school Rs. 3–12. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 26,98,882.

Boys in the primary stage of instruction.

74. The figures in the preceding paragraphs relate only to the children attending boys' primary schools. They therefore include girls attending boys' schools and exclude boys attending girls' schools and boys attending the primary classes of secondary schools. Dealing with boys alone the total number receiving primary instruction in public institutions on the 31st March was 624,842 against 629,797 of last year, a decrease of ·8 per cent. which as pointed out elsewhere must have been caused by the abolition of the Primary Examination. The proportion of boys under instruction to boys of school age was 22·1 per cent. against 22·3 per cent. of last year. This is clearly indicated in Map V.

Extension of primary education.

75. In indigenous primary schools for which returns have been received, there were 114,690 boys under instruction at the close of the year against 110,431 in the previous year. Including these the total number of boys in the primary stage of instruction was 739,552, a decrease of 696 when compared with last year; and the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age was 26·1, a decrease of ·1. Statement No. 73 in the supplemental statistics classifies villages in four groups according as they contain a population of from 1,000 to 2,000, from 500 to 1,000, from 200 to 500, and less than 200. In the first group there were 7,375 villages, in the second 9,124, in the third 14,538 and in the fourth 20,589; of these, 77 per cent. in the first, 48 per cent. in the second, 23 per cent. in the third and but 3 per cent. in the fourth group were provided with one or more public or private schools. It is hoped that the strengthening of the inspecting agency coupled with the assignment of a special recurring grant of 6 lakhs made by the Government of India will gradually lead to an appreciable improvement in this direction and bring elementary education within reach of the masses.

Number and qualifications of teachers in primary schools.

76. The number of teachers employed in public primary schools rose from 27,051 to 28,019, an increase of 968 or 3·6 per cent. Considering that the number of schools increased by only 1·7 per cent. and the number of pupils therein fell by ·3 per cent., the numerical increase in the staff is matter for satisfaction On an average there were 1·3 teachers for each school as in the previous year and only 23·7 pupils for each teacher against 24·6 in the preceding year. This proportion bears favourable comparison with the limit prescribed for elementary schools in the revised educational rules. There was a decrease of 215 in the number of teachers holding untrained teachers' certificates and approved service certificates, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the number holding trained teachers' certificates and general education certificates amounting in each case to 524 and 463 respectively. The percentage of fully qualified teachers to the total number of teachers was 46·3 against 46·8 last year. The training of a special batch of teachers for rural schools combined with the system of granting capitation allowance to each trained teacher in lower class elementary schools under public management and the improvement in the scale of salaries that is being adopted in such schools is calculated to increase in the next few years the supply of fully qualified teachers for whom there is yet a large demand.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

77. There was a further rise from 156 to 158 in the number of special schools and from 5,919 to 6,371 in their strength. The increase in the former case occurred under technical and industrial schools, while that in the latter was shared by all classes of schools except medical schools, which showed a slight falling off in the attendance.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers' certificate examinations—General.

78. The total number of trained candidates of all grades that appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates was larger than in the previous year, being 2,604 against 2,468, the increase being contributed by teachers of all grades, particularly the lower secondary and primary grades, but the number that passed fell from 1,236 to 1,142, showing a decrease in percentage from 50 to 44. Of untrained candidates 50 passed out of 168 or 30 per cent. against 40 per cent. in the previous year. At the practical test also the results obtained by the trained teachers did not compare favourably with those of the previous year, for although 13 more teachers had entered for that test the number that passed was fewer by 58 On the whole 955 qualified for teachers' certificates against 1,015 in the previous year, the percentage of success falling from 65 to 61.

Number of teachers' certificates issued.

79. The number of trained and untrained teachers' certificates of all grades issued during the year was considerably larger than in the previous year, the increase being more marked in the case of certificates of the former class. On the other hand, there was, as might be expected, a considerable fall in the number of certificates renewed and in the number of approved certificates issued. Detailed particulars are furnished in the supplemental statistics.

Training Schools.

(*a*) Training schools for masters.

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

80. The number of training schools for masters rose from 43 to 44 and their strength from 1,256 to 1,662, the increase in the former case being due to the opening of a new training school at Nayudupet, Nellore, by the H.E.L.M. Mission and that in the latter case being shared by all the three grades. Gódávari returned the largest number of students, viz., 144, and Nilgiris the smallest, viz., 4. Muhammadan students again remained stationary at 68, while Europeans and Panchamas were fewer, there being one of the former and 36 of the latter under training against 6 and 43 respectively in the previous year, but all other classes of the community had contributed largely to the increase.

Work done by training schools for masters.

81. Further improvements were effected in the general condition, accommodation and equipment of the training schools, and the policy inaugurated last year of carrying out certain experimental measures with the view of paving the way for the introduction of the scheme of reorganisation which is awaiting the sanction of the Government of India was continued. The schools were all better staffed, and 25 teachers in training schools as against 17 in the previous year qualified in various technical subjects. The Christmas vacation classes to which were admitted besides teachers from training schools 11 Sub-Assistant Inspectors of schools and 10 Supervisors of primary schools from the late central circle were attended with even greater success than in the first year. The staffs of the Government training schools were all worked to the utmost degree in consequence of the admission in July 1905 of a special batch of teachers for rural schools who were required to undergo a nine months' course of training in the methods of teaching, in blackboard drawing, kindergarten, garden work, and in history and civics and also to undergo a special examination at the end of the course. This additional work as well as that entailed on them by the special fifth standard examination the staffs undertook cheerfully and performed it well. For the special fifth standard examination whose usefulness cannot be overrated 678 students appeared from 38 training institutions (30 Government and 8 aided) and 364 or 53 per cent. passed. The buildings at Nellore and Villupuram have almost been completed and other buildings were taken in hand. The libraries of all the Government training schools and general aided schools were supplied with a list of books specially selected by Mr. Stone and museums were started in nine more schools raising the total number of schools containing them to 21. A larger number of the schools were provided with school gardens, and hostels

were opened during the year in connection with the Government training schools at Ongole, Chittoor and Ráyachóti. These are steps in the right direction. The results of the preliminary examination held for the first time under the revised rules in December last were on the whole fair, 51 per cent. of the examinees having passed; in the upper secondary grade 53·5 per cent. passed, in the lower secondary 58 per cent., and in the primary 47·6 per cent. Aided schools passed 48 per cent., the corresponding percentage for Government schools being 52. In all training schools taken together, the number that qualified for certificates inclusive of old students that passed during the year was 601, of whom 37 were of the upper secondary grade, 167 of the lower secondary and 397 of the primary. The number that secured employment during the year as teachers in their districts was 870 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 261. Of the students trained during the three preceding years 99 were unemployed on the 31st March 1906.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

82. Of the 139 teachers employed in training schools for masters, 120 or 8 more than in the previous year held trained teachers' certificates, and the rest had some kind of certificate or other, one holding a non-Indian diploma.

Stipends in training schools for masters.

83. Of the 1,662 students under training, 1,564 were in receipt of stipends, and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 87,024, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 84,127.

Expenditure on training schools for masters.

84. Special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, the total expenditure on training schools for masters including the cost of the stipends amounted to Rs. 1,67,063, of which provincial funds accounted for Rs. 1,48,065, local and municipal funds for Rs. 2,160, and fees and other sources for Rs. 16,835. Provincial funds contributed 88 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 84 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 96 against Rs. 113.

(*b*) Training schools for mistresses.

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

85. In consequence of the temporary closing of the training class attached to the Government girls' school, Gunnairbeed, Vizagapatam, the number of training schools for mistresses was 18 or one less than in the previous year, but their strength rose from 354 to 396, the increase being confined to the lower secondary grade. Native Christians contributed largely to the increase, which was also shared to some extent by non-Brahman caste Hindus and Panchamas, of whom there were 23 and 3, respectively, at the close of the year. Europeans, Muhammadans and Brahmans were fewer than in the previous year, the fall under the last head being most marked. The three Panchama students underwent training in the Roman Catholic training school for mistresses, Cuddalore. Twelve districts against 13 in the previous year were provided with training schools for mistresses.

Work done by training schools for mistresses.

86. There was an increase from 539 to 555 in the number of students that appeared for the written or preliminary examination for teachers' certificates, but as in the case of the training schools for masters the number passed fell from 286 to 278, showing a decrease in percentage from 53 to 50. The results were very fair in the lower secondary and fair in the upper secondary grade, but were very poor in the primary grade. The number of students that passed completely for certificates, inclusive of old students that passed in the year, was 179, of whom 26 were of the upper secondary grade, 121 of the lower secondary and 32 of the primary grade. These figures compared with those of the previous year show an increase only in the upper secondary grade.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for mistresses.

87. Of the 35 teachers, 5 held non-Indian diplomas, 29 trained teachers' certificates, mostly of the upper secondary grade, and the remaining one a general education certificate.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

88. Of the 396 students under training, 319 were in receipt of stipends, and the total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 24,598, of which provincial funds accounted for Rs. 23,820.

Expenditure on training schools for mistresses.

89. To the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 66,041, provincial funds contributed 70 per cent. and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 125 against Rs. 131.

(*c*) Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

90. The instructor attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, gives instruction in gymnastics to paying students who wish to qualify for gymnastic teachers' certificates. Four such students underwent training last year in the above college, and all of them passed the teachers' certificate examination in drill and gymnastics conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates in December 1905 securing places in the first class.

(*d*) Sessional schools.

91. Fifty-three sessional schools or three less than in the previous year worked during the year, but they contained 33 more teachers, the total number being 750. A larger number, viz. 750 and 587 as against 717 and 562 in the previous year, appeared for and passed the examination held by the inspecting officers in the subjects of the fourth class on the conclusion of their course. Sixteen schools with a strength of 207 were returned as working on the 31st March last, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 17 and 219. The expenditure on sessional schools was Rs. 18,216 against Rs. 16,729.

(B) TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Changes in the syllabuses.

92. The syllabus in Minor Sanitary Engineering—Intermediate grade—prescribed for Sanitary Inspectors and those prescribed for the various subjects included in Commerce except for Annuities and Life Insurance were revised during the year with the sanction of Government. The title of the subject 'Commercial correspondence' has been changed into 'Theory and Practice of Commerce,' and a syllabus has been prescribed for the new Advanced Technical Examination in Typewriting.

Government Technical Examinations.

93. There was a further increase from 6,505 to 7,903 in the number of subject-candidates for the technical examinations and from 2,616 to 2,889 in the number of passes, but the percentage of success fell from 40·2 to 36·5, the decrease being confined to the examinations of the elementary grade, while in the two higher grades a larger proportion than in the previous year was successful. The increase in the number of candidates and in the number that passed was, however, shared by all the three grades. The percentage of passes was again highest (57·0) for the advanced grade and lowest (33·5) for the elementary. Drawing was the most popular of the groups of subjects brought up for the advanced grade, engineering and commerce of the groups brought up for the intermediate grade, and these two besides drawing of the groups brought up for the elementary grade. Five diplomas, of which three were for commerce, and 49 group certificates including two for shorthand and three for mechanical drawing, were issued during the year.

(i) *Schools of Art.*

94. These will be dealt with under (v) below.

(ii) *Law schools.*

95. There are no law schools in the Presidency. The Law College continues to be the only institution that provides legal education.

(iii) *Medical schools.*

96. There were, on the 31st March last, 198, 46 and 18 students on the rolls of the Medical schools, Ráyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, against 206, 39 and 15, respectively, on the corresponding date in 1905. In the school department of the Medical College there were on the 31st March last 76 students (including 20 women) qualifying for apothecaries, 51 for sanitary inspectors, 7 for chemists and druggists and 15 hospital assistants undergoing a post-collegiate training or 149 in all, against 160 in the previous year, the fall being again confined to the apothecary department. The class for hospital assistants in the Medical College was a new feature introduced by G.O., No. 80, Public, dated 3rd February 1905, according to which a certain number of hospital assistants of over 10 years' service are admitted into the institution for a six months' course of post-collegiate training in certain specified subjects. It is reported that the experience of the first year has been very favourable. As usual Europeans preponderated in the apothecary department, which contained among others one Panchama student and a non-Brahman caste Hindu woman, while the majority in the sanitary inspectors' class were Brahmans and in the hospital assistant classes were Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus. In the last-named class there were two female students, of whom one was a Native Christian and the other a non-Brahman Hindu. All but two of the nineteen apothecary students who appeared for the final examination passed, and of the 50 students of the previous year's sanitary inspectors' class who appeared for the Government Technical examinations in Hygiene and Physiology in April 1905, forty-five passed in Hygiene with 8 in the first class, and 35 in Physiology with 6 in the first class. The Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam Medical schools again acquitted themselves satisfactorily at the final examination for hospital assistants, 33 out of 44 in the former with 5 in the first class and all the six entrants in the latter with one in the first class being successful. The single student who presented himself for this examination from the Tanjore Medical school failed.

All the three medical schools are now under Government management and all except the school at Tanjore have hostels attached to them.

The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,32,690, to which local funds contributed Rs. 2,105, municipal funds Rs. 228, and fees and other receipts Rs. 6,176. The average annual cost of educating each student was Rs. 123 at Ráyapuram, Rs. 265 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 261 at Tanjore.

(iv) *Engineering and Surveying schools.*

97. These schools will be dealt with under (v) below.

(v) *Technical and Industrial schools other than Medical schools.*

98. The number of schools of this class fell from 23 to 18 and their strength from 2,033 to 1,867. The decrease was due to the reduction of six schools to a lower grade and to the revival of the unaided industrial school at Erukkattanjeri, Tanjore, which was closed in the previous year. There was a diminution in the number of subject-students under six subjects, markedly under engineering, commerce, music and jeweller's work, but a larger number was returned under drawing, textile fabrics and tailoring. As in the previous year eight institutions had a hundred or more pupils on their rolls at the close of the year, the Government School of Arts heading the list with 449 students, St. Aloysius' Technical School, Vizagapatam, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, coming next with 206 and 186 students, respectively. The School of Arts was under the superintendence of Mr. G. E. Brand almost throughout the year, and though orders have not yet been passed on its re-organization, an important change was effected in its constitution by the transfer of the control of the weaving and chrome-tanning industries to the Board of Revenue, Mr. Chatterton continuing to supervise their working. There was a slight fall in the strength both of the drawing and industrial classes which, however, showed better results at the technical examinations. Of the forty-two pupils who left the school during the year, twelve are reported to have obtained employment and with a single exception to have been following the

Number and strength of higher class schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

trades in which the experience gained in the school might be of use. The general condition of the school must be pronounced to have been fairly satisfactory considering the disadvantages under which it laboured during the year.

Number and strength of higher class technical schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme.

99. There was a further advance in the number of schools of this class from 36 to 41 and in their strength from 1,283 to 1,382. The increase was brought about by the transfer of six schools from the list referred to in the preceding paragraph and by the opening of a drawing class at Poraiyar and a telegraph school at Kuthalam on the one hand, and by the reduction in the standard of two schools and by the closing of the S.P.G. Industrial school, Cuddalore, on the other. Again the only two institutions that contained a hundred pupils or more were the school department of the College of Engineering, Madras, and the School of Commerce, Calicut, the strength of which was respectively 137 and 154 against 132 and 146 in the previous year. The former institution passed 27 out of 39 students as sub-overseers and surveyors and 13 out of 28 as draftsmen, at the final examinations held by the Board of Examiners in December last. For the Government technical examinations held in April 1905 eighty-seven students appeared from the English section of the latter school and 50 or 57·5 per cent. passed, while in the final school examination held for the vernacular section 16 passed out of 33 or 48·5 per cent., the results comparing favourably with those of the previous year.

Number and strength of lower class schools.

100. Lower class schools rose further in number from 14 to 17 and in strength from 354 to 446. Compositor's work and carpentry for boys and lace-making for girls were the subjects most largely taken up in these schools.

(vi) *Commercial schools.*

101. These schools have been dealt with above.

(vii) *Agricultural schools.*

102. The United Free Church Mission Agricultural school at Melrosapuram, the only school under this head, contained 20 pupils, the same as in the previous year. All of them were Native Christians. Elementary instruction in agriculture and in school gardening was also provided for in the two training colleges and in a few of the Government training schools.

(viii) *Other schools.*

Other technical schools.

103. Thirteen other schools mostly intended for general education had technical or industrial classes attached to them with a total strength of 1,003 against six such schools with 427 pupils in the previous year. The largest of these, viz., the manual training class attached to the Municipal High school, Chicacole, contained 387 pupils on the 31st March last.

Work done by technical, industrial or art schools.

104. Seventy-nine students trained in the several technical schools excluding the medical obtained employment against 58 in the previous year. The value of the articles turned out during the year was Rs. 1,39,143 and the amount realized by sales was Rs. 1,09,411, showing in both cases an increase over the previous year's figures.

Qualifications of teachers in technical schools.

105. The total number of teachers employed in technical schools fell from 231 to 229 and the percentage of qualified teachers from 78 to 76. There was also a decrease from 15 to 11 in the number of teachers educated in Europe. On the whole 174 teachers out of 229 were technically qualified, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 182 and 231.

Scholarships in technical schools.

106. Out of 180 technical scholarships 129 were awarded, 116 to males and 13 to females, against 164 last year. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 31,183, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 12,788.

Expenditure on technical schools.

107. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,99,400, towards which provincial funds contributed 27 per cent., local and municipal funds 8 per cent., fees 10 per cent., and other sources 55 per cent.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of female education.*

General condition of female education.

108. There were on the 31st March last 1,250 institutions for girls attended by 74,746 pupils, an increase of 56 schools and 3,312 pupils. Both public and private institutions contributed to the increase, the former having risen from 1,117 schools with 69,796 pupils to 1,166 schools with 72,582 pupils and the latter from 77 with 1,638 pupils to 84 with 2,164 pupils. Including girls reading in boys' schools, there were in all 157,439 girls under instruction as against 150,037 in the previous year. The proportion of girls attending boys' schools to the total number of girls under instruction was almost the same as in the previous year. The relative progress of education in each district is indicated in Map VI appended to the report: from this it will be seen that six districts had less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age under instruction, seven districts had 3 per cent. and more but less than 5 per cent., five districts 5 per cent. and more but less than 8 per cent. and four districts, excluding Madras, 8 per cent. and more. It is noteworthy that each of the districts, Madras excepted, had a larger proportion of the female population of school age under instruction than in the previous year. The percentage on the whole rose from 5·2 to 5·4.

(b) *University examinations.*

University examinations.

109. For the English language division of the B.A. degree examination, eight female candidates—six Europeans and two Native Christians—appeared and all of them passed, two in the second class and the remaining six in the third class. At the second language division nine were examined—eight Europeans and one Native Christian—and four, viz., three Europeans and the Native Christian—passed, one being placed in the first, another in the second and the remaining two in the third class. Eleven candidates went up for the science division—three Brahmans, seven Europeans and one Native Christian—of whom two Brahmans and two Europeans passed. The most interesting feature of the year was that, for the first time in the annals of the University, two Brahman ladies who were students of the Maharani's College, Mysore, qualified themselves for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the First examination in Arts, 24 female candidates—two Brahmans, fourteen Europeans and eight Native Christians—went up, and ten passed (one Brahman, six Europeans and three Native Christians), all in the second class. The success of a Brahman female candidate at this examination also is noteworthy. Up to the present, 109 women have passed this examination, viz., seven Brahmans, one non-Brahman caste Hindu, 72 Europeans and 29 Native Christians.

For the Matriculation examination 189 female candidates appeared, of whom 46 passed as against 195 and 46, respectively, in the previous year. Of the candidates examined, one was a Brahman, nine were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 94 Europeans, 82 Native Christians and two Muhammadans, while one was a Parsee: the number of successful candidates comprised a Brahman, four non-Brahman Hindus, 15 Europeans and 26 Native Christians. While the failure of both the Muhammadan girls is matter for regret, the success achieved by Brahmans in all the three examinations is most gratifying and indicates that that community is awakening to a sense of its duty in the matter of the higher education of its girls. The total number of women who have passed the Matriculation examination up to the present is 687.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

(c) *Colleges for women.*

Colleges for women.

110. Consequent on the closing of St. Joseph's Presentation Convent College, Vepery, the number of colleges specially intended for women fell from 3 to 2 and their strength from 12 to 10. In colleges intended for males there were 24 female students, of whom eight were in the Presidency College, five in the Doveton College, Madras, three in the Wesley College, Rayapet, two each in Zamorin's College, Calicut, and Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College, Vizagapatam, and one each in Noble College, Masulipatam, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, Government College, Mangalore, and Brennen College, Tellicherry. The total number of women in the collegiate stage of instruction rose during the year from 30 to 34.

(d) *Upper secondary schools for girls.*

Upper secondary schools for girls.

111. Upper secondary schools for girls fell in number from 27 to 25 and in strength from 3,200 to 3,089. The decrease in strength occurred in the upper secondary and lower secondary departments, while the primary department had a slightly larger attendance. The decrease in the number of schools was the net result of the lowering of the standard of three upper secondary schools and the raising of the standard of a lower secondary school. Twenty-three of the schools were aided schools, of which all but one were under mission management. Of the pupils in the upper secondary stage, viz., 551, the majority were as usual Europeans and Native Christians, caste Hindus being still poorly represented.

(e) *Lower secondary schools for girls.*

Lower secondary schools for girls.

112. The number of lower secondary schools for girls rose from 170 to 187 and their strength from 19,564 to 20,952. The English schools had an increase of four schools and 284 pupils and the vernacular schools of 13 schools and 1,104 pupils, Government and aided schools contributing to the increase. Of the 134 aided and 4 unaided schools, 122 and 3 respectively, were under mission management. The average strength of each school fell from 115 to 112. Three schools were unrecognized as against 13 in the previous year. The number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last was 4,745 or 72 more than in the previous year. Madras as usual returned the largest number of girls, viz., 1,131, while Anantapur had the smallest number, viz, seven. The number of pupils in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls rose from 3,759 to 3,841, all the classes except Europeans, Native Christians and 'others' having contributed to the increase. The number of Panchamas increased appreciably from 15 to 67.

(f) *Public primary schools for girls.*

Public primary schools for girls.

113. Public primary schools for girls rose from 879 with 46,020 pupils to 914 with 47,454 pupils. Aided schools increased both in number and strength, while board schools advanced in strength only, their number remaining the same. Of the 777 primary schools under private agencies 433 or 55·7 per cent. were under missionary management, as against 56·1 per cent. in the previous year. On the whole, upper primary schools had an accession of 12 schools and 1,025 pupils and lower primary of 23 schools and 409 pupils. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in public primary schools for girls rose from 2,784 to 2,825. The number of recognized primary schools for girls was 788, of which 259 were in the permanent section and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

Girls in the primary stage of instruction.

114. Including the girls in boys' schools and those in the primary departments of secondary schools, the total number of girls in the primary stage of instruction rose from 130,580 to 135,728: Malabar contained the largest number, viz., 14,455 and the Nilgiris the smallest, viz., 899 girls. The percentage of pupils to the female population of school age was the highest in Madras (26·3), while eight other districts, as in the previous year, had over 5 per cent. and ten had between 2·5 and 5 per cent.

(g) *Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.*

Scholarships.

115. All the 25 and 80 scholarships provided for girls studying in the upper and the lower secondary forms have been awarded, the majority of the recipients being Native Christians in the one case and Hindus in the other. Sixty special scholarships were provided for Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls and all of them have been awarded. On the results of the Matriculation examination three scholarships were awarded to Europeans and six to Natives. Out of the 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows 58 have been awarded. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 20,293, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 15,319.

Expenditure in girls' schools.

116. The expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls was Rs. 7,93,627 to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,52,864, local and municipal funds Rs. 5,449, fees Rs. 82,305, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,53,009. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 11-8, and the average cost to public funds was Rs. 5-3. The average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1-3 against Rs. 1-5 in the previous year.

(h) *General.*

Female pupils in the different stages of instruction in public schools.

117. Considering the variations by departments, it is observed that there was an increase of 82 and 1,208 pupils in the lower secondary and primary departments respectively, while the upper secondary department had 13 pupils less than in the previous year. The number of pupils classified according to the stages of instruction shows an increase in every stage except the upper primary in which there were 54 pupils less.

Qualifications of teachers.

118. The number of teachers in public schools for girls rose during the year from 3,414 to 3,685: of these 31 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,790 trained teachers' certificates, 395 untrained teachers' certificates, 286 approved service certificates and 918 general education certificates, while 265 had no certificates whatever. Excluding headmasters and headmistresses, pundits and special instructors, there were 2,797 general teachers in public schools for girls. Of these, 1,260 held trained teachers' certificates, 248 untrained teachers' certificates, 136 general education certificates with approved service and 102 approved service certificates only; the remaining 1,051 or 37·6 per cent. of the total number as against 38 per cent. in the previous year were not qualified under the Educational Rules.

Zenana agencies.

119. On account of the closing of the Home Education class, Coimbatore, the number of groups of classes of this description fell from four to three and their strength from 116 to 104. Of the pupils, nineteen were in the lower secondary department and 85 in the primary department as against 23 and 93 respectively in the previous year. The National Indian Association had classes at two stations only, viz., Madras and Cuddalore, and the United Free Church Mission at Madras alone. All the classes had, as in the previous year, pupils in the lower secondary stage.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

120. There were 101 institutions for Europeans at the close of the year, a decrease of one, and the strength fell from 8,345 to 7,922.

Scholars in the different stages of instruction.

121. The number of Europeans attending these schools on March 31st, 1906, was 6,786, and the number studying in other institutions was 704. The distribution of scholars according to the several stages of instruction for the past two years is shown below:—

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

	1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	26	15	17	11
Professional Colleges	19	12	16	7
Upper Secondary stage	279	281	288	263
Lower Secondary stage	999	788	921	732
Primary stage	2,447	2,367	2,457	2,196
Special or technical schools	320	315	304	278
Total ...	4,090	3,778	4,003	3,487

The fall in strength occurred mainly in schools for girls, in nearly every description of which there was some diminution in numbers.

Collegiate education.

122. One of the two Arts Colleges for women closed during the year. The three Arts Colleges for men continued. The total strength of the European Arts Colleges fell from 62 to 38 and the number of Europeans in them from 23 to 11; the latter number included 5 women. The total number of Europeans receiving collegiate instruction in Arts and Professional Colleges fell from 72 to 51. In the B.A. degree examination 12 European candidates appeared in English, 15 in a second language and 15 in science and 11, 8 and 8 passed, of whom 6, 3 and 2 were women. In the First examination in Arts 26 Europeans were candidates and 13 passed. The number of candidates includes 14 women, of whom 6 were successful. Five candidates appeared for the written portion of the L.T. degree examination and five for the practical portion. Four of the former and all the latter were successful. In the Law Examinations one candidate appeared and failed. In the various Medical examinations eight candidates were successful out of 17 who appeared. No Europeans appeared in Engineering.

Secondary education.

123. The number of secondary schools for boys was increased by two, both lower secondary schools; for girls the number of upper secondary schools was reduced by two and the number of lower secondary schools increased by one. The strength of these schools fell, slightly in the case of boys' schools and considerably in the case of girls' schools. In the Matriculation examination 154 candidates, 60 boys and 94 girls appeared, and 23 boys and 15 girls were successful.

Primary education.

124. The number of primary schools for boys continued the same, but primary schools for girls were reduced by one. In both cases there was a diminution in strength.

Special education.

125. The schools for special education underwent no change in number and their strength remained practically the same.

Railway schools.

126. A new school was opened by the Madras Railway Company at Bitragunta in the Nellore district; the number of railway schools rose from 13 to 14, and their strength from 565 to 620.

Scholarships.

127. Of the 29 scholarships allotted to Europeans varying in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 30, four were awarded in collegiate classes and twenty (one for a boy and 19 for girls) in secondary forms.

Expenditure in European schools.

128. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 6,58,987. Public funds met 26 per cent., fees 19 per cent. and private funds 55 per cent. of the entire amount.

General.

129. Reports were received during the year from the Inspector of European and Training schools and the Inspectresses on the general condition and needs of the European schools under their inspection. These reports conveyed the general impression that, while some advance has been made in the primary education of Europeans by the introduction of more modern and intelligent methods of teaching, secondary education remained stationary. The chief need of the secondary schools was a supply of better qualified teachers which was not forthcoming. The number of well

educated Europeans or Eurasians available for the profession of teaching is strictly limited and the profession will have to offer superior inducements in order to attract better qualified men. The additional aid provided from the beginning of the current year for distribution under the new code of Regulations for European schools will enable managers to offer better prospects to European teachers and will in time have the effect of improving the staff of aided schools; but no very rapid progress can be expected in this direction. The improved teachers of the future are yet to be educated and trained.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Institutions wholly or specially intended for Muhammadans.

130. There were 2,174 institutions for Muhammadans at the close of the year, or an increase of 75 and their strength rose from 82,041 to 85,364. The increase in number was in public and private institutions, but the increase in strength was confined only to the latter, public institutions having lost 84 pupils. Of the public institutions, both board and aided institutions participated in the increase in both respects: Government schools increased by one, but there was a diminution in their strength. Unaided schools, on the other hand, fell in both respects. Private institutions increased by 69 schools and their strength by 3,407, both advanced and elementary schools contributing to the increase.

Muhammadan pupils in the different stages of instruction in public institutions.

131. In public institutions there was a decrease in the number of Muhammadan boys in every stage of instruction, while girls increased in the lower secondary and primary stages only. The female element was again absent in the collegiate and upper secondary stages, and in training and other special schools the number of female pupils showed a decrease. The total number of Muhammadan girls in all the stages together increased from 10,448 to 10,811.

Distribution of Muhammadan pupils by districts.

132. The percentage of male and female pupils to the respective population of school age, whether taken separately or together was again the highest in the Gódávari district and the lowest in the Bellary district. Taking the whole Presidency, the proportion of Muhammadan male and female pupils under instruction to the respective population of school age rose from 51·2 and 10·0 per cent. to 51·8 and 11·1. The advance made by girls is gratifying.

Collegiate education.

133. Of the 80 students in Arts Colleges, 34 were reading in the Madras Christian College, five in the Wesley College, Rayapet, and six in the Presidency College. Twenty-two Muhammadans appeared for the English language division of the B.A. degree examination and six passed. At the second language and science divisions, 17 and 19 students, respectively, were examined and 12 passed in each division. For the First examination in Arts, 34 went up and six passed. The results of this examination and of the second language division of the B.A. degree examination did not compare favourably with those of the previous year.

Secondary education.

134. There were 11 secondary schools for Muhammadans at the close of the year—nine for boys and two for girls—or an increase of two in the former case and of one in the latter, and their total strength advanced from 1,145 to 1,662. The increase in the number of boys' schools was due to the opening of lower secondary schools at Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly and the increase of one in the number of girls' schools was due to the raising of the Christian Evangelical Zenana Mission Girls' school, Triplicane, to the lower secondary grade. Of the secondary schools for boys, two, namely, the Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High School, Rayapet, continued to be of the upper secondary grade with a total strength of 476 pupils or five more than in the previous year. For the Matriculation examination, 226 Muhammadan candidates went up, of whom 35 passed. The results were far from satisfactory. At the upper secondary examination none passed out of eight that appeared.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Primary education.

135. Public primary schools for boys fell in number from 831 to 828 and in strength from 40,138 to 39,240, while those for girls increased in both respects, there being 111 schools with 4,712 pupils as against 104 with 4,393 pupils in the previous year.

Female education.

136. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, there were 195 schools for Muhammadan girls with a strength of 7,006, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 181 and 6,209. All the classes and grades of schools, secondary, primary and private, shared the increase. The increase of one in the number of secondary schools was, as already stated, due to the reopening of a lower secondary form in the Christian Evangelical Zenana Mission Girls' school, Triplicane. At the Matriculation examination both the female candidates who went up failed.

Special education.

137. There were six special schools for Muhammadans attended by 227 pupils as against 7 schools and 249 pupils in the previous year: the decrease was due to the training section of the Government Training School for Mistresses at Gunnairbeed, Vizagapatam, having been temporarily closed. Of the 20 male students in professional colleges, eight were in the Law College, five in the College of Engineering, two in the Medical College and four in the College of Agriculture, while one was in the Teachers' College. Eighteen were attending the School of Arts, 31 the three schools of medicine and four the school of Engineering. Of the 45 male students under training, 26 were in the Muhammadan Training School, Madras, and the remaining 19 in the Malappuram Training School, while of the 10 female students under training eight were in the Hobart Training School, Madras, and two in the Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut. Of the three industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans, two were for boys—the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam of Madras and the Anjumani Industrial school, Vellore—with 100 and 43 pupils respectively, and one was for girls——the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission School for Muhammadan women, Guntúr—with a strength of 31.

Education of Mappillas.

138. Public schools for Mappilla boys fell further from 251 with 14,789 pupils to 242 with 13,932 pupils, while private schools rose in number from 311 to 342 and in strength from 11,221 to 12,858. Of the 242 schools, 70 with 5,041 pupils were board schools, 135 with 6,969 were aided schools and 37 with 1,922 were unaided schools.

The number of public schools for girls remained stationary, but there was a fall in strength from 836 to 769. Of these, eight were Government schools with 416 pupils, five were aided schools with 283 pupils and two were unaided schools with 70 pupils. As stated in the last report, the highest standard reached by the pupils was the fourth. Of the 539 teachers employed in public primary schools 290 were unqualified. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year aggregated Rs. 61,638, towards which provincial funds contributed 39 per cent., local funds 43 per cent., municipal funds 8 per cent., fees 2 per cent. and other sources 8 per cent.

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

139. From an account furnished by the Collector of Malabar, it is gathered that of the five islands attached to the Malabar district, only two had a State school each at the close of the year. The school at Androth is progressing under its new headmaster, the pupils under instruction having risen by more than 50 per cent., while that at Kalpeni showed signs of retrogression. Both the schools were examined for grants and earned Rs. 99 and Rs. 94, respectively. It is reported that the pupil of the latter school who is reading in the B.G.M. High school, Calicut, is making satisfactory progress. The school which was opened the previous year at Kavarathi had to be closed for want of pupils: it has, however, since the close of the year, been revived. The entire cost of education in these islands is met from the island funds.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

140. Eight Government scholarships have been awarded to Muhammadans on the results of the Matriculation examination. Of the eight scholarships allotted for the B.A. classes, only two have been awarded. In the secondary forms 31 scholarships have been

awarded. Special scholarships have been awarded to 16 boys of Carnatic stipendiaries and to 20 Mappilla pupils of the school of Commerce, Calicut.

Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools.

141. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 2,83,403, of which Rs. 69,940 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 57,021 from local funds, Rs. 31,128 from municipal funds, Rs. 48,766 from fees and the balance Rs. 76,548 from subscription and other sources. In other words, public funds met 56 per cent. of the current expenditure, fees 17 per cent. and other sources 27 per cent.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

142. There was a further increase during the year both in the number of schools for Panchamas and in their strength, there being 3,515 institutions with 85,478 pupils at the close of the year, as against 3,346 schools with 83,587 pupils in the previous year. The increase in both respects was entirely in public institutions and appertained to primary schools and special schools other than training schools, while private schools fell both in number and in strength. Particulars of schools according to managing agencies are given in the supplemental statistics. The figures referred to above include all pupils in Panchama schools and exclude Panchama pupils reading in institutions not specially intended for them. The figures that follow relate to Panchamas only, and exclude Christians.

Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction.

143. The number of Panchama pupils, who had passed beyond the primary stage was even less than in the previous year, having fallen from 321 to 245, but it is satisfactory that there was again a female pupil in the upper secondary stage, and that the number of girls in the lower secondary stage had risen from 18 to 64. In the primary stage there was again a decrease under both boys and girls. The number of students in training schools was also less than in the previous year, but those in other special schools had increased satisfactorily from 49 to 65.

Distribution of Panchama scholars by districts.

144. Taking public and private institutions together, there was a decrease in the number of Panchama male and female pupils from 48,756 and 7,039 to 46,311 and 6,879, respectively. The percentage of male pupils to the male population of school age fell from 15·9 to 15·1, while that of female pupils remained stationary. The decrease is presumably more nominal than real, as Panchama Christians frequently return themselves as Native Christians. The highest percentage for male pupils was in Tinnevelly and the lowest in South Canara.

Expenditure in Panchama schools.

145. The total expenditure on Panchama schools during the year amounted to Rs. 4,18,610, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 42,260, local funds Rs. 1,00,698, municipal funds Rs. 31,253, fees Rs. 13,227, and other sources Rs. 2,31,172. Public funds met 42 per cent., fees 3 per cent., and private funds 55 per cent., of the expenditure.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

146. Including the schools in the Bhadráchalam taluk of the Gódávari agency which have been retransferred to Government control, there were in the agencies of the three northern districts at the close of the year 338 schools for the aborigines with 9,441 pupils as against 309 with 8,886 pupils in the previous year. The schools in the

EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Ganjám and Gódávari agencies increased both in number and strength while those in the Vizagapatam agency increased in number only, their strength having fallen from 3,137 to 3,109. Of the public schools which numbered 295 with 9,015 pupils, 98 with 3,810 were under departmental management, 44 with 1899 under the management of local boards, 104 with 2,359 were aided and 49 with 947 were unaided. The fall in the number of schools under departmental management was due to the constitution of a portion of the Vizagapatam agency into a local board and the transfer of Government schools in that tract to board management. As in the previous year, private schools were found only in the Vizagapatam agency, and there were at the close of the year 43 such schools attended by 426 pupils as against 28 and 224 respectively in the previous year. Seven of the schools were of the secondary and the rest of the primary grade. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the three agencies increased from 3,595 to 4,423.

Besides the schools in the above agencies, there were a few others for aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Gódávari there were three schools with 42 pupils, one at Chennuru, another at Arlagudem and a third, an unaided mission school newly started during the year, at Bandargudem. The school at Arlagudem showed signs of improvement, but that at Chennuru was not in a satisfactory condition and steps have been taken to improve it. In Kistna there was a board lower primary school at Buchampet for Koyas with 10 pupils on the rolls. In Guntúr, the board primary school at Gandikanamala intended for Lambadis had 17 pupils, but owing to the bad season the results of the inspection were not satisfactory. The pupil of this school who was continuing his studies for the lower secondary course did not make satisfactory progress. In Kurnool there were again two board schools for Chenchus with 80 pupils or 7 more than in the preceding year. The pupils are fed and clothed by the board and the condition of the schools at inspection was fairly satisfactory. There were no schools in the Nellore district specially intended for the aborigines: but 65 pupils (including 14 girls) of the Yenadi and Yerukula castes were under instruction on the 31st March last, five of these having reached the fourth standard. Trichinopoly had two board schools for the Malayalees attended by 38 pupils. There was only one school in the Coimbatore district on the Satyamangalam Ghâts for Malasars, the two unaided schools which were started during the previous year having been closed. Salem continued to have two schools for Malayalees and they had 34 pupils or an increase of 10. The schools did well at inspection and one of them was under the charge of a trained Malayalee teacher. The number of schools for Badagas (not treated as aborigines) on the Nilgiris decreased from 39 to 35 and their strength from 1,222 to 1,104; the fall is attributed to the prevalence of plague in the district during the year. The progress of the pupils in these schools is reported to be fairly satisfactory. For the education of the Kotas there were three schools (a board school and two mission schools) as in the previous year; but their strength fell from 50 to 47. The condition of the board school was satisfactory, but the work of the two mission schools was indifferent. There was no school specially intended for the Todas, but two pupils of that class were reading in the board school at Kattupet. In Malabar there was a school for Panias attended by 22 pupils. It was first opened by a private individual but was subsequently taken over by the Wynaad Taluk Board.

In all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency, there were on the whole 4,732 boys and 119 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes at the close of the year as against 4,046 boys and 97 girls in the previous year.

Expenditure in the schools for the aborigines and the hill tribes.

147. The expenditure on schools for the aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 43,417, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 36,822, local funds Rs. 4,124, fees Rs. 1,372 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,099.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

148. The number of schools for the blind in Tinnevelly remained the same, viz., three—all under the management of Miss A. J. Askwith—one for boys and one for girls at Palamcottah aided by fixed grants and the other for boys at Pannaivilai aided by results grants. They had on their rolls 54 pupils—39 boys and 15 girls—as against 37 and 16, respectively, in the previous year. Of these, 17 were Native Christians, 19 were non-Brahman Caste Hindus and 18 were Panchamas. At inspection all the schools are reported to have done satisfactorily. The industrial class attached to the Palamcottah boys' school, in which are taught among other occupations mat-weaving, chair-caning and rope-making, also did good work during the year and of the 13 pupils in the class, 11 had passed the Primary examination. Of the former pupils who passed the Primary examination, 13 are employed as teachers in various schools, three of them holding trained teachers' certificates. The teaching staffs of the schools underwent a few changes without detriment to their efficient working.

Schools for the blind.

The school for the South Indian Blind, Madras, under the management of Miss Henderson had 21 pupils on its rolls at the close of the year. Good progress was made in the industrial section of the school where the pupils turn out excellent work in the making of cuscus blinds and bamboo chicks, and it is noteworthy that orders were received even from public institutions such as His Majesty's Penitentiary and the office of the Board of Revenue.

149. The fixed grant school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah under the management of Miss F. Swainson received a large accession to its strength which at the close of the year numbered 108 as against 76 at the beginning. The pupils are of both sexes and come not only from the Madras Presidency but also from Calcutta, Bombay and other distant parts of the country. The speech-classes opened last year were attended with considerable success and the Inspectress of the Southern Circle who inspected the school in February last was favourably impressed with the teaching. English continued to be taught to pupils from beyond the Tamil districts, a trained English lady teacher having been specially appointed for the purpose. The industrial class contained 22 pupils and the industries taught included tailoring, weaving and carpentry.

Schools for deaf-mutes.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

150. There were 13 wards during the year including the Sivasamudram ward, a day scholar, under the supervision of the Court's tutor and his assistant at Newington. Three of the wards left Newington during the year to receive practical instruction in Revenue law and in the details of estate management on their own estates under guardian-instructors appointed for the purpose. Fair progress appears to have been made by the wards in their studies, both general and technical, and their conduct is reported to have been also satisfactory. It is worthy of note that in lieu of the usual summer resort to Ootacamund a batch of senior wards travelled in Northern India and Bombay during the summer recess under the charge of the Court's tutor, while another batch consisting of the junior wards proceeded to the southernmost part of the Presidency, viz., Courtallam, Travancore and Cochin under the escort of the assistant tutor with, it is reported, great benefit to themselves. The religious studies as well as the physical education of the wards received due attention. The Arni ward was under a special private tutor, and nearly all the rest were receiving instruction in public institutions. The number of female wards under the Court's supervision continued to be eight, and all of them except one, viz., the sister of the Kavalappara minor, who was reading in the second form of the local estate lower secondary school, were under private tuition. Their progress is reported to have been good.

Education of native chiefs and noblemen.

Books.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Sanskrit schools.

151. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 102 schools during the year as against 95 in the previous year. Of these 28 against 10 in the previous year were in receipt of salary grants. Returns were received from 228 schools: seven of these, or one more than in the previous year, were classed as high schools; the remaining 221 were classed as middle schools. These high schools increased satisfactorily in strength, the Sanskrit College at Tirupati contributing most largely to the increase.

Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions.

152. Private institutions increased both in number and strength during the year which closed with 5,847 schools and 137,056 pupils as against 5,636 and 130,208, respectively, at the close of the previous year. Although there was only one girls' school of the secondary grade against two in the previous year, there was an increase in strength. Malabar returned the largest number of pupils, viz., 24,176, and Madura the largest number of schools, viz., 700. Of the total number of institutions, 290 (including a girls' school) were high-class indigenous schools, *i.e.*, schools teaching either Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature, 3,395 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, 1,094 were Quran schools and 1,068 were schools not conforming to departmental standards.

High-class indigenous schools.

153. As in the previous year, Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of salary grants and special grants for furniture, etc., which amounted to Rs. 2,143 during the year. Other schools are maintained from endowments or funds attached to temples, mosques and chattrams, while in elementary schools, the teachers depend on fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts. Of the 290 high-class schools, 228 were Sanskrit schools with 3,830 pupils and 62 were Arabic schools with 2,831 pupils.

Elementary indigenous schools.

154. Elementary indigenous schools rose during the year both in number and in strength, from 5,347 schools with 123,973 pupils to 5,554 schools with 130,356 pupils, the increase being contributed to both by boys' and girls' schools. Of these 5,471 were boys' schools with a strength of 128,228 pupils and 83 were girls' schools with 2,128 pupils.

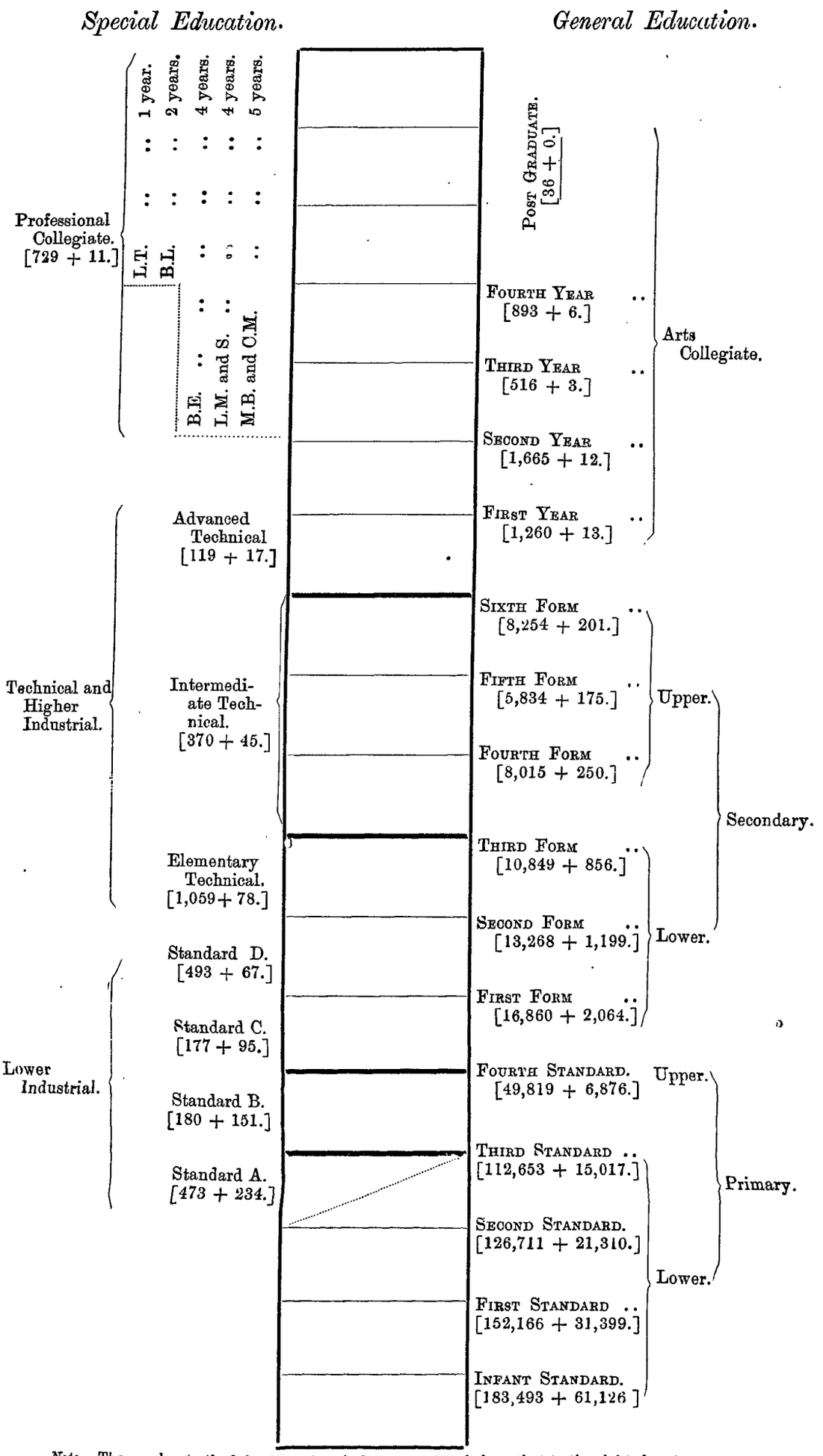
XV.—BOOKS.

Text-Book Committee.

155. Owing to Mr. Yates' resignation of the Secretaryship of the Committee and some unavoidable delay in the appointment of his successor only one meeting of the Committee was held (in November 1905) during the year under report, when the reports of the Sub-Committees on 197 books were considered. Of these 170 were deemed suitable for class use and 27 unsuitable and the former were included in the consolidated list published in December last. Opinions have been called for from inspecting officers as to the changes necessary in the present list of text-books prescribed for Government and Board schools with a view to its revision. Vigorous steps are being taken against the use of unauthorized text-books and cram books in recognized schools.

Oriental Manuscripts Library.

156. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar continued to hold the office of Curator. The number of manuscripts acquired for the library during the year was 424 as against 658 of last year, the decrease being attributed by the Curator to the smaller amount of funds used for purchase and transcription and to the generally greater expenditure involved in getting manuscripts copied. Of the above number 258 were obtained by presentation, 43 by purchase and 123 by transcription and restoration, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 335, 237 and 86. The Curator reports that considering the rarity and importance of the manuscripts collected, the year under report showed better results on the whole than any of the previous years in the matter of the acquisition of manuscripts. The manuscripts were mostly in Sanskrit, and 'Poetry' and 'Religion' were more largely represented than other subjects.



Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right, female scholars.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The number of visitors to the library was 1,745 against 1,834 in the previous year and this small decrease was more than made up for by the increase in the number of works consulted as also in the number of works copied. The manuscripts most largely consulted were those classified under 'Poetry,' 'Religion' coming next in demand.

The work of printing the Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts made satisfactory progress and that of the Tamil manuscripts was taken in hand during the year. The cataloguing of Telugu manuscripts showed also a fair advance.

The library continues to maintain its popularity among European and Indian scholars.

Registration of Books.

157. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariar continued to hold the office of the Registrar of Books. One important change made during the year, under this head, is the alteration in the method of compilation of the quarterly catalogues in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India conveyed in G.O., No. 661, Educational, dated 6th October 1905. The total number of publications registered during the year showed a very satisfactory increase from 1,200 to 1,296, of these 881 were books and 415 periodicals against 799 and 401 for 1904–1905. As observed in the last report the preference for periodical literature seems to continue. Of the total number of publications 1,192 were original works, 68 republications and 36 translations, against 1,081, 93 and 26, the corresponding figures of the previous year. Four hundred and eighty-one of the publications were in English and 815 were in Vernacular, while 341 were educational in their aim. Classified according to subject matter, the majority of the publications as usual dealt with 'Religion.'

The number of works of which the copyright was registered was 386 against 357 last year, this figure being the highest on record.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

158. No changes were made in the courses of instruction during the year. The usual diagram showing male and female scholars at each stage of instruction is attached to this paragraph. On the literary side there was an increase in the number of pupils in the upper secondary and lower primary stages only and a decrease in the number in all other stages, while on the non-literary side an increase occurred in the number of students in the industrial stages and a decrease in the number in the professional collegiate stage.

159. The marginal statement summarises the details given in the diagram and shows the progress made in the numerical extension of education during the year. Under boys the increase was confined to the upper secondary stage on the literary side and to the technical and higher industrial stage on the non-literary and industrial side, while under girls an advance was shown in all the stages except the upper primary, professional collegiate and the technical and higher industrial stages. On the whole the number receiving literary instruction sustained a loss of 6,753 boys but had a gain of 5,224 girls so that the net result was a loss of 1,529 pupils.

Summary of progress.

Stage of instruction.	1904–05.		1905–06.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Collegiate stage (arts)	4,509	30	4,370	34
Upper secondary stage	21,930	612	22,103	626
Lower secondary stage	42,809	4,061	40,977	4,119
Upper primary stage	51,387	6,930	49,819	6,876
Lower primary stage	578,410	123,650	575,023	128,852
Professional collegiate stage	772	15	729	11
Technical and higher industrial stage ...	1,518	158	1,548	140
Lower industrial stage	1,343	519	1,323	547
Training schools	1,459	370	1,851	414
Medical schools	397	23	386	25
School of Engineering	132	...	137	...
Private schools	116,539	13,669	121,261	15,795
Total ...	821,205	150,037	819,527	157,439

GENERAL REMARKS.

Physical education.

160. Provision for instruction in gymnastics, European or native, existed in 7,842 institutions out of 22,411, those in which instruction on European lines was given rising in number from 6,531 to 7,400 and those teaching native gymnastics from 377 to 442. As usual primary schools which form the bulk of the total number of schools provide instruction in drill and calisthenics instead of gymnastics.

School attendance and discipline.

161. On the 31st March last there were 819,527 males and 157,439 females under instruction or 1 in 3 and 1 in 19 of the respective population of school age as in the previous year. The average daily attendance in public schools rose from 81 to 82 per cent. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average number on the rolls in Government, board, aided and unaided institutions ranged for colleges between 87 and 93, for secondary schools between 79 and 88, and for primary schools between 79 and 86. The proportion in the case of colleges was lower than in the previous year. Unaided institutions again showed on the whole the best attendance.

Education and crime.

162. Paragraph 12 of the report on the administration of the Prison Department for the year 1905 records a fall from 2·15 to 2·04 in the percentage of juveniles to the total number of convicts admitted. It is also gratifying to note that the proportion of literary convicts to the total number admitted was less than in the preceding year, being 12·30 per cent. as against 14·33 per cent. Of the convicts, 57 juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and 441 were admitted to jail, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 43 and 365. Of 97 boys discharged from the Reformatory school during the past three years, 11 are reported to have lapsed into crime. This is an improvement on the previous record.

Hostels and boarding houses.

163. The number of boarders in the Victoria hostel rose further from 259 to 271. The Kumbakónam College hostel was opened on the 1st August 1905 with 40 boarders, but it had only 30 inmates on the 1st March last. It is however reported to be working satisfactorily. In the Rajahmundry College and Teachers' College hostels there were on the 31st March last 39 and 73 boarders, respectively, against 37 and 62 in the previous year. The other hostels of importance are those attached to the Medical schools, Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam, which had 33 and 26 inmates, respectively. The fall in the former case is alleged to have been due to the inability of the students to pay the rent for their rooms at the prescribed rate. On the whole there were at the close of the year 144 boarding houses for males with 7,754 boarders and 86 for females with 4,500 boarders. The opening of hostels in connection with a few Government Training Schools for Masters accounts for the increase in the number of boarding houses for males. The number of boarding houses intended for Europeans and Native Christians increased by one each, but there was a slight decrease in the number intended for the other classes of the community. Hostels for boys cost Rs. 4,55,869 and those for girls Rs. 2,17,259, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 19,564 and Rs. 20,689, respectively.

School accommodation.

164. Schools with buildings of their own rose further in number from 7,526 to 7,854, and the percentage of such schools to the total number of institutions from 34 to 35. The number of schools which are held in chavadies and temples or are otherwise badly housed and which are mostly of the primary grade was slightly less than in the preceding year notwithstanding an increase in the total number of primary schools, and it is hoped that there will be a gradual improvement in this direction, regard being had to the construction of houses for rural schools with the aid of the special recurring grant of 6 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India.

Building grants to the extent of Rs. 38,955 were paid from provincial funds during the year towards the erection of school buildings. The amount that has been promised and will be paid only when the buildings are completed stood on the 31st March last at Rs. 22,884.

Libraries, museums, and exhibitions.

165. All the colleges and nearly all the secondary and training schools are provided with libraries. A few of the larger primary schools possess libraries, and of them proportionately more girls' schools than boys' schools have libraries. On the whole there were 1,580 institutions out of 22,411, to which libraries were attached, or 116 more than in the previous year.

The value of museums in the educational system is being gradually appreciated and this is exemplified in the case of training schools, the number of them containing museums having increased from 12 to 21. Most of the professional institutions in Madras and some industrial schools in the mofussil have museums, and they provide additional specimens annually out of the budget provision for the purpose.

No further additions were made to the Art Loan Collection in the Director's office, and Dr. Bourne was not able, owing to press of other work, to devote much time to the rearrangement of the pictures.

Educational Associations and reading-rooms.

166. Reading-rooms exist in almost all the colleges and upper secondary schools. Teachers' associations are increasing in popularity owing chiefly to the special efforts made by the inspecting officers, their number having increased from 151 with 4,950 members to 236 with 7,162 members. Reading-rooms and literary societies, both registered and unregistered, have also increased, there being 389 such institutions with 103,559 members against 323 and 45,247, respectively, in the previous year.

Educational Conferences.

167. In the last week of October 1905, a conference of inspecting officers and certain managers of representative schools was held with the sanction of Government in the office of the Director under the presidency of Dr. Bourne to consider the changes in the system of grants-in-aid. The names of the members present at the conference and an account of the proceedings thereof were furnished to Government in Dr. Bourne's letter, C. No. 9816, dated 7th December 1905. In the same week Dr. Bourne held another conference, at which the inspecting officers who attended the grant-in-aid conference were present, to discuss certain departmental questions. The main topics discussed were the re-classification of schools for general education, re-adjustment of the financial relations between the department and the Local Boards, an educational survey of high schools, method of consolidating annual statement relating to girls' schools, general educational qualification required for admission to training schools, improvement of sessional schools and of the position of supervisors of primary schools, age census in vernacular schools, transfer from vernacular to English schools and the procedure relating to the submission of Local and Municipal budget estimates. In November 1905, a conference of certain managers and headmasters of representative European schools in Madras and Bangalore and of the Inspector of European and Training schools was held with the sanction of Government in the Director's office under the presidency of Dr. Bourne to consider the introduction of the draft code of European schools which was then under reference from Government. The inspecting officers also held, in addition to the usual meetings in September for the purpose of selecting schools for aid, occasional conferences during their inspection tours, to which managers and heads of schools were invited. The annual conference of the Teacher's Guild, Madras, was held as usual in December.

Schoolmasters as post-masters.

168. In consequence of the opening of 70 extra departmental branch offices during the year the number of offices in charge of Government and Local Fund schoolmasters increased 41 per cent., but the proportion of such offices to the total number of extra departmental branch offices stood unaltered, viz., at 43 per cent. The work of the schoolmasters as branch postmasters continued to be satisfactory.

Service registers and the inventory of valuable stock.

169. Service registers and the verified copies of them, as also the inventories of valuable stock, were properly maintained during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Conclusion.

170. Judged by the small increase in the total number of institutions and scholars, the progress made during the year was, it must be admitted, not quite satisfactory, especially in the matter of lower secondary and primary education. Two causes seem to have mainly contributed to this result, viz., the unfavourable season and the abolition of the Primary examination as a service test and of the Lower Secondary examination. It is hoped that, with the return of good seasons, and with a continuance of the increased attention and encouragement now being given to it, elementary education will make more substantial progress in future. The success achieved by female students, especially by those of the Brahman community, in the various University examinations would seem to augur well for the future of female education in this Presidency. Technical education made some slight progress during the year. The Government of India has not yet passed final orders on the scheme submitted by the Technical Education Committee with regard to the lines along which technical education should, in future, proceed. The programme of reform laid down by the Government of India passed beyond the stages of discussion and experiment as a perusal of the opening paragraphs of the report will show.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. T. LOGAN,

Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

MAP I

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

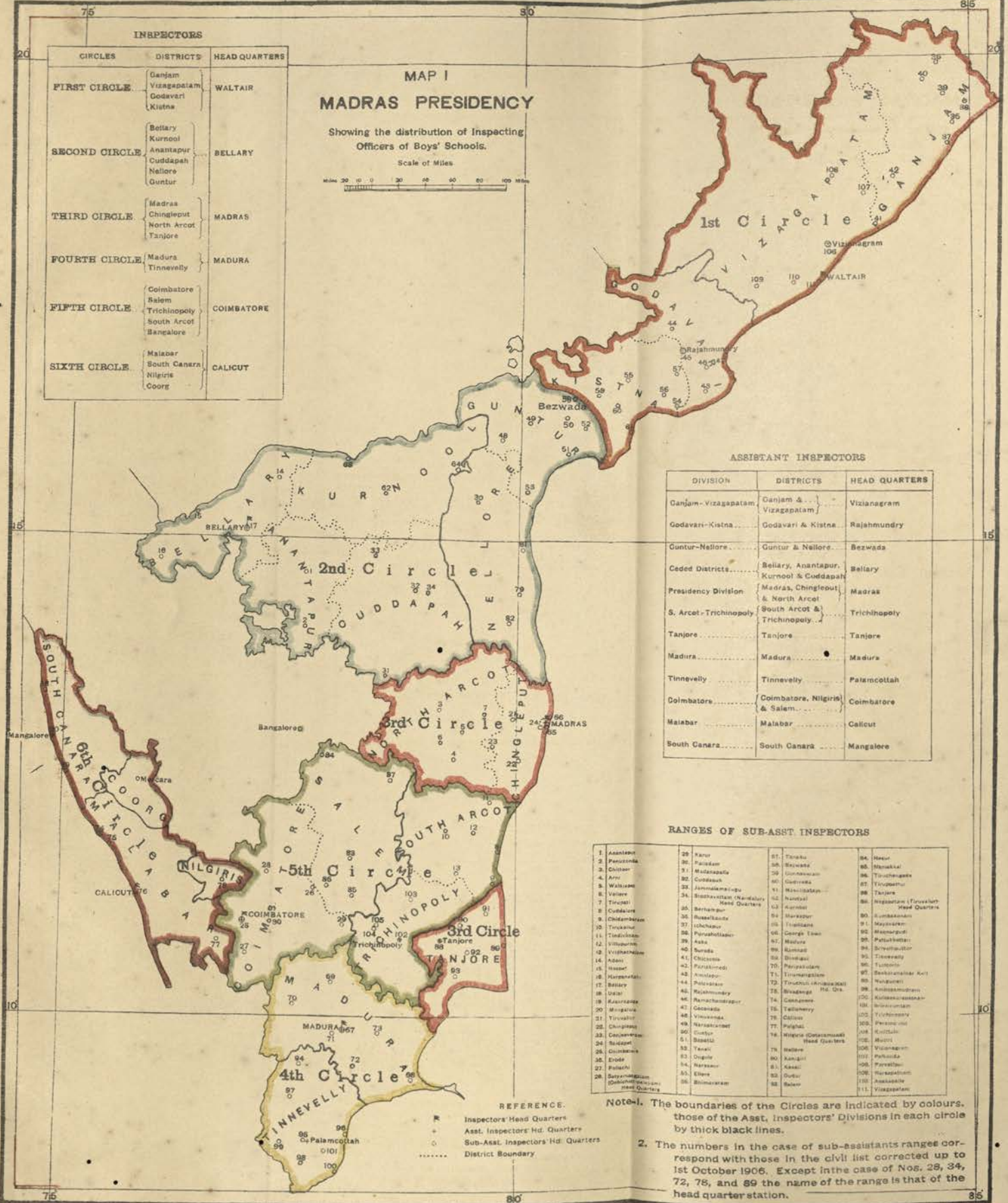
Showing the distribution of Inspecting Officers of Boys' Schools.

Scale of Miles

Miles 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

INSPECTORS

CIRCLES	DISTRICTS	HEAD QUARTERS
FIRST CIRCLE	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna	WALTAIR
SECOND CIRCLE	Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Guntur	BELLARY
THIRD CIRCLE	Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore	MADRAS
FOURTH CIRCLE	Madura, Tinnevelly	MADURA
FIFTH CIRCLE	Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Bangalore	COIMBATORE
SIXTH CIRCLE	Malabar, South Canara, Nilgiris, Coorg	CALICUT



ASSISTANT INSPECTORS

DIVISION	DISTRICTS	HEAD QUARTERS
Ganjam-Vizagapatam	Ganjam & Vizagapatam	Vizianagram
Godavari-Kistna	Godavari & Kistna	Rajahmundry
Guntur-Nellore	Guntur & Nellore	Bezwada
Ceded Districts	Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool & Cuddapah	Bellary
Presidency Division	Madras, Chingleput & North Arcot	Madras
S. Arcot-Trichinopoly	South Arcot & Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly
Tanjore	Tanjore	Tanjore
Madura	Madura	Madura
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	Palamcottah
Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Nilgiris & Salem	Coimbatore
Malabar	Malabar	Calicut
South Canara	South Canara	Mangalore

RANGES OF SUB-ASST. INSPECTORS

1.	Anantapur	29.	Karur	57.	Tanaku	84.	Hosur
2.	Penuconda	30.	Palladam	58.	Bezwada	85.	Nanakkal
3.	Chittoor	31.	Madanapalle	59.	Gunnavaram	86.	Tiruchengode
4.	Arni	32.	Cuddapah	60.	Gudivada	87.	Tiruppattur
5.	Walajapet	33.	Jammalamadugu	61.	Masulipatam	88.	Tanjore
6.	Vellore	34.	Siddhavattam (Nandalur) Head Quarters	62.	Nandyal	89.	Nagapattam (Tiruvalur) Head Quarters
7.	Tirupati	35.	Berhampur	63.	Kurnool	90.	Kumbakonam
8.	Cuddalore	36.	Russelkonda	64.	Marakpur	91.	Mayavaram
9.	Chidambaram	37.	Ichchapur	65.	Triplicane	92.	Mannargudi
10.	Tirukalur	38.	Purushottapur	66.	George Town	93.	Pattukkottai
11.	Tindivanam	39.	Aska	67.	Madura	94.	Srivaikuntam
12.	Villupuram	40.	Surada	68.	Ramnad	95.	Tinnevelly
13.	Vridhachalam	41.	Chicacole	69.	Dindigul	96.	Tuticorin
14.	Adoni	42.	Pariakimedi	70.	Periyakulam	97.	Sankaranainar Kali
15.	Hospet	43.	Amalapur	71.	Tirumangalam	98.	Nangunari
16.	Harpanahalli	44.	Polavaram	72.	Tiruchuli (Anaikulam) Hd. Qrs.	99.	Ambasamudram
17.	Bellary	45.	Rajahmundry	73.	Bivaganga	100.	Kulasekarapatnam
18.	Udiri	46.	Ramachandrapur	74.	Connanore	101.	Srivaikuntam
19.	Kasaragode	47.	Cocanada	75.	Tellicherry	102.	Trichinopoly
20.	Mangalore	48.	Vinukonda	76.	Calicut	103.	Perambalur
21.	Tiruvalur	49.	Narasaraopet	77.	Palghat	104.	Kulittalai
22.	Chingleput	50.	Guntur	78.	Nilgiris (Cotacamund) Head Quarters	105.	Mucoi
23.	Conjeeveram	51.	Bapatla	79.	Nellore	106.	Vizianagram
24.	Saidapet	52.	Tenali	80.	Kanigiri	107.	Palkonda
25.	Coimbatore	53.	Ongole	81.	Kasali	108.	Parvatipur
26.	Erode	54.	Narasaur	82.	Gudur	109.	Narsapatnam
27.	Pollachi	55.	Ellore	83.	Salem	110.	Anakapalle
28.	Satyamangalam (Gobichettipalayam) Head Quarters	56.	Bhimavaram			111.	Vizagapatam

Note-1. The boundaries of the Circles are indicated by colours, those of the Asst. Inspectors' Divisions in each circle by thick black lines.

2. The numbers in the case of sub-assistants ranges correspond with those in the civil list corrected up to 1st October 1906. Except in the case of Nos. 28, 34, 72, 78, and 89 the name of the range is that of the head quarter station.

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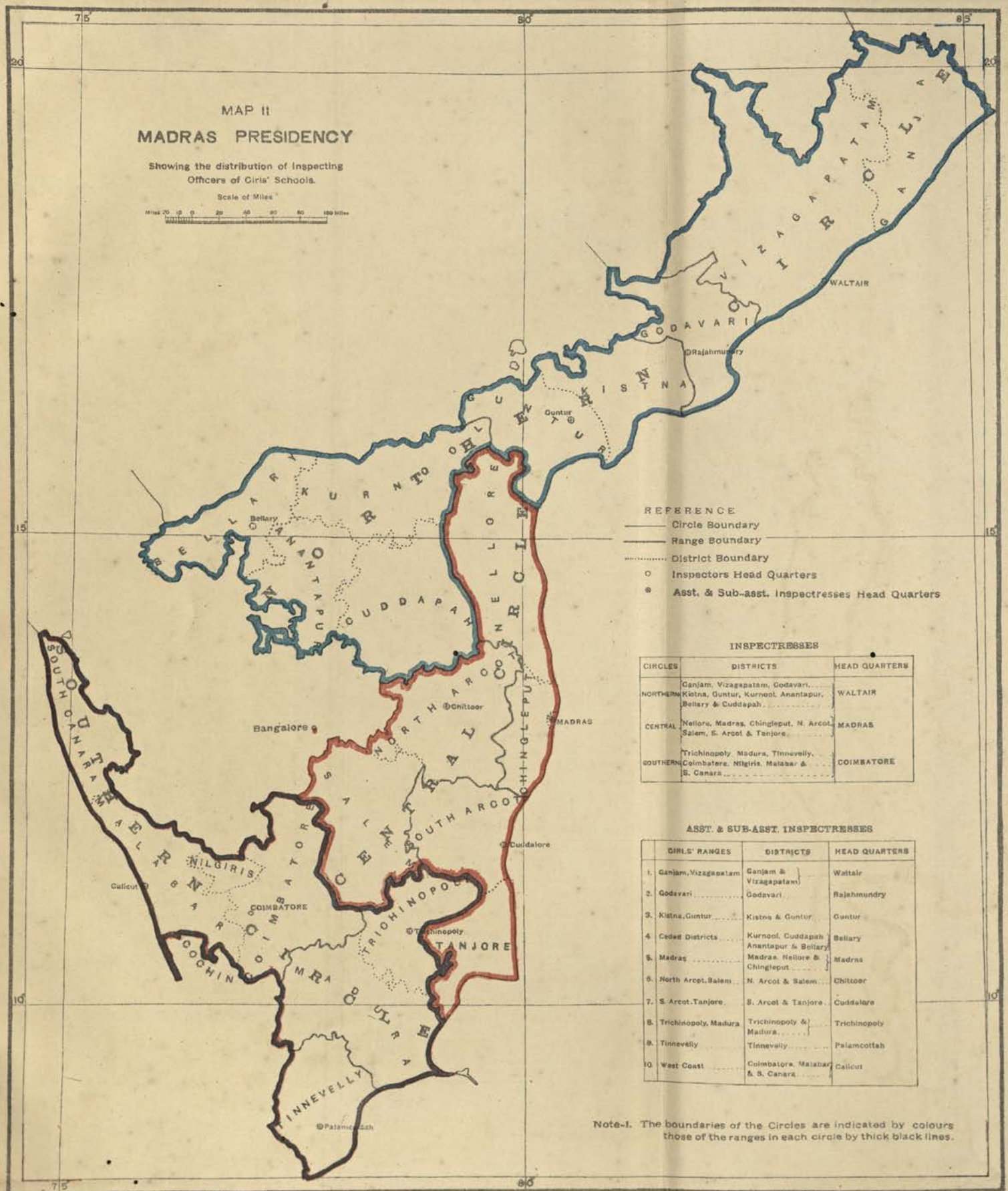

INSPECTRESSES

CIRCLES	DISTRICTS	HEAD QUARTERS
NORTHERN	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary & Cuddapah	WALTAIR
CENTRAL	Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, N. Arcot, Salem, S. Arcot & Tanjore	MADRAS
SOUTHERN	Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar & S. Canara	COIMBATORE

ASST. & SUB-ASST. INSPECTRESSES

	GIRLS' RANGES	DISTRICTS	HEAD QUARTERS
1.	Ganjam, Vizagapatam	Ganjam & Vizagapatam	Waltair
2.	Godavari	Godavari	Rajahmundry
3.	Kistna, Guntur	Kistna & Guntur	Guntur
4.	Ceded Districts	Kurnool, Cuddapah Anantapur & Bellary	Bellary
5.	Madras	Madras, Nellore & Chingleput	Madras
6.	North Arcot, Salem	N. Arcot & Salem	Chittoor
7.	S. Arcot, Tanjore	S. Arcot & Tanjore	Cuddalore
8.	Trichinopoly, Madura	Trichinopoly & Madura	Trichinopoly
9.	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	Palamcottah
10.	West Coast	Coimbatore, Malabar & S. Canara	Calicut

Note-I. The boundaries of the Circles are indicated by colours those of the ranges in each circle by thick black lines.

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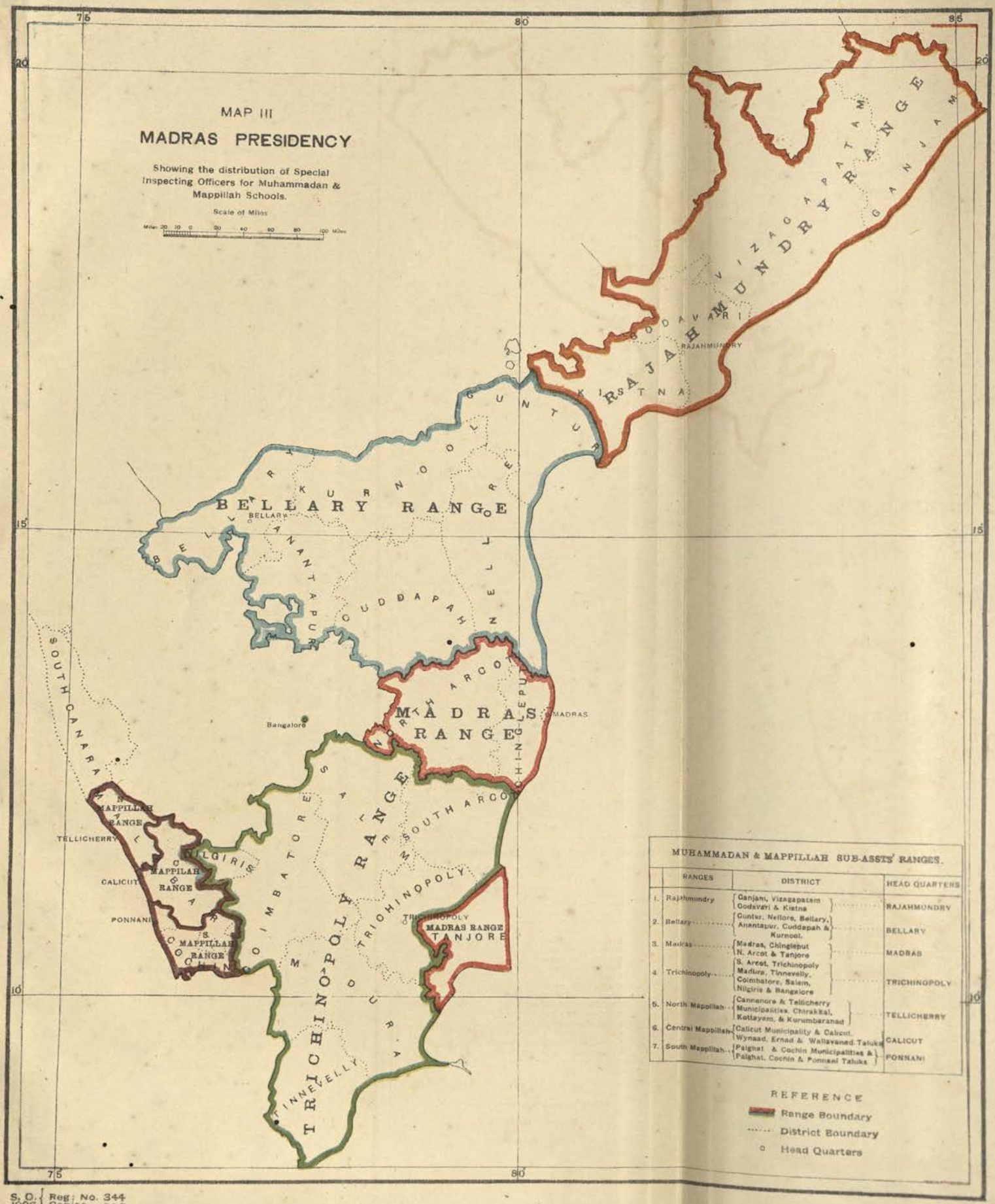

MUHAMMADAN & MAPPILLAH SUB-ASSTS' RANGES.

	RANGES	DISTRICT	HEAD QUARTERS
1.	Rajahmundry	Ganjam, Vizagapatam Godavari & Kistna	RAJAHMUNDRY
2.	Bellary	Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah & Kurnool.	BELLARY
3.	Madras	Madras, Chingleput N. Arcot & Tanjore	MADRAS
4.	Trichinopoly	S. Arcot, Trichinopoly Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem, Nilgiris & Bangalore	TRICHINOPOLY
5.	North Mappillah	Cannanore & Tellicherry Municipalities, Chirakkal, Kottayam, & Kurumbaranad	TELLICHERRY
6.	Central Mappillah	Calicut Municipality & Calicut, Wynaad, Ernad & Wallavanad Taluks	CALICUT
7.	South Mappillah	Palghat & Cochin Municipalities & Palghat, Cochin & Ponnani Taluks	PONNANI

REFERENCE
Range Boundary
District Boundary
Head Quarters

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MAP IV

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

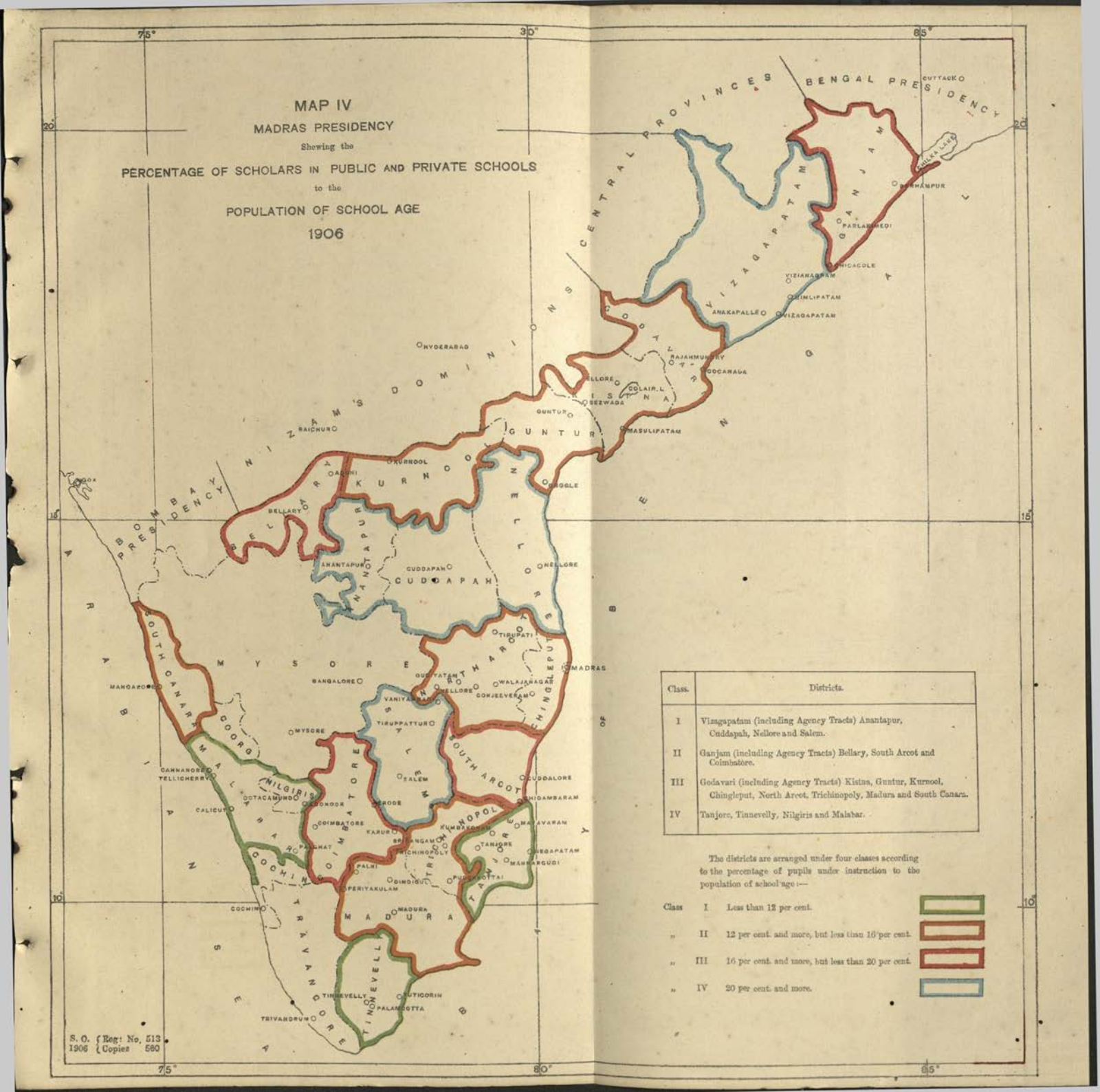
Shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

to the

POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1906



Class.	Districts.
I	Vizagapatam (including Agency Tracts) Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Salem.
II	Ganjam (including Agency Tracts) Bellary, South Arcot and Coimbatore.
III	Godavari (including Agency Tracts) Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and South Canara.
IV	Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris and Malabar.

The districts are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of pupils under instruction to the population of school age :—

Class I Less than 12 per cent.

" II 12 per cent. and more, but less than 16 per cent.

" III 16 per cent. and more, but less than 20 per cent.

" IV 20 per cent. and more.

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MAP V

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

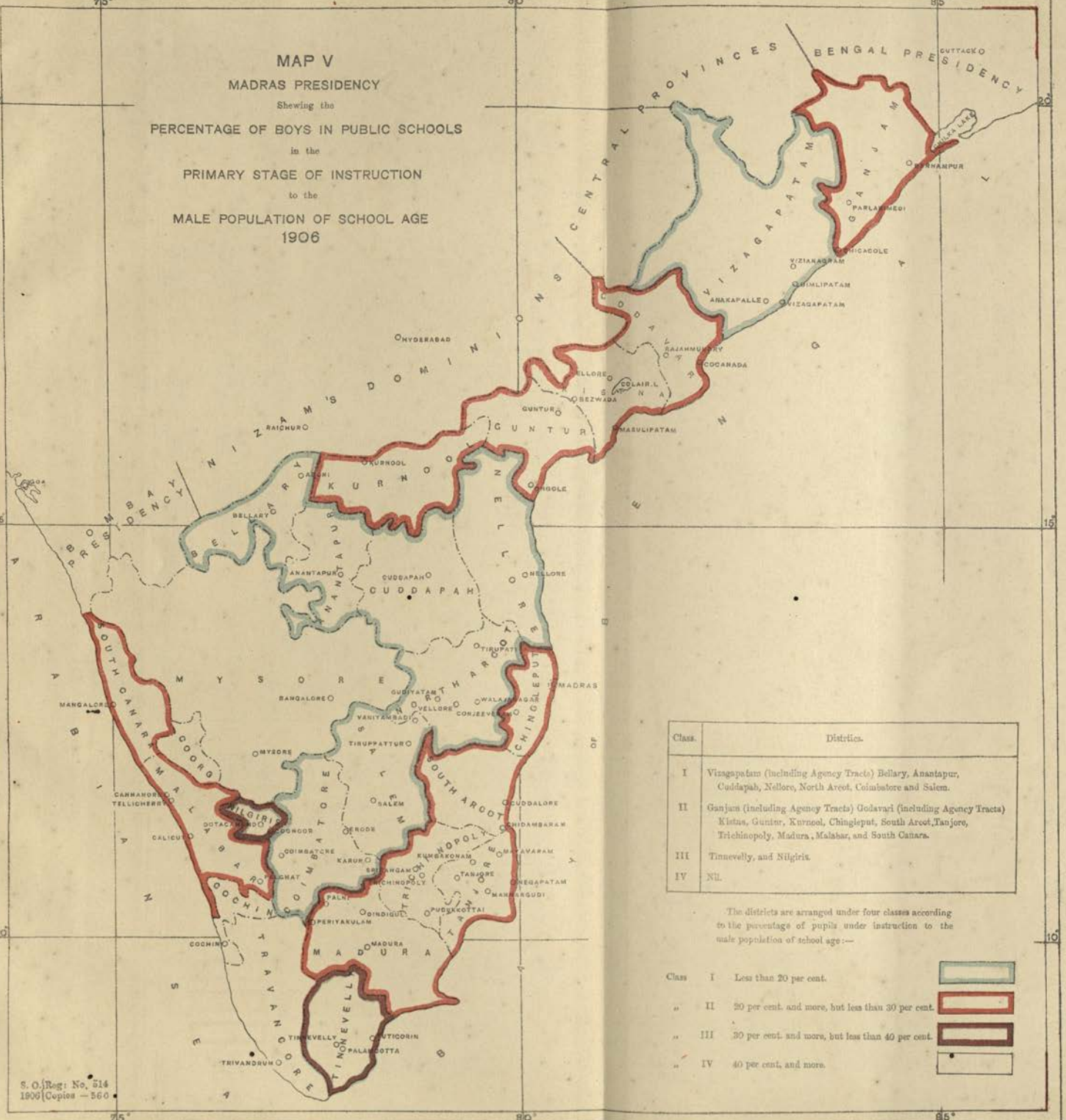
in the

PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION

to the

MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1906



Class.	Districts.
I	Vizagapatam (including Agency Tracts) Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem.
II	Ganjam (including Agency Tracts) Godavari (including Agency Tracts) Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Malabar, and South Canara.
III	Tinnevelly, and Nilgiris.
IV	Nil.

The districts are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of pupils under instruction to the male population of school age:—

Class I Less than 20 per cent.

„ II 20 per cent. and more, but less than 30 per cent.

„ III 30 per cent. and more, but less than 40 per cent.

„ IV 40 per cent. and more.

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MAP VI

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the

PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS UNDER INSTRUCTION

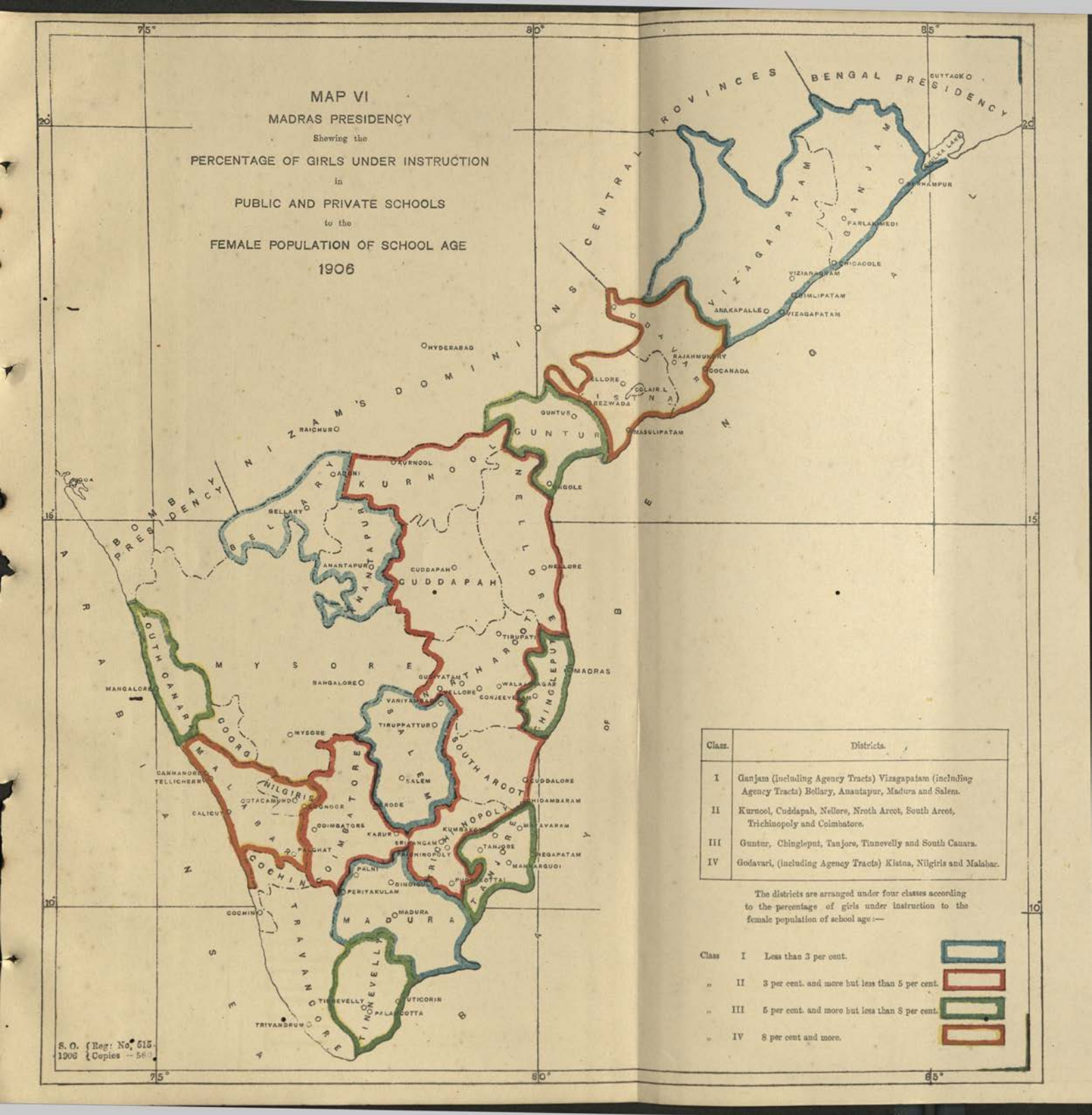
in

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

to the

FEMALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1906



Class.	Districts.
I	Ganjam (including Agency Tracts) Vizagapatam (including Agency Tracts) Bellary, Anantapur, Madura and Salem.
II	Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Nroth Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.
III	Guntur, Chinglepnt, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and South Canara.
IV	Godavari, (including Agency Tracts) Kistna, Nilgiris and Malabar.

The districts are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age:—

Class I Less than 3 per cent.

„ II 3 per cent. and more but less than 5 per cent.

„ III 5 per cent. and more but less than 8 per cent.

„ IV 8 per cent and more.

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GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.			Institutions and scholars.			Public			
						Collegiate education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1.	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Institutions	For males		37	6	596	20,485
				For females		2	1	212	914
					Total ...	39	7	808	21,399
141,866	Towns 234	Males 18,841,971							
	Villages 54,625	Females 19,368,391	Scholars ...	Males		4,370	729	91,706	596,216
				Females		34	11	25,015	115,458
	Total ... 54,859	Total ... 38,210,362							
					Total ...	4,404	740	116,721	711,674

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	6,60,282	2,66,384	20,05,140	23,84,127	1,85,279	4,03,984	59,05,196
For females	6,976	450	4,60,047	3,33,580	66,041	28,106	8,95,200
Total ...	6,67,258	2,66,834	24,65,187	27,17,707	2,51,320	4,32,090	68,00,396
2. (*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	9·03	7·15	16·72	17·39	7·44	7·83	65·56
(*b*) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	3·01	74·41	1·81	2·24	81·47
(*c*) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	17·83	67·44	0·22	0·65	86·14
(*d*) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7·12	2·85	26·31	29·01	2·68	4·61	72·58
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—							
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	135 15 6	244 0 5	12 13 6	8 14 1	111 14 10	136 10 9	32 9 8
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10 5	1 15 9	0 2 10
Total cost ...	219 12 7	349 2 0	16 13 4	9 2 0	114 14 2	161 0 4	41 4 10
District Board institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	2 11 6	0 11 5	4 3 9	19 2 7	0 15 8
Cost to District Funds	.....	.....	1 12 3	3 0 5	87 2 6	94 4 4	3 3 1
Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 8 7	4 10 5	91 6 3	215 13 11	6 6 7
Municipal institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	7 15 0	.....	1 7 4	0 8 6	.....	.....	0 13 5
Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	1 6 9	4 13 2	.....	6 4 8	4 1 3
Total cost ...	65 5 1	.....	24 13 8	6 7 6	.....	6 10 4	10 14 11
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	12 11 6	5 11 5	.....	.....	11 11 10
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	34 2 8	273 0 0	3 12 3	0 9 1	83 6 9	10 8 2	1 6 1
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 0	1 6 1	.....	0 8 11	1 4 2
Total cost ...	136 14 6	450 0 0	23 3 8	4 0 5	145 7 5	74 2 2	8 2 1
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	188 12 10	.....	19 15 7	1 15 9	14 3 11	62 7 9	3 13 11
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	53 13 8	244 1 0	3 12 11	0 10 5	91 12 8	51 10 7	2 1 4
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 8	1 7 1	9 10 1	6 10 9	1 6 1
Total cost ...	152 8 3	349 4 2	21 8 4	3 14 5	118 12 4	109 4 0	8 4 4

Madras Presidency for the official year 1905–1906.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
60	61	21,245	292	5,471	27,008	Institutions to number of towns and villages ...	49·2
18	19	1,166	1	83	1,250		2·3
78	80	22,411	293	5,554	28,258		51·5
1,851	3,394	698,266	6,571	114,690	819,527	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ...	28·9
414	712	141,644	129	15,666	157,439	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	5·4
2,265	4,106	839,910	6,700	130,356	976,966		17·0

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905–1906.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2,65,977	76,141	5,72,986	1,18,961	5,13,376	19,434	10,01,763	25,68,638	93,69,034
2,65,977	76,141	5,72,986	1,18,961	5,13,376	19,434	10,01,763	25,68,638	93,69,034
·82	2·92	17·21	2·80	7·44	·53	2·72	34·44	100·00
.....	.....	9·96	0·59	7·45	0·30	0·23	18·53	100·00
.....	.....	5·21	0·14	7·72	0·79	.....	13·86	100·00
2·84	·81	6·12	1·27	5·48	·21	10·69	27·42	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Public

Class of institutions.	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys	4	955	973	905	3	272	287	249	...	...	...	...
English ... ... For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	955	973	905	3	272	287	249	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	1	312	328	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	191	195	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	124	125	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	80	75	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	31	40	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	738	763	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English ...	5	1,493	1,382	1,279	24	6,094	5,723	4,997	...	..	...	...
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	6	454	530	424	87	9,192	9,290	8,057	1	122	129	105
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	2	228	210	195	29	3,657	3,944	3,054	...	...	..	...
For girls — High schools, English ...	1	197	184	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	1	142	138	113	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	47	6,159	5,936	4,440	1	245	240	194	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62	8,673	8,380	6,588	141	19,188	19,197	16,302	1	122	129	105
Primary schools.												
For boys	134	6,404	6,323	5,265	2,572	133,797	131,015	111,155	1	21	21	20
For girls	127	8,076	7,917	5,944	10	655	652	454	...	...	...	...
Total ...	261	14,480	14,240	11,209	2,582	134,452	131,667	111,609	1	21	21	20
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	31	1,296	1,213	1,145	16	207	209	198	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses	4	99	95	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	1	449	375	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	411	403	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	1	137	136	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	2	26	30	17	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1	154	170	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1	186	184	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	38	56	42	5	279	259	205	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44	2,770	2,632	2,442	23	512	498	420	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	377	27,616	26,988	21,849	2,749	154,424	151,649	128,580	2	143	150	125
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian — For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian — For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(*b*) Sanskrit — For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit — For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For girls	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran— For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— For boys	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— For girls	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	377	27,616	26,988	21,849	2,749	154,424	151,649	128,580	2	143	150	125

Madras Presidency for the official year 1905-1906.

institutions.												
Under private management.								Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.		A classical language.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14	15	16	17.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24*a*	24*b*	25*a*	25*b*
27	3,004	2,947	2,693	3	163	158	146	37	4,394	4,303	23	1,338	11
2	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	3,014	2,957	2,703	3	163	158	146	39	4,404	4,303	33	1,338	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	312	312	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	191	183	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	124	124	...	...	...
1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	* 3	82	79	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	31	...	...	...
1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	740	729	11	...	...
106	35,077	33,913	29,729	36	7,424	7,126	6,355	171	50,088	47,345	206	9,583	79
182	20,507	20,647	17,195	45	3,445	3,454	2,938	321	33,720	26,735	962	2,301	12
41	4,120	4,065	3,440	32	867	833	699	104	8,872	4,581	64	228	...
22	2,620	2,547	2,151	1	64	65	56	24	2,881	271	2,179	30	463
1	208	207	141	...	...	...	...	1	208	13	195	...	...
36	3,599	3,592	3,103	1	16	16	16	38	3,757	468	2,328	...	20
98	10,407	10,036	8,034	3	384	348	302	149	17,195	99	2,434	...	50
486	76,538	75,007	63,793	118	12,200	11,842	10,366	808	116,721	79,512	8,868	12,142	624
12,085	389,683	383,681	320,958	5,693	134,315	129,485	111,212	20,485	664,220	38,861	1,684	13,916	3,613
644	33,517	32,430	25,845	133	5,206	4,795	3,863	914	47,454	304	1,563	317	2,103
12,729	423,200	416,111	346,803	5,826	139,521	134,280	115,075	21,399	711,674	39,165	3,247	14,233	5,716
10	322	274	268	3	44	45	43	60	1,869	92	5	...	...
14	297	289	265	...	...	...	...	18	396	...	76	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	449	182	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	411	386	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	137	137	...	...	...
5	106	111	82	10	314	296	234	† 17	446	94	45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	154	105	2	...	...
1	20	19	16	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	186	70	...	...	...
38	1,695	1,659	1,390	15	291	257	208	‡ 54	2,303	885	176	...	...
63	2,440	2,343	2,021	28	649	598	485	158	6,371	1,951	344	...	...
13,308	505,194	496,419	415,321	5,975	152,533	146,878	126,072	22,411	839,910	125,660	12,503	27,713	6,351
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2,831	21	...	2,781	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	3,794	33	...	3,775	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	14	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,394	77,913	70	...	360	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	77	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	33,225	...	...	24,310	7,642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	2,051	...	...	202	1,709
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	17,129	60	...	155	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,847	137,056	184	...	31,597	9,534
13,308	505,194	496,419	415,321	5,975	152,533	146,878	126,072	28,258	976,966	125,844	12,503	59,310	15,885

* Of these, one College with two pupils was for women.

† Of these, eight schools with 223 pupils (220 girls and 3 boys) were for girls.

‡ Of these, eleven schools with 456 pupils (445 girls and 11 boys) were for girls.

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1905-1906—continued.

Class of institutions—*cont.*	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—*cont.*		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	A vernacular language.				Hindus.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
	26a	26b	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys	2,791	11	28	400	3,051	833	80	...	...	2	24	...
English ... ... For girls	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,791	21	28	410	3,051	833	80	...	...	2	24	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	...	...	...	8	241	55	8	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	17	31	74	66	2	...	1	...	8	...
Engineering	...	...	5	2	100	12	5	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	1	16	61	3	1	...	...	...	1	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	2	13	12	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	23	59	489	148	20	...	1	...	9	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English ...	40,075	133	1,669	5,039	23,624	17,254	2,462	12	18	10	229	...
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	29,655	956	1,586	3,206	11,501	15,755	1,593	2	14	3	1,451	...
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	8,477	568	1	1,188	1,983	4,447	1,245	...	...	8	568	...
For girls — High schools, English ...	86	1,257	1,394	1,134	66	269	2	...	13	3	...	327
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	13	195	...	7	6	195	..	...	...	...	...	13
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	261	1,848	1,335	2,028	114	257	14	...	9	...	...	583
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	348	16,372	2	4,094	3,318	9,491	284	...	4	2	...	351
Total ...	78,915	21,829	5,987	16,756	40,612	47,668	5,600	14	58	26	2,248	1,274
Primary schools.												
For boys	599,465	70,677	452	55,816	63,748	478,008	61,343	4	...	4,849	70,321	...
For girls	2,148	45,007	418	6,622	9,128	26,399	4,885	...	2	...	...	2,317
Total ...	601,553	115,684	870	62,438	72,876	504,407	66,228	4	2	4,849	70,321	2,317
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	1,759	13	1	483	662	652	69	..	...	2	18	...
Do. for mistresses	...	320	47	310	3	26	10	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	252	...	19	35	18	359	18	...	...	...	15	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	72	70	120	107	31	10	1	...	25	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	7	77	49	4	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	132	175	58	229	17	138	4	...	...	...	3	3
Commercial schools	47	...	2	8	64	54	26	...	...	...	2	...
Agricultural schools	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	116	...	...	6	2	154	24	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	971	271	383	901	321	460	229	...	...	9	2	11
Total ...	3,297	779	582	2,069	1,284	1,990	415	10	1	11	65	14
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	686,556	138,313	7,490	81,732	118,312	555,055	72,343	28	62	4,888	72,667	3,605
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian — For boys ...	600	59	...	...	...	...	2,831	...	...	...	89	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian — For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... — For boys ...	107	...	...	...	3,529	265	...	...	...	...	18	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... — For girls ...	5	22	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For boys	73,023	4,972	...	4,014	3,307	67,079	3,479	...	...	34	4,988	...
For girls	...	146	...	...	74	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran— For boys	2,219	462	...	...	...	38	33,187	...	...	...	7,895	...
For girls	32	711	...	...	...	...	2,951	...	...	...	...	205
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— For boys	16,447	865	...	170	1,308	14,713	915	...	...	23	860	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	92,433	7,237	...	4,184	8,254	82,098	42,463	...	...	57	13,850	219
Grand total ...	778,989	145,550	7,490	85,916	126,566	637,153	114,806	28	62	4,94	86,517	3,824

(3a)—*Number of scholars on the 31st March 1906, classified according to sex, race or creed.*

Class of institutions.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collegiate education.	*Arts Colleges*—									
	English — For boys	Male	17	388	3,051	832	80	...	...	
		Female	11	12	...	1	...	...	...	...
	English — For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges for professional training—									
	Law	Male	...	8	242	55	8	..	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	Male	11	30	74	65	2	...	1	...
		Female	6	1	...	1	...	...		...
	Engineering	Male	5	2	100	12	5	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	Male	...	14	61	3	1	...	...	...
		Female	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	Male	...	2	13	12	4	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	51	469	3,540	981	100	...	1	2
School education, general.	*Secondary schools*—									
	For boys—									
	High schools, English	Male	1,563	4,964	23,598	17,232	2,462	12	18	10
		Female	106	75	26	22	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools—									
	English	Male	1,036	2,869	11,308	15,453	1,593	2	5	3
		Female	550	397	193	302	...	...	9	...
	Vernacular	Male	1	1,041	1,861	4,149	1,244	...	...	8
		Female	...	147	122	298	1	...	...	...
	For girls—									
	High schools—									
	English	Male	243	58	6	16	1	...	1	2
		Female	1,151	1,076	60	253	1	...	12	1
	Vernacular	Male	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	6	6	183	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools—									
	English	Male	305	231	8	31	5	...	3	...
		Female	1,030	1,797	106	226	9	...	6	...
	Vernacular	Male	1	202	31	115	2	...	...	...
		Female	1	3,892	3,287	9,376	282	...	4	2
	Primary schools—									
	For boys	Male	352	41,882	51,440	440,130	55,372	4	...	4,719
		Female	100	13,934	12,308	37,878	5,971	...	...	130
	For girls	Male	165	510	257	1,006	377	...	2	...
		Female	253	6,112	8,871	25,393	4,508	...	...	...
		Total	6,857	79,194	113,488	552,075	71,828	18	60	4,875
School education, special.	*Schools for special instruction*—									
	Training schools for masters.	Male	...	466	662	652	69	...	...	2
		Female	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	47	310	3	26	10	...	...	...
	School of Arts	Male	4	35	18	359	18	...	...	...
		Female	15	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Law schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	Male	53	66	120	105	31	10	1	...
		Female	19	4	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools.	Male	...	7	77	49	4	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial schools.	Male	32	41	17	129	4	...	...	...
		Female	26	188	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Commercial schools	Male	...	8	64	54	26	...	...	...
		Female	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools	Male	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Reformatory schools	Male	...	6	2	154	24	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	Male	215	656	318	458	200	...	...	9
		Female	168	245	3	2	29	...	...	...
		Total	582	2,069	1,284	1,999	415	10	1	11
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.			7,490	81,732	118,312	555,055	72,343	28	62	4,888
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—									
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian.	Male	...	...	...	...	2,742	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...
	(*a*) Do. for girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit for boys	Male	...	...	3,522	254	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Do. for girls	Male	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Any other Oriental classic.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching— A Vernacular only or mainly—									
	For boys	Male	...	2,499	3,002	63,996	3,394	...	...	34
		Female	...	1,515	305	3,083	85	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	74	3	...	...	...	...
	3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—									
	For boys	Male	...	...	...	38	25,292	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	7,895	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	...	...	..	...	205	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	1,846	...	...	...
	4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—									
	For boys	Male	...	146	1,207	14,037	856	...	...	23
		Female	...	24	101	676	59	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
	Total of private institutions		...	4,184	8,254	82,098	42,463	...	...	57
	Grand Total		7,490	85,916	126,566	637,153	114,806	28	62	4,945

(3b)—*Return of European colleges and schools, and scholars*

Class of institutions.	Public															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education. — English — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	36	48	43
Collegiate education. — English — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	38	51	46
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys... — High schools, English...	1	278	247	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,891	1,742	1,490
School education, general. — For boys... — Middle schools — English ...	1	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,590	1,541	1,313
School education, general. — For girls... — High schools, English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,452	1,448	1,227
School education, general. — For girls... — Middle schools — English ...	1	142	138	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,228	1,254	1,057
Total ...	3	428	393	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	6,161	5,985	5,067
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	247	251	210
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	453	455	352
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	700	706	562
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	30
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	410	416	334
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	442	448	364
Total of public institutions	3	428	393	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	7,341	7,190	6,059
Private Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	3	428	393	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	7 341	7,190	6,059

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905-1906.

institutions.															
management.															
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.						
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	3	36	36	25	16	11	5	19	1	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	38	38	25	18	11	7	19	1	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	12	2,169	2,169	788	792	1,543	315	262	28	21	100	...
1	42	33	29	25	1,640	1,640	105	436	1,500	101	24	...	15	580	...
1	64	65	56	13	1,516	1,477	462	38	1,382	80	38	...	16	...	250
1	16	16	16	21	1,386	1,386	20	60	1,242	82	53	4	5	...	297
3	122	114	101	71	6,711	6,672	1,375	1,326	5,667	578	377	32	57	680	547
...	...	...	...	6	247	247	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	82	...
1	1	10	6	12	457	457	...	12	444	4	7	...	2	...	191
1	1	10	6	18	704	704	...	12	691	4	7	...	2	82	191
1	27	26	17	* 2	59	51	...	8	50	9	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	† 6	410	410	...	...	367	39	1	3	...	...	...
1	27	26	17	8	469	461	...	8	417	48	1	3	...	...	...
5	153	150	124	101	7,922	7,875	1,400	1,364	6,786	637	404	36	59	767	738
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	153	150	124	101	7,922	7,875	1,400	1,364	6,786	637	404	36	59	767	738

* Of these one school with 27 pupils was for girls.
† Of these, 4 schools with 184 pupils were for girls (173 girls and 11 boys).

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or			
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	1,32,297	...	...	79,648	...	(a) 1,900	2,13,854	2,278	...	...	(b)16,104
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	(c)28,220	...	14	28,234	...	...	...	...
Medicine	63,544	...	...	22,543	...	365	86,452	...	...	...	...
Engineering	53,722	...	...	14,188	...	(d) 4,280	72,190	...	...	...	...
Teaching	36,666	...	...	710	...	571	37,947	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	32,260	...	...	466	...	(e) 8,835	41,561	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,18,489	...	...	1,45,775	...	15,974	4,80,238	2,278	...	...	16,104
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys... { High schools, English.	(f)29,745	...	...	25,577	...	1,270	(g) 56,592	(h) 13,987	...	1,590	(i)1,50,525
For boys... { Middle schools { English	6,382	...	...	1,713	...	14	8,109	25,859	9,638	2,876	1,04,611
For boys... { Middle schools { Vernacular.	3,757	...	...	90	..	...	3,847	5,631	15,761	1,640	8,013
For girls... { High schools { English	7,447	...	...	924	...	...	8,371	...	...	...	...
For girls... { High schools { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... { Middle schools { English	(j) 7,608	...	...	...	...	...	(k) 7,608	...	...	...	...
For girls... { Middle schools { Vernacular.	52,709	...	...	1,772	...	2,041	56,522	600	...	465	70
Total ...	1,07,648	...	...	30,076	..	3,325	1,41,049	46,087	25,399	6,871	2,63,219
Primary schools—											
For boys	60,772	...	...	2,137	...	207	63,116	89,738	3,41,272	87,731	1,20,231
For girls	65,659	...	...	1,140	...	5	66,804	1,072	804	2,364	121
Total ...	1,26,431	...	...	3,277	...	212	1,29,920	90,810	3,42,076	90,095	1,20,352
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters ...	1,26,543	(l)1,525	(m)635	1,144	...	(n) 234	1,30,086	1,608	18,216	...	...
Do. for mistresses ...	19,854	...	...	280	...	48	20,182	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	24,740	...	...	4,298	...	...	29,038	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1,24,181	2,105	228	6,176	...	...	1,32,690	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools.	15,125	...	...	6,969	...	5,833	27,927	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	900	10,571	...	...
Commercial schools	2,365	...	...	2,305	...	...	4,670	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	13,450	...	...	...	...	3,783	17,233	...	...	...	...
Other schools	(o)1,094	...	300	227	...	10	(p) 1,631	3,661	10,866	1,321	206
Total ...	3,27,357	3,630	1,163	21,399	...	9,908	3,63,457	6,169	39,653	1,321	206
Buildings	(q) 1,55,355	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,355	1,048	(r)79,298	21,483	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	...	...	...
Total ...	1,55,355	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,355	1,817	79,298	21,483	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in											
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	10,35,280	3,630	1,163	2,00,527	...	29,419	12,70,019	1,47,161	4,86,426	1,19,770	3,99,881

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 728.
(b) Surplus fees to Municipal boards, Rs 3,655.
(c) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 22,636.
(d) Non-departmental, Rs. 70.
(e) Non-departmental, Rs. 132.
(f) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial Grant, Rs. 14,954.
(g) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 14,954.
(h) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs. 1,643.
(i) Surplus fees to local boards Rs. 2,881.
(j) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant.
(k) Do. do. total cost.
(l) Non-departmental.
(m) Non-departmental.
(n) Do. Rs. 117.
(o) Lawrence Asylum, Technical class, Provincial grant, Rs. 163.
(p) Do. do. total cost, Rs. 163.
(q) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.
(r) Does not include the expenditure of Rs. 5,66,000 on rural school buildings.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905–1906.

institutions.

management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Managed by Native States.							Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	364	18,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,032	...	...	1,87,170	10,693	99,956	3,97,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	994	...	...	417	...	5,565	6,976
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	177	450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	364	18,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,299	...	...	1,87,587	10,693	1,05,698	4,05,277
24	509	1,66,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,533	395	22,487	6,66,093	10,364	1,41,755	9,38,627
360	761	1,44,105	...	...	...	636	...	1,005	1,641	53,581	5,205	16,834	1,73,670	11,369	1,13,007	3,73,666
...	15	31,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,931	1,762	4,371	14,609	1,360	17,982	50,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,630	...	...	32,186	190	70,295	1,37,301
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	679	...	2,016	3,895
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,368	150	...	22,052	5,522	43,575	1,03,667
...	...	1,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,354	40	260	10,165	9,498	62,200	1,35,517
384	1,285	3,43,245	...	...	...	636	...	1,005	1,641	2,82,597	7,552	43,952	9,19,454	38,303	4,50,830	17,42,688
516	2,470	6,41,967	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	1,40,516	4,70,634	1,01,854	3,35,313	43,815	3,43,128	14,35,262
...	...	4,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,217	1,115	251	10,847	16,011	1,14,865	2,39,306
516	2,479	6,46,328	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	2,36,735	4,71,749	1,02,105	3,46,160	59,826	4,57,993	16,74,568
...	...	19,824	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19,912	...	...	...	681	14,135	34,728
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	26,304	...	...	452	1,254	17,849	45,859
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,763	13,234	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,089	...	...	9	...	2,550	3,648
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	1,618	1,678
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,423	38,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,658	1,000	...	11,747	7,425	89,475	1,27,305
...	24,191	71,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,023	1,000	...	12,208	9,360	1,25,627	2,13,218
...	...	101,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,907	2,236	529	...	27,373	1,67,096	2,35,141
...	...	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,145	3,278	2,242	...	...	...	18,665
...	...	102,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,052	5,514	2,771	...	27,373	1,67,096	2,53,806
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
900	28,319	11,82,457	...	...	...	636	...	1,125	1,761	7,36,706	4,85,815	1,48,823	14,65,409	1,45,555	13,07,244	42,89,557

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1905-1906—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*										
	Unaided.										
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	All other sources.			
								Fees.	Private.	Public.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	10,609	178	19,044	29,831	2,34,607	...	...	2,93,531	1,32,144	...	6,60,282
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	994	...	...	417	5,565	...	6,976
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,220	14	...	28,234
Medicine	...	...	...	...	63,544	...	...	22,543	365	...	86,452
Engineering	...	...	...	...	53,722	...	...	14,188	4,280	...	72,190
Teaching	...	...	...	...	36,939	...	...	710	748	...	38,397
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	32,260	...	...	466	8,835	...	41,561
Total ...	10,609	178	19,044	29,831	4,22,066	...	...	5,60,075	1,51,951	...	9,34,092
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys { High schools, English.	1,23,245	1,683	49,865	1,74,793	1,41,275	395	24,377	9,65,440	2,05,470	...	13,36,957
For boys { Middle { English ...	33,807	1,643	10,099	45,549	85,822	14,843	19,710	3,14,437	1,38,258	...	5,73,070
For boys { Middle { Vernacular.	5,231	32	4,928	10,191	19,319	17,523	6,011	27,943	24,317	...	95,113
For girls { High { English ...	1,001	...	2,964	3,965	42,077	...	...	34,111	73,449	...	1,49,637
For girls { High { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	679	2,016	...	3,895
For girls { Middle { English ...	50	...	180	230	39,976	150	...	22,102	49,277	...	1,11,505
For girls { Middle { Vernacular.	...	...	1,836	1,836	106,663	40	725	12,007	75,575	...	1,95,010
Total ...	1,63,334	3,358	69,872	2,36,564	4,36,332	32,951	50,823	13,76,719	5,68,362	...	24,65,187
Primary schools—											
For boys	1,37,109	18,265	88,288	2,43,662	2,91,028	8,11,906	1,89,555	5,94,790	4,96,818	...	23,84,127
For girls	1,298	4,651	17,160	23,109	1,62,948	1,919	2,615	13,406	1,52,692	...	3,33,580
Total ...	1,38,407	22,916	1,05,448	2,66,771	4,53,976	8,13,825	1,92,200	6,08,196	6,49,510	...	27,17,707
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters ...	...	...	641	641	1,48,068	19,741	635	1,144	15,691	...	1,85,279
Do. for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	46,158	...	...	732	19,151	...	66,041
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	24,740	...	...	4,298	...	...	29,038
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	1,24,181	2,105	228	6,176	...	...	1,32,690
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	15,125	...	...	6,969	5,833	...	27,927
Technical and Industrial schools ...	260	1,276	20,347	21,883	1,989	10,571	...	269	25,936	...	38,765
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	2,365	...	...	2,305	...	...	4,670
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	1,618	...	1,678
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	13,450	...	...	..	3,783	...	17,233
Other schools	3,585	573	8,513	12,671	22,413	11,866	1,621	15,765	1,28,424	...	1,80,089
Total ...	3,845	1,849	29,501	35,195	3,98,549	44,283	2,484	37,658	2,00,436	...	6,83,410
Buildings	...	14,265	6,786	21,051	1,94,310	81,534	22,012	...	2,15,520	...	5,13,376
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	13,914	3,278	2,242	...	...	...	19,434
Total ...	...	14,265	6,786	21,051	2,08,224	84,812	24,254	...	2,15,520	...	5,32,810
University	...	...	...	...	21,325	...	...	(*s*) 2,08,255	36,297	...	2,65,977
Direction	...	...	...	...	76,141	...	...	...	...	...	76,141
Inspection	...	...	...	...	4,49,256	1,08,890	14,840	...	...	..	5,72,986
Scholarships held in											
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	15,339	168	...	...	15,657	...	31,164
Medical college	...	...	...	...	1,980	...	...	...	...	...	1,980
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	6,701	...	...	...	1,626	...	8,327
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	27,703	53	140	...	9,555	...	37,451
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	3,008	114	...	...	...	...	3,122
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	5,513	216	...	...	...	...	5,734
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	2,445	264	99	...	1,932	...	4,740
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	10,343	5,657	174	...	10,269	...	26,443
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	70,987	2,489	...	3,53,138	5,75,149	...	(*t*) 10,01,763
Total ...	...	...	...	...	6,90,746	1,17,851	15,253	5,61,493	6,50,185	...	20,35,928
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	3,16,195	42,566	2,30,651	5,89,412	(*u*) 26,09,893	10,93,722	2,85,014	29,44,141	24,36,264	...	(*v*) 93,69,034

(*s*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 87,751.
(*t*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,56,457, other sources Rs. 1,28,351 and total, Rs. 2,84,808).
(*u*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 1,680 ; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 2,143.
(*v*) This does not include the expenditure of Rs. 5,66,000 on rural school buildings.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 12,70,019 + 1,47,161 + 7,36,706)		21,53,886
Add—Indirect charges—		
University	21,325	
Direction	76,141	
Inspection	4,49,256	
Scholarships	73,037	
Subsidy and contribution to District Boards	2,18,605	
Rural School buildings...	5,66,000	
Subsidy to Municipal Boards	24,038	
Miscellaneous	1,94,008	16,22,410
		37,76,296
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	2,26,640	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,57,283	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	1,680	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	8,207	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	1,55,355	
		5,44,165
Total Expenditure as per Accountant-General's Statement . .		32,32,131

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1905–1906.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																						
	Under public management.																						
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English { For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys { High schools, English ...	14,954	...	...	...	...	...	14,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	1,005	...	...	57	...	...	1,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	7,608	...	...	...	...	...	7,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,567	...	...	57	...	...	23,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	163	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	163	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	20,612	...	...	...	...	1,13,946	1,34,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,612	...	...	...	...	1,13,946	1,34,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European colleges and schools	44,342	...	...	57	...	1,13,946	1,58,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1905-1906—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
	Under private management.																	
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.								All other sources.		
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English For boys	5,076	...	...	1,475	30	7,608	14,189	...	...	...	...	5,076	...	...	1,475	7,638	...	14,189
For girls	160	...	...	368	...	470	998	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	368	470	...	998
Total	5,236	...	...	1,843	30	8,078	15,187	...	...	...	...	5,236	...	...	1,843	8,108	...	15,187
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys High schools, English	24,286	...	...	31,772	1,120	40,140	97,318	...	...	...	...	32,240	...	...	31,772	41,260	...	1,12,272
Middle schools, English	18,036	...	234	10,425	6,344	40,478	75,517	234	...	...	234	19,041	...	234	10,716	46,822	...	76,813
For girls High schools, English	24,031	...	...	24,846	131	47,932	96,940	1,001	...	2,964	3,965	24,031	...	...	25,847	51,027	...	1,00,905
Middle schools, English	16,503	...	...	9,692	3,998	25,071	55,264	50	...	180	230	24,111	...	...	9,742	29,249	...	63,102
Total	82,856	...	234	76,735	11,593	1,53,621	3,25,039	1,285	...	3,144	4,429	1,00,423	...	234	78,077	1,68,358	...	3,53,022
Primary schools— For boys	2,305	..	...	191	177	2,423	5,096	...	...	...	...	2,305	...	...	191	2,600	...	5,096
For girls	3,803	...	...	1,524	640	8,478	14,445	82	...	323	405	3,803	...	...	1,606	9,441	...	14,850
Total	6,108	...	...	1,715	817	10,901	19,541	82	...	323	405	6,108	...	...	1,797	12,041	...	19,946
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	527	...	...	...	...	300	827	...	...	...	...	527	...	...	...	300	...	827
Other schools	3,241	...	...	7,591	294	3,644	14,770	...	...	...	...	3,404	...	...	7,591	3,938	...	14,933
Total	3,768	...	...	7,591	294	3,944	15,597	...	...	...	...	3,931	...	...	7,591	4,238	...	15,760
Buildings	803	...	...	...	...	557	1,360	...	...	...	...	803	...	...	...	557	...	1,360
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	2,861	...	...	...	...	...	2,861	...	...	...	...	2,861	...	...	...	...	...	2,861
Total	3,664	...	...	...	...	557	4,221	...	...	...	...	3,664	...	...	...	557	...	4,221
Scholarships	3,801	...	...	...	...	2,372	6,173	...	...	...	...	3,801	...	...	...	2,372	...	6,173
Miscellaneous	19,309	...	...	17,098	16,104	33,217	85,728	18,462	100	5,760	24,322	39,921	...	...	35,560	1,69,127	...	2,44,608
Total	23,110	...	...	17,098	16,104	35,589	91,901	18,462	100	5,760	24,322	43,722	...	...	35,560	1,71,499	...	2,50,781
Total expenditure on European colleges and schools	1,24,742	...	234	1,01,982	28,838	2,12,690	4,71,486	19,829	100	9,227	29,156	1,69,084	...	234	1,24,868	3,64,801	...	6,58,987

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1905-1906.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English	11	1,947	705	1	706	575	1	576	182	1	183	475	3	478	4	...	4	1,941	6	1,947
For boys ... Government ... Vernacular	2	228	...	...	...	29	...	29	36	...	36	140	3	143	13	7	20	218	10	228
For boys ... District Board ... English	88	10,706	1,060	2	1,062	5,527	51	5,578	1,682	35	1,717	2,177	69	2,246	98	5	103	10,544	162	10,706
For boys ... District Board ... Vernacular	27	3,394	...	...	...	626	6	632	497	12	509	1,645	194	1,839	300	114	414	3,068	326	3,394
For boys ... Municipal ... English	23	4,580	1,693	11	1,704	2,443	8	2,451	202	7	209	201	15	216	...	...	...	4,539	41	4,580
For boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	2	263	...	...	...	54	...	54	44	...	44	157	...	157	8	...	8	263	...	263
For boys ... Native States ... English	1	122	...	...	...	32	...	32	10	...	10	52	5	57	20	3	23	114	8	122
For boys ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided ... ... English	288	55,584	14,470	58	14,528	24,648	284	24,932	4,646	171	4,817	9,946	855	10,801	464	42	506	54,174	1,410	55,584
For boys ... Aided ... ... Vernacular	41	4,120	...	...	...	1,136	29	1,165	706	26	732	1,848	161	2,009	206	8	214	3,896	224	4,120
For boys ... Unaided ... ... English	81	10,869	4,172	6	4,178	5,119	14	5,133	568	7	575	910	23	933	47	3	50	10,816	53	10,869
For boys ... Unaided ... ... Vernacular	32	867	...	...	...	673	...	673	47	2	49	59	6	65	80	...	80	859	8	867
Total ...	596	92,680	22,100	78	22,178	40,862	393	41,255	8,620	261	8,881	17,610	1,334	18,944	1,240	182	1,422	90,432	2,248	92,680
For girls ... Government ... English	2	339	...	10	10	...	90	90	1	34	35	6	158	164	7	33	40	14	325	339
For girls ... Government ... Vernacular	47	6,159	...	...	...	...	434	434	...	466	466	37	4,508	4,545	12	702	714	49	6,110	6,159
For girls ... District Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... District Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	1	245	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	23	23	...	211	211	...	...	...	...	245	245
For girls ... Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ... ... English	58	6,219	...	526	526	71	1,580	1,651	67	666	733	628	2,363	2,991	110	208	318	876	5,343	6,219
For girls ... Aided ... ... Vernacular	99	10,615	...	1	1	39	1,566	1,605	13	964	977	242	6,910	7,152	21	859	880	315	10,300	10,615
For girls ... Unaided ... ... English	2	80	3	11	14	5	16	21	3	6	9	7	23	30	2	4	6	20	60	80
For girls ... Unaided ... ... Vernacular	3	384	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	49	49	...	265	265	...	41	41	...	384	384
Total ...	212	24,041	3	548	551	115	3,726	3,841	84	2,208	2,292	920	14,438	15,358	152	1,847	1,999	1,274	22,767	24,041
Total, Secondary schools ...	808	116,721	22,103	626	22,729	40,977	4,119	45,096	8,704	2,469	11,173	18,530	15,772	34,302	1,392	2,029	3,421	91,706	25,015	116,721
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	134	6,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	991	6	997	3,956	97	4,053	1,243	111	1,354	6,190	214	6,404
For boys ... District Board	2,294	115,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,892	584	12,476	78,050	12,878	90,928	8,665	3,211	11,876	98,607	16,673	115,280
For boys ... Municipal	278	18,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	44	2,159	13,814	1,153	14,967	1,228	163	1,391	17,157	1,360	18,517
For boys ... Native States	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21
For boys ... Aided	12,085	389,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,955	1,032	24,987	296,065	33,196	329,261	28,886	6,549	35,435	348,906	40,777	389,683
For boys ... Unaided	5,693	134,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,019	59	2,078	105,572	8,400	113,972	15,427	2,838	18,265	123,018	11,297	134,315
Total ...	20,485	664,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,972	1,725	42,697	497,478	55,724	553,202	55,449	12,872	68,321	593,899	70,321	664,220
For girls ... Government	127	8,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	510	515	161	6,075	6,236	35	1,290	1,325	201	7,875	8,076
For girls ... District Board	2	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	83	83	...	...	...	...	87	87
For girls ... Municipal	8	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	1	514	515	...	30	30	1	567	568
For girls ... Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided	644	33,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	2,021	2,154	1,562	26,314	27,876	151	3,336	3,487	1,846	31,671	33,517
For girls ... Unaided	133	5,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	124	129	221	4,031	4,252	43	782	825	269	4,937	5,206
Total ...	914	47,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	2,682	2,825	1,945	37,017	38,962	229	5,438	5,667	2,317	45,137	47,454
Total, Primary schools ...	21,399	711,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,115	4,407	45,522	499,423	92,741	592,164	55,678	18,310	73,988	596,216	115,458	711,674
Grand total ...	22,207	828,395	22,103	626	22,729	40,977	4,119	45,096	49,819	6,876	56,695	517,953	108,513	626,466	57,070	20,339	77,409	687,922	140,473	828,395

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1905-1906.

Class of Institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	2	286	15	...	15	80	...	80	48	...	48	143	...	143	...	...	...	286	...	286
For boys ... Aided	34	3,481	405	39	444	986	137	1,123	368	92	460	1,006	365	1,371	53	30	83	2,818	663	3,481
For boys ... Unaided	1	42	...	...	...	2	3	5	3	3	6	20	8	28	...	3	3	25	17	42
Total	37	3,809	420	39	459	1,068	140	1,208	419	95	514	1,169	373	1,542	53	33	86	3,129	680	3,809
For girls ... Government	1	142	...	...	...	...	47	47	...	19	19	...	76	76	...	...	...	...	142	142
For girls ... Aided	31	2,680	...	223	223	26	567	593	35	252	287	370	986	1,356	96	125	221	527	2,153	2,680
For girls ... Unaided	2	80	3	11	14	5	16	21	3	6	9	7	23	30	2	4	6	20	60	80
Total	34	2,902	3	234	237	31	630	661	38	277	315	377	1,085	1,462	98	129	227	547	2,355	2,902
Total, Secondary schools	71	6,711	423	273	696	1,099	770	1,869	457	372	829	1,546	1,458	3,004	151	162	313	3,676	3,035	6,711
Primary schools—																				
For boys—Aided	6	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	11	39	119	56	175	18	15	33	165	82	247
Total	6	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	11	39	119	56	175	18	15	33	165	82	247
For girls ... Aided	11	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	32	46	163	216	379	11	17	28	188	265	453
For girls ... Unaided	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	4
Total	12	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	32	47	165	217	382	11	17	28	191	266	457
Total, Primary schools	18	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	43	86	284	273	557	29	32	61	356	348	704
Grand total	89	7,415	423	273	696	1,099	770	1,869	500	415	915	1,830	1,731	3,561	180	194	374	4,032	3,383	7,415

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1905–1906.

Name of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	221	517	127	265	1,130	145	262	78	79	564	8	41	399	104	12	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	5	15	235	498	96	240	1,069	119	208	50	35	412	11	34	297	64	6	...	...	...
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	226	463	115	139	946	180	354	89	92	715	8	56	526	112	12	...	1	...
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	30	16	53	319	972	358	587	2,236	158	295	158	69	680	13	68	472	120	6	...	...	1
Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																						
Law.																						
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	108	...	30	228	366	50	...	6	55	111	...	2	86	23	...	...	...	...
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	172	...	14	211	397	54	...	3	45	102	...	5	80	15	2	...	...	...
Medicine.																						
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine (final M.B. and C.M.)	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13	6	...	...	...	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S. (Final)	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
5. Third M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29	22	...	...	...	22	2	3	11	5	1	...	...	...
6. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22	11	...	...	...	11	1	1	4	4	...	...	1	...
7. First M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	41	...	...	...	41	20	...	...	...	20	1	2	12	5	...	...	...	...
8. Second L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19	11	...	...	...	11	...	2	6	3	...	...	...	...
9. First L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22	12	...	...	...	12	2	3	4	3	...	...	...	...
10. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1905–1906—continued.

Name of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Insitutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—*cont.*																						
Engineering.																						
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Civil	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Mechanical	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	28	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.																						
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	103	...	...	...	103	80	...	...	...	80	4	15	56	5	...	...	...	...
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Practical					119	...	...	...	119	70	...	...	...	70	5	15	47	3	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																						
Upper Secondary Examination. { Boys	9	45	4	58	32	180	10	115	337	4	27	2	14	47	...	1	37	9	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination ... { Boys	28	111	89	228	903	4,394	2,521	1,043	8,861	291	1,141	605	87	2,124	38	219	1,468	400	35	...	...	3
Matriculation Examination ... { Girls	1	19	6	26	3	112	22	...	137	2	36	1	...	39								
Lower Secondary Examination. { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Examination. { Girls																						
Upper Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																						
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Upper	5	2	2	9	338	103	27	...	468	174	48	20	...	242	1	75	164		1	...	...	1
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Lower	36	11	2	49	1,262	334	19	...	1,615	487	134	11	...	632	2	207	376		33	...	...	14
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Upper	2	2	2	6	162	24	20	...	206	81	16	18	...	115	60	49	5		1	...	...	...
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Lower	5	11	...	16	107	260	...	...	367	53	118	...	...	171	6	142	10		4	...	...	9
3. School of Arts Examination	21	19	17	57	542	150	135	1,247	2,074	315	87	74	537	1,013	67	141	277	460	67	...	...	1
4. Medical Examination	4	...	...	4	70	...	...	...	70	56	...	...	...	56	19	6	10	10	5	6	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	120	...	...	35	155	87	...	...	2	89	Information not available.				...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	5	17	...	22	171	179	...	72	423	117	146	...	45	308	16	128	10	126	28	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	1	7	...	2	...	...	...

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1905–1906.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1905–1906.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by District Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Collegiate education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys — High schools, English	10	2,552	2,465	2,162	7,543	...	...	(a)57,829	24	66	65,462	...	...	395	395
For boys — Middle schools, English	78	8,154	8,236	7,123	25,859	9,638	...	92,478	360	646	1,28,981	...	...	5,205	14,843
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	27	3,394	3,664	2,860	5,631	15,761	...	7,294	...	15	28,701	...	...	1,762	17,523
For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
Total	115	14,100	14,365	12,145	39,033	25,399	...	1,57,601	384	727	2,23,144	...	...	7,552	32,951
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,294	115,280	112,905	96,296	80,797	3,41,272	...	99,647	516	2,420	5,24,652	...	...	4,70,634	8,11,906
For girls	2	87	83	59	54	804	...	14	...	...	872	...	...	1,115	1,919
Total	2,296	115,367	112,988	96,355	80,851	3,42,076	...	99,661	516	2,420	5,25,524	...	...	4,71,749	8,13,825
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	16	207	209	198	885	18,216	...	...	...	...	19,101	1,525	...	...	19,741
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,105	...	...	2,105
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	1	14	15	11	900	10,571	...	...	...	...	1,763	13,234	...	...	10,571
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	3	238	223	184	3,661	10,866	1,000	206	...	22,410	38,143	...	...	1,000	11,866
Total	20	459	447	393	5,446	39,653	1,000	206	...	24,173	70,478	3,630	...	1,000	44,283

Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	79,298	...	...	...	...	80,346	...	...	2,236	81,534
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	...	...	...	...	...	708	...	...	3,278	3,278
								Total	...	...	...	...	1,756	79,298	...	...	...	...	81,054	...	...	5,514	84,812
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,890
Scholarships held in Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	168
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	53
Scholarships held in Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	114
Scholarships held in Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	...	216
Scholarships held in Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	264
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	5,657	...	...	...	...	6,697	...	...	...	5,657
								Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,489
													1,040	5,824	...	...	...	...	6,864	216	...	432	1,17,851
								Grand total	...	2,431	129,926	127,800	108,893	1,28,126	4,92,250	1,000	2,57,468	900	27,320	9,07,064	3,846	...	4,86,247	10,93,722

(*a*) Surplus fees to local boards, Rs. 2,881.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost of District Boards as per column 16	10,93,722	...
Miscellaneous charges	1,779	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grants	1,28,126	
Do. do. on account of Indigenous schools	59	
Do. Municipal grants	1,000	
Do. Fees	2,57,468	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	28,220	15,10,374
Deduct—Contributions to Medical schools including scholarships	2,321	
Cost of Buildings under Grant I	80,346	
		82,667
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement		14,27,707

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1905-1906—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English	3	272	287	249	2,278	...	...	(a) 16,104	...	364	18,746	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	272	287	249	2,278	...	...	16,104	...	364	18,746	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys ... High schools, English	14	3,542	3,258	2,835	6,454	1,890	...	92,696	...	443	1,01,483	...	...	22,487	24,377	24,772
For boys ... Middle schools, English	9	1,038	1,054	934	...	2,876	...	12,133	...	115	15,124	...	...	16,834	19,710	34,553
For boys ... Middle schools, Vernacular	2	263	280	194	...	1,640	...	719	...	...	2,359	...	...	4,371	6,011	23,534
For girls ... High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
For girls ... Middle schools, Vernacular	1	245	240	194	600	465	...	76	...	...	1,135	...	...	260	725	765
Total	26	5,088	4,832	4,157	7,054	6,871	...	1,05,618	...	558	1,20,101	...	...	43,952	50,823	83,774
Primary schools— For boys	278	18,517	18,110	14,862	8,941	87,731	...	20,584	...	59	1,17,315	...	...	1,01,854	1,89,535	10,01,491
For girls	8	568	569	392	1,018	2,364	...	107	...	...	3,489	...	...	251	2,615	4,534
Total	286	19,085	18,679	15,254	9,959	90,095	...	20,691	...	59	1,20,804	...	...	1,02,105	1,92,200	10,06,025
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	723	...	...	...	...	...	723	635	...	...	635	20,376
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	228	2,333
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	1	12	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,571
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2	41	36	21	...	321	...	...	...	18	339	300	1,000	...	1,621	13,487
Total	3	53	51	27	723	321	...	...	...	18	1,062	1,163	1,000	...	2,484	46,767

Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	21,483	...	...	...	...	21,483	...	...	529	22,012	1,03,546
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	2,242	2,242	5,520
Total ...	...	...	...	...		61	21,483	...	...	...	...	21,544	...	...	2,771	24,254	1,09,066
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,730
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,840	168
Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	140	114
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99	5,831
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	174	2,489
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
													140	174	...	99	15,253	1,33,104
Grand total ...	318	24,498	23,849	19,687	20,075	1,18,910	...	1,42,413	...	999	2,82,397	1,337	1,000	1,48,927	2,35,014	13,78,736

(*a*) Surplus fees to municipal boards, Rs. 3,655.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31		
Miscellaneous charges	2,85,014	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	12,256	
Do. Fees	20,075	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	1,42,413	
	999	
		4,60,757
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	21,483	
Contributions to Medical schools	228	
Miscellaneous receipts	14,162	
		35,873
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		4,24,884

(8)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1905–1906.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males.								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	9	813	200	182	153	222	56	9,182	...	90,096	42,430	1,41,708
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	5	342	...	...	195	147	...	...	...	12,025	...	12,025
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	11	715	60	2	308	302	43	10,382	...	39,186	24,004	73,572
4. Unaided	119	5,884	429	3	2,410	2,414	628	...	...	1,60,533	68,031	2,28,564
Total ...	144	7,754	689	187	3,066	3,085	727	19,564	...	3,01,840	1,34,465	4,55,869
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	2	152	...	...	47	95	10	11,430	...	31,508	...	42,938
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	9	407	...	...	52	332	23	9,259	250	15,602	1,642	26,753
4. Unaided	75	3,941	8	2	1,388	2,351	192	...	...	97,111	50,457	1,47,568
Total ...	86	4,500	8	2	1,487	2,778	225	20,689	250	1,44,221	52,099	2,17,259
Grand total ...	230	12,254	697	189	4,553	5,863	952	40,253	250	4,46,061	1,86,564	6,73,128

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. T. T. Logan, B.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 24th October 1906.
No.—R.O.C. 7780.

Order—No. 806, Educational, dated 8th December 1906.

With his letter read above the Director of Public Instruction submits his annual report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the year 1905–1906. The main events of the year are summarised in paragraph 2 of the report and indicate a distinct advance in the carrying out of the programme of reform outlined by the Government of India in their Resolution, dated 11th March 1904. Among measures which have been under consideration and which have either been carried out or in regard to which a settled decision has been arrived at may be noted the changes in the system of grants-in-aid and examinations, the most important and far-reaching reform of the year; the altered financial relations between the department and local boards; the revised classification of schools; the inspection by a special Committee appointed by the University of colleges affiliated to the University; and the scheme of reorganisation of the Sub-Assistant Inspectorate. Two new Inspectors were added during the year to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and a redistribution of circles was made as a tentative measure. The scheme for the reorganization of the Government Girls' schools was given effect to completely during the year. The system of payment by results and with it the Primary and Lower Secondary examinations were abolished, the Primary examination being replaced by the Elementary school-leaving certificate examination. This in turn resulted in a revision of the Public Service notification under which the Primary examination was a qualifying test for all appointments under Rs. 15 per mensem in Government service except those of menial servants. The special recurring grant of 6 lakhs made by the Government of India in aid of primary education has been applied chiefly to the construction of school houses for rural schools under the management of the local boards in places where suitable school buildings formerly did not exist, the aim being to provide a simple and useful type of school for the rural population. The Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code were under revision during the year, while final orders were passed on the new Code for European schools framed by the Government of India and provision for its introduction made from 1st April 1906. In addition to this, the Senate of the University had under consideration the regulations which it is required to frame under the Universities Act, and a portion of those regulations so far as they related to the internal organization of the University were submitted to Government.

The reorganization of the College of Engineering was under consideration and preliminary orders were passed on the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question, while the abolition of the College of Agriculture as a college under the Educational Department and its replacement, in the hope of inducing more attention to the practical side of agriculture, by a College and Central Research station under the Revenue Department were resolved on. The foregoing enumeration is evidence that the period was one of active discussion and reform in all branches of education.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, exclusive of expenditure met from the special grant of six lakhs, made by the Government of India in aid of primary education through the medium of local boards, amounted to Rs. 93·69 lakhs against 89·30 in the preceding year. The expenditure from Provincial funds rose from 27·60 to 28·20 lakhs; 8·82 lakhs were met from Local and 2·58 lakhs from Municipal revenues; while fees contributed 29·73 lakhs and other sources, 24·36. The total expenditure classed as direct rose from 65·68 to 68 lakhs and there was an increase under each of the heads referred to above. The average annual cost of education per head of population in the year was As. 3–11, of which As. 1–8 were provided from public funds. Fees, the average of which per head rose from Rs. 2·77 to Rs. 2·80, covered 36 per cent. of the total direct expenditure.

There was a slight increase in direct expenditure on Government institutions; the expenditure on Board institutions remained stationary; while that on aided institutions increased by Rs. 1·70 lakhs, and there was a slight additional expenditure on unaided institutions.

The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary education of boys rose from 84·2 to 85·5 per cent. The Government are glad to note the indication which these figures afford of increased attention to the requirements of primary education. Apart from expenditure charged in the educational budget a sum of Rs. 1,55,355 was expended in the Public Works Department on the repair and construction of educational buildings, the chief items of expenditure being in connection with Girls' schools and Training schools.

3. As has already been noted the special grant of six lakhs in aid of primary education was expended mainly on the construction of buildings through the agency of local boards. Though the year was somewhat advanced before it was possible actually to allot the amount, yet the progress made in its expenditure may be considered very satisfactory. Out of a total amount of Rs. 5,66,000 allotted to District Boards for this purpose Rs. 5,15,930 was expended within the year. The unexpended balance will be utilized by the District Boards for educational purposes in future. A sum of Rs. 33,000 out of this special grant was also paid by way of subsidy to District Boards to enable them to pay grants to the extent paid in 1904–1905. In all 806 primary school buildings were completed and 251 partially completed at an average cost of Rs. 626.

4. *General statistics.*—The Government regret to observe that, while there has been an increase in expenditure, the same increase in the number of pupils under instruction in public institutions which was so encouraging a feature of the previous year's report has not been maintained. Public institutions rose in number from 22,012 to 22,411, but the number of scholars on 31st March fell from 841,034 to 839,910. The number of private institutions increased from 5,636 to 5,847 and the number of scholars from 130,208 to 137,056 and on the whole there has been an increase of 5,700 scholars, but the average number on the rolls shows a decline of 4,000. The retrogression has been most marked in the Presidency town. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to those of school-going age calculated on the census figures of 1901 fell for boys from 29·1 to 29·0 and rose for girls from 5·2 to 5·4 and this cannot be said to be satisfactory having regard to the concurrent increase in population. The proportion of lower primary pupils to the total number rose from 84·2 to 84·5, but in the upper primary and lower secondary the proportion decreased. The strength of the Arts Colleges affiliated to the Madras University showed a slight decline from 4,539 to 4,404.

5. *Primary education.*—Public primary schools for boys rose in number from 20,146 to 20,485, but their strength declined from 665,943 to 664,220. The Director has ascribed the fall in attendance mainly to the abolition of the Primary examination which had served for a number of years as a public service test. There was a slight decrease in recognised schools. The total expenditure on primary schools was 23·84 lakhs and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 3–11–0. The number of teachers employed in public primary schools rose from 27,051 to 28,019, 46·3 per cent. of whom were fully qualified. The Government hope that with improved facilities for training, with the grant of capitation allowances to trained teachers in schools under public management, and with salaries increasing with better qualifications, the attainments of

elementary teachers will reach a higher level. They trust that elementary education, which will now be under the immediate control of local boards and municipalities within their respective local areas, will be greatly advanced by the special contributions made by Government, by the increased attention which the inspectorate will be in a position to devote to it, and by the freedom which it will enjoy under the new rules from all but the simplest regulations for recognition.

6. *Secondary education.*—The number of candidates appearing for the Upper Secondary and Matriculation examinations showed a slight increase, but the results were again unsatisfactory, only 14 per cent. in the former and 24 per cent. in the latter examination being successful. Most of the failures were in English and general knowledge and it is certain that this to a great extent is the result of the old system under which sufficient distinction was not made between secondary and primary education. Under the new scheme secondary education will be different in aim and quality from elementary, and pupils who propose to proceed to higher stages of education will receive from the outset a grounding which it is hoped will obviate the unsatisfactory results of the past. The Director will be requested to exercise a careful watch over any tendency to laxity in admissions and promotions. There was a slight decrease in the number of pupils attending *upper* secondary schools for boys from 50,785 to 50,088. The average fee was Rs. 20–1–0 against Rupees 19–10–0 and the average cost per pupil Rs. 40–2–0. The total expenditure from public funds was 1·66 lakhs. In public *lower* secondary schools the number of boys declined considerably from 44,277 to 42,592 ; the decline being ascribed mainly to the abolition of the Lower Secondary examination. The average fee per pupil was Rs. 7–15–0 and the average cost Rs. 15. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools was 6·66 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·63 lakhs was met from public funds. There has been an increase in the number of teachers due to gratifying efforts to split up the larger classes, and it is satisfactory to note that there has been a more than proportionate increase in the number of trained teachers, 1,544 holding trained teachers' certificates out of 3,243 on the general staff.

7. *University education.*—There were 574 candidates admitted to degrees, and six candidates passed the examination for the degree of M.A. The income of the University was Rs. 2·82 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 2·44 lakhs, but these figures are exclusive of grants made from provincial funds and the expenditure therefrom. There was no change in the number of first-grade colleges, but the number of second-grade colleges was less by one. The total expenditure on Arts colleges was Rs. 6·67 lakhs. The average cost of educating a student was Rs. 152, to which fees contributed Rs. 67, provincial funds Rs. 54 and other sources Rs. 31. The average number on the rolls rose from 4,170 to 4,375. A committee, of which Dr. Bourne was President, was appointed by the University for the inspection of colleges affiliated to the University, the cost of inspection being met from the special grant made by the Government of India in aid of University education. The committee carried out its work, which involved no inconsiderable amount of touring and discomfort, with care and thoroughness. The Senate of the University being unable to submit to Government by 31st December 1905 the complete body of revised University regulations, the latter are now under the consideration of the Government.

8. *Female education.*—The percentage of girls of school-going age under instruction is still lamentably low but there was a slight increase from 5·2 to 5·4 per cent. The number of pupils in public primary schools for girls rose from 46,020 to 47,454. An interesting feature of the year was the success of Brahmin and caste Hindu pupils in the University examinations. It is regretted that the home education classes at Coimbatore were not continued and that there has been a consequent decline in the number of pupils taught in this way up to the lower secondary standard—an experiment to which a special interest was attached. It is also a matter for regret that it was not found possible to award all the scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows.

9. *Special education.*—The supply of trained teachers being of the highest importance, the Government view with pleasure the considerable increase (1,610 to 2,058) in the number of masters and mistresses who attended training schools and the improvements as regards accommodation, equipment and staff which have taken place in these schools. They look for good results from the Christmas vacation classes and

from the training of special batches of rural teachers, and they are glad to acknowledge the exceptional efforts made by the staff of the Government training schools on whom the work devolved. The scheme for the complete reorganisation of training schools for primary teachers is still under the consideration of the Government of India. Mr. Stone, who was on furlough during the year, was on special duty for a portion of the period, engaged in making a careful study of the working of the training schools in the United Kingdom. The results of his inquiries have been embodied in a report which should prove of great value in developing sound methods of training.

The Government note that European education, while advancing in the elementary branch, remains stationary in the secondary and that the chief requirement is the need of suitably educated teachers. The recurring grant made by the Government of India is being devoted to the improvement of the pay and prospects of the teachers, to an enhancement of grants and the provision of scholarships on a more generous scale.

The examination results obtained by Muhammadan pupils who appeared for the Matriculation and Upper Secondary examinations were very unsatisfactory. The Government are however gratified to note the considerable increase from 111,586 to 114,806, in the number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools in the Presidency, the small decrease in the number attending public institutions noticed in paragraph 131 of the report being more than made up by the increased number of pupils attending private institutions which have also increased.

The extension of primary education among the Panchama sections of the community is, on the whole, satisfactory, and there was a considerable increase in the number of pupils of aboriginal and hill tribes. A special conference was held in regard to the education of the hill tribes of Ganjám and Vizagapatam and a policy formulated for future guidance.

The Government anticipate useful results from the Educational Conferences held during the year to discuss such questions as the reclassification of schools for general education, the readjustment of the financial relations between the department and the local boards, the qualifications required for admission to training schools and other problems of direct practical importance, and also from the conferences held by Inspectors on their tours. These discussions cannot fail to produce a better understanding of the aims and objects of Government's policy among heads of colleges and managers and are calculated to result in an increased appreciation by the officers of the department of the intricacy and difficulty of varying local conditions. The Government are glad to note the good progress made by the schools for the blind and for deaf-mutes, all of which admirable institutions, except one of those for the blind which is situated in the Presidency Town, are in Tinnevelly.

With regard to Technical and Industrial schools, the higher class Technical Institutions remained the same in number as in the previous year, but with a slight fall in attendance. In the lower class schools of this description there was however a small increase both in number and in strength. At the Government Technical Examinations the number of subject-candidates was 7,903 with 2,889 passes, being 1,398 and 273, respectively, more than in 1904–1905. This advance is gratifying. The report deals rather meagrely with the circumstances of these schools, and Government would have been glad of a fuller treatment. The scheme for the organisation of Technical and Industrial schools has not yet been settled, but sanction has been obtained for the appointment of a Director of Industrial and Technical Inquiries who will however work outside the department as his duties will not be of a strictly educational nature. The School of Arts has not yet been reorganised but its scope will now be restricted to design and decorative art. The Government, however, have been devoting careful consideration to the development on a broad and organised plan of these important branches of education.

10. *Hostels.*—A scheme has recently been sanctioned for the grant of free quarters for not more than the Principal and one Professor of a Government College where a proportion of the students live in hostels on condition that they take a definite share in the supervision of the students. It is hoped that this may prove of general benefit to the physical and moral welfare of the students—a subject to which the report of the University Commission for the inspection of colleges drew special attention.

11. The period was one of transition, in which the lines of future progress have still further been defined and measures of reform still further elaborated. The number of pupils in the Presidency in public institutions and in private institutions of which the department has a record now approaches a million. The reforms which are in course of being carried out involve important changes in each stage of instruction which are designed to place both primary and secondary education on a sounder and firmer basis than that on which it is now constructed. If the year has not been marked by any material increase in the actual number of pupils attending the various classes of institutions, it has been one of decided progress in the direction of organisation and efficiency. The Government are glad to recognise the strenuous labours of Dr. Bourne, F.R.S., who held the office of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year, in the administration of the department. The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Mr. Middlemast, the Deputy Director, and to the late Dr. Sathianadhan, for good work zealously performed.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Local and Municipal Department.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 807, Educational, dated 8th December 1906.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1907-1908

VOLUME I.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1908.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 20*th October* 1908.

C. No. 7127 of 1908.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency for the year 1907–1908.

Except in cases where general statistics are prescribed the statistics relating to the several chapters of the report save that headed 'European Education' deal with non-Europeans only, the education of Europeans being regulated by a special code issued in 1906.

Events of the year.

2. The noteworthy events of the year are summed up below :—

(i) The first instalment of reform of the Government Training schools which had for its main object the extension of the course of training for elementary teachers from one to two years, the remodelling of the course of study in the elementary training schools so as to include general studies in addition to training in the art of teaching and the conversion of the practising sections of training schools into "model schools" with individual class teachers was introduced from 1st September 1907.

(ii) A disturbance in the Rajahmundry College, in which a large number of students of the institution attempted to overthrow the authority of the Principal, took place towards the close of April 1907, but by the adoption of prompt and stringent measures order was soon restored.

(iii) Twenty-five special scholarships ranging from As. 8 in the infant standard to Rs. 2 per mensem in the fourth standard have been sanctioned for the Koya boys attending the schools in the Bhadráchalam taluk, to whom the supply of books and slates free of cost has also been authorized as an experimental measure.

(iv) The revision of the programme of the Inspector of Technical and Industrial schools who was in future to inspect and deal only with schools wherein technical instruction is given in engineering subjects, in wood and metal work and in the preparation of textile fabrics was approved during the year. As an exception the School of Arts, Madras, and the Reformatory school, Chingleput, have been removed from the above Inspector's control and inspection. The inspection of all other technical schools is now left to the Circle Inspectors who may obtain the advice and help of suitably qualified Educational officers or other experts specially detailed for the occasion.

(v) A Board of Visitors to the Madrasa-i-Azam with the Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan Bahadur as President has been appointed in view of offering to the Director suggestions on any matters affecting the conduct and discipline of the above institution.

(vi) It has been ordered that books which have fallen into disuse or are out of date should be excluded from the consolidated list of approved text-books to be published once in five years.

INTRODUCTION.

(vii) Out of the special grant of Rs. 2,77,500 placed at the disposal of the Local Government by the Government of India in aid of University Education, grants amounting to Rs. 2,24,000 were paid to first and second grade colleges during the year under report, the balance being allotted for payment in the succeeding year.

(viii) The Inspectors of schools and Inspectresses of Girls' schools have been authorised to sanction the purchase of school and library books and maps for board schools, within the budget provision irrespective of the price of each book or map. Among the various powers delegated to heads of departments the most important was the authority to sanction the pensions of subordinate officers drawing a pay of Rs. 20 and less. This salary limit has since the close of the year been extended to Rs. 100.

(ix) Compensation for dearness of provisions has been granted with effect from October 1907 to subordinate superior and inferior whole-time Government servants borne on the civil establishments in the City of Madras and the Mofussil districts, whose pay do not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem.

(x) Candidates for appointment to posts in the Government service, the salary of which is less than Rs. 20, have been exempted from passing any of the examinations mentioned in Article I of the Public Service notification.

(xi) Two new inspectorships have been added to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and consequently a re-distribution of the six circles into eight has been sanctioned, but it has not yet been given effect to, the men to be appointed to the new posts by the Secretary of State not having arrived.

The Educational Rules.

3. The revised educational rules having been in full operation only for a year at the close of March last, it is rather premature to gauge their effects on the working of the educational system. Among the modifications sanctioned in the rules during the year may be mentioned the following :—

(i) the amendment of Rule 84 (ii) of the Educational Rules relating to the levy of fees in elementary schools under public management containing fourth standards so as to allow the Inspector of the circle in the case of Government schools and the managing bodies in the case of board schools discretion to modify under certain conditions the prescribed rates of fees with reference to local circumstances ;

(ii) the amendment of Rule 29 of the rules allowing the Director discretion to authorize managers of secondary schools for boys in special circumstances to admit pupils into any section of a class in moderate excess of the limit of 40 laid down therein ;

(iii) the introduction of certain disciplinary regulations in a separate chapter, viz., VIII-A, for governing the conduct of the staff and pupils in colleges and schools which are under public management or which are aided or recognized;

(iv) the introduction of rules regarding protection from small-pox in the rules of recognition relating to elementary and secondary schools and of restrictions regarding the admission of unprotected pupils into schools under public management ;

(v) the amendment of Rule 47 so as to permit under certain circumstances the transfers of pupils from an elementary to a secondary school.

The Grant-in-Aid Code.

4. The following were the few changes made in the Grant-in-Aid Code during the year :—

(i) the modification of Rule 5 of the Code making payable direct from provincial funds the teaching grants for elementary schools situated in localities other than municipalities and areas where the Madras Local Boards Act is in operation ;

(ii) the amendment of Rules 54 and 59 relative to the refund by managers of schools of building and furniture grants in cases where schools which had received such aid are closed within a specified period or where the buildings of schools for which a grant had been drawn are, within a certain period, diverted for other purposes than the educational purposes approved by the Government;

(iii) the introduction of certain rules of discipline for aided colleges.

5. No changes of any moment were introduced in this code during the year. The scholarship examinations on the results of which scholarships are to be awarded under the provisions of this code were held for the first time during the year. The number of scholarships of each grade to be awarded annually under Article 102 of the Code and the proportion in which they should be allotted between boys and girls were also fixed by Government during the year. Revised syllabuses for European schools and the curricula for the scholarship examinations drawn up by a committee of European educational officers were submitted to Government in December 1907, but their approval had not been received before the close of the year.

The Code of Regulations for European schools.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

6. From the supplemental statistics furnishing the number and strength of institutions of all classes and grades at the close of the year it will be observed that the total number of public institutions rose from 23,252 to 23,797 or by 2·3 per cent., and their strength from 875,666 to 932,398 or by 6·5 per cent. The increase in the former case was by no means marked, but that in the latter affords evidence of the spread of education in the country.

Institutions and scholars.

Private institutions declined both in number and strength owing presumably to the transfer of some of them to the list of public institutions. Taking however public and private institutions together there was an increase in their number from 28,734 to 29,026 and in their strength from 1,007,118 to 1,057,170.

7. In 15 districts there was an increase in both schools and scholars and in seven an increase in scholars only, while one, viz., South Arcot, lost in both cases and seven including Madras had a loss in schools only, the largest decrease in this respect occurring in North Arcot.

Institutions and scholars by districts.

8. The number of Government institutions increased from 378 to 387 and their strength from 28,453 to 29,706, while municipal schools though fewer in number had larger strength; the schools under local board management rose both in their number and in strength from 3,206, and 155,795 to 3,404 and 184,184 respectively. The increase under Government schools was due to the opening of 8 elementary schools for boys in the Agency tracts of the three northern districts and of a Government Girls' school at Védáranniyam in Tanjore, and that under local board schools was as explained in the last report due to the establishment of a large number of new elementary schools in rural areas with the aid of the recurring grant of six lakhs.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

Aided institutions had an accession both to their number and strength, while unaided ones declined in both respects, the fall being doubtless due to a large number of unaided elementary schools having secured recognition and aid before the close of the year.

9. The percentage of male scholars to the male population of school age further increased from 29·8 to 31·3 and the corresponding percentage for female scholars rose from 5·7 to 5·9; the percentage of the number of scholars, both male and female, to the total population of school age increased from 17·6 to 18·4.

Education in relation to population of school age.

The increase in the percentage of scholars to population of school age was shared by all the districts except three, viz., Madras, North Arcot, and South Arcot, which maintained almost the same proportion as in the previous year. The percentages varied in the different districts from 85·9 in the Madras City to 17·3 in Vizagapatam in the case of males as last year, and from 32·0 in Madras to 2·6 in Ganjám in the case of females.

10. Except European boys and Native Christian boys and girls, scholars of both sexes of all the great classes of the community advanced in numbers. The decrease under Native Christians was more than compensated for by the increase under Panchamas.

Scholars according to classes of the community.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Scholars according to languages studied.

11. The number of boys and girls studying English in public institutions increased from 118,398 and 13,042 to 127,300 and 14,855 respectively. Among the classical languages, Arabic and Sanskrit continued to be the most popular, though there was a fall in the number of scholars who brought up the latter. All the chief vernacular languages except Malayalam were more largely represented.

Scholars unprotected from small-pox.

12. The number of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox showed a further decrease, the former having fallen from 9,063 to 6,802 and the latter from 2,075 to 1,812. The introduction in the Educational Rules of rules restricting the admission of unprotected pupils in public institutions is calculated to have a salutary effect in still further minimising the number of unprotected pupils.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

13. There was a decrease in the number of schools in municipal areas but an increase in the number of scholars in them, while non-municipal areas showed an increase in both respects for the reasons given in the last report.

General statistics of receipts and charges.

14. The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, on education amounted to Rs. 1,06,91,100, being for the first time over a crore of rupees. This does not include the expenditure on rural school buildings incurred out of the special grant for primary education. The marginal summary shows the expenditure from the various sources. A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows that there was increase in the expenditure from all the sources except municipal funds which fell slightly. The increase under "other sources" was 8 per cent. and though the figures under this head are not wholly reliable, the statistics furnished show that the increase was wholly under schools, general, which is a fair indication that private agencies are beginning to spend more money from their own funds for the maintenance of their schools. This is satisfactory.

	Rs.
Provincial funds.	39,92,017
Local do.	5,49,813
Municipal do.	2,34,788
Fees	32,25,888
Other sources ...	26,88,594

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 70,86,715 to Rs. 75,84,772 or by 7 per cent. The increase was met from all the sources indicated above, except municipal funds which spent about a quarter of a lakh less.

The indirect expenditure on public institutions amounted to Rs. 27,71,817 against Rs. 23,72,603 the previous year, the increase being wholly under provincial funds, representing the increased expenditure incurred on behalf of the University, which was over Rs. 3 lakhs in excess of that of the previous year.

Provincial receipts and charges.

15. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and schools but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, provincial receipts aggregated Rs. 2,45,241 and the charges Rs. 41,89,088 against Rs. 2,58,699 and Rs. 38,89,782, respectively, the previous year. The decrease in receipts was under fees and sales at the School of Arts. The increase under charges was brought about mainly by the larger expenditure incurred on behalf of the University.

The budget grant for the year under 22. Education was Rs. 25,83,000 and the altered grant Rs. 27,13,054 or including the altered grant for adjusting heads and printing at private presses Rs. 38,22,204. The expenditure under 22. Education together with that under adjusting heads and printing at private presses was Rs. 37,96,114 or Rs. 26,090 less than the altered grant. This amount which agrees with the Accountant-General's final statement is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 41,89,088 the sum of Rs. 2,33,528 spent on the Medical College and schools and debited to 24. Medical and also Rs. 1,59,446 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 39,43,847, of which Rs. 2,02,193 was the net cost of the Medical College and schools including stipends and scholarships and Rs. 1,59,446 outlay on Government buildings. The net expenditure under 22. Education and adjusting heads was thus Rs. 35,82,208 which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure *less* Rs. 2,450, the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training school endowments which is credited to a different major head.

Column 34 of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 28,40,131. The difference between this figure and the net expenditure given above, viz., Rs. 35,82,208, is explained by the addition to the former of Rs. 11,73,355 (Rs. 57,188, contribution to municipal boards and Rs. 11,16,167 contribution to local boards) and the deduction from the total of Rs. 4,31,278 (Rs. 2,02,193, net cost of the Medical College and schools including scholarships + Rs. 1,59,446, expenditure on educational buildings + Rs. 46,430, grant to Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund + Rs. 1,740, grants to orphanages + Rs. 21,469, surplus fees of Law College).

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

16. There was increased expenditure on all the classes of institutions either maintained from public funds or aided by them. The direct expenditure on Government institutions rose from Rs. 10,96,786 to Rs. 11,18,993, the increase being under all kinds of institutions except colleges. On board institutions Rs. 12,78,032 were spent or over a lakh more than in the previous year. This increase appears under secondary and elementary schools, having been brought about mainly by the revision of scale of establishment under the new rules. The expenditure on aided institutions rose from Rs. 41,64,107 to Rs. 47,60,417 or by about Rs. 6 lakhs, the excess being in this case also under secondary and elementary schools. This is explained in part by the fact that some of the institutions which were unaided in 1906–1907 and which received grant out of the special grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned in G.O., No. 140, Educational, dated 25th February 1908, for apparatus, etc., for secondary schools during the year under report were on this account classed as aided institutions in the latter year's returns. Taking aided and unaided institutions together, there was an excess of about Rs. 3¾ lakhs, of which about Rs. 1½ lakhs were met from fees and about Rs. 1¾ lakhs from subscriptions, endowments and other sources, while the aid given from public funds rose by Rs. ½ lakh. Taking schools for general education only, the expenditure from provincial and local funds increased during the year. Of the total expenditure from public funds of over Rs. 23½ lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 79 per cent. appertained to the latter.

Average cost of education.

17. The average cost of education per head of population was As. 4–6, of which public funds provided As. 2.

School fees.

18. The total fee income had risen during the year by over 1⅔ lakhs and notwithstanding the increase from 9,33,113 to 9,70,015 in the average number on the rolls, the average fee per head was Rs. 2·86 against 2·79 the previous year. Thirty-five per cent. of the total expenditure was covered by fees.

Scholarships.

19. There was a slight increase in the total expenditure on scholarships, public funds contributing to the increase while private funds fell. Particulars of scholarships in the different classes of institutions are given in the succeeding chapters.

Grants-in-aid.

20. The total amount of grants-in-aid paid to institutions under private management rose during the year from Rs. 15,53,003 to Rs. 16,60,211, provincial and local funds having expended more than in the previous year, while there was a slight fall in the amount of grants paid from municipal funds. From a special return furnished by heads of missionary bodies it is seen that the grants paid to mission institutions during the year from public funds formed about 40 per cent. of the total amount expended on grants-in-aid, the proportion of the number of mission institutions receiving aid to the total number of aided institutions being 28 per cent.

Grants-in-aid and subsidies from provincial funds.

21. The grants paid from provincial funds to institutions under private management and the contributions to local and municipal funds aggregated Rs. 18,94,884. Of this amount, Rs. 6,94,215 including the special grant of Rs. 40,000 for apparatus, etc., for secondary schools were paid to institutions under private management, Rs. 5,04,685 to non-European institutions and Rs. 1,89,530 to European institutions. The contributions to local funds were Rs. 11,18,617 and to municipal funds

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Rs. 82,052, including a special grant of Rs. 12,845 for revision of establishment of elementary schools.

Grants-in-aid from local and municipal funds.

22. Grants to the amounts of Rs. 8,11,420 and Rs. 1,54,576 were paid from or through local and municipal funds, respectively, in aid of elementary schools under private management.

Distribution of provincial grants by districts.

23. The distribution of the provincial grants by districts presents no marked variations. The institutions in Madras City had, as usual, the largest share, viz., 13·73 per cent., Malabar following with 7·60 per cent., while the Nilgiris continued to occupy the last place.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

24. Mr. Logan was in charge of the department till my return from furlough on the 15th September.

Inspectors.

25. Mr. Yates and Mr. Braithwaite were in uninterrupted charge of the first and the sixth circle respectively during the year, except for a fortnight when the latter was on privilege leave, while in the other circles there were several changes in consequence mainly of the transfer of Mr. Stone, late Inspector of European and Training Schools to the Presidency College, the privilege leave granted to Mr. Middlemast, late Deputy Director of Public Instruction, his subsequent deputation on special duty in connection with the quinquennial report on public instruction and his eventual transfer as Inspector of European and Training Schools and the departure of Mr. Logan on combined privilege leave and furlough. Mr. Chatterton continued to perform during the year the duties of the Inspector of Technical Schools which comprise only the inspection and supervision of a few selected industrial schools, the inspection of the other special schools formerly included in his programme having been transferred to the Circle Inspectors or to specialists.

Inspectresses.

26. The central circle continued in charge of Miss Arnold throughout the year: while there was a change in the charge of the other two circles owing to the absence on privilege leave of Miss Lynch and Mrs. Rhenius.

Assistant Inspectors.

27. Except the Gódávari-Kistna and Malabar divisions, all the other Assistant Inspectors' divisions changed hands during the year. The Assistant Inspectors inspected on the whole 2,322 schools with 111,541 pupils and their work was generally satisfactory. The question of reorganizing this agency and arranging for District Inspectors is under consideration.

Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.

28. There were changes in the *personnel* of all the girls' ranges except the Gódávari and Tinnevelly ranges. On an average, each Assistant Inspectress inspected 134 schools with 7,843 pupils and spent 164 days on circuit, while the corresponding averages for each Sub-Assistant Inspectress were 89, 5,247 and 177.

Sub-Assistants of boys' schools.

29. The full complement of Sub-Assistant Inspectors according to the sanctioned scale has been provided. The 111 Sub-Assistants for boys' schools examined on the whole 20,248 schools with 657,824 pupils. Compared with the previous year, there was a fall in the number of schools but a large increase in the number of pupils examined, and this is satisfactory as showing greater consolidation. By introducing modern methods of teaching, by holding central classes, by giving model lessons with a view to remedy the defects noticed at inspections, and by scrutinizing the time-tables with reference to local needs and circumstances and the qualifications and capabilities of the teaching staff, the Sub-Assistants are doing much for the improvement of the condition of elementary education.

30. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools inspected 140 schools with 3,050 pupils and spent 162 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work and correspondence. His inspection work also included the examination of the Sanskrit classes of such of the Colleges and high schools as he could conveniently inspect without dislocating his programme.

Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools.

31. There were in all 267 supervisors of primary schools, of whom 22 were for Muhammadan and Mappilla schools. One hundred and ninety-eight were trained men, while 204 had passed either the Matriculation examination or some higher test. Besides supervising the work of the existing schools within their jurisdiction, these officers visited 2,747 villages without schools, started 1,377 schools and brought 2,486 private schools under inspection and 2,299 unaided schools on to the aided list.

Supervisors of Primary schools.

32. There were seven Superintendents of hill schools for the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari agencies—three each for Ganjám and Vizagapatam and one for Gódávari. Apart from their work in connection with the existing schools, they visited 237 villages without schools, started or revived 26 schools and brought 10 private schools under inspection and 24 unaided schools on to the aided list.

Superintendents of hill schools.

33. At the Sub-Assistants' test held in April 1907, 22 candidates (excluding those for the clerical test) were examined, of whom 19 passed, all in the second class.

Sub-Assistants' Test.

34. For the Supervisors' test held at the same time, 33 candidates presented themselves, of whom 21 passed.

Primary Schools Supervisors' Test.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

35. There were few striking features in the operations of the University of Madras during the year when matters were in a transitory stage from the old regulations of the University to the new passed under the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

The University of Madras.

36. The new regulations had not sufficiently provided, however, for discipline in colleges and a disciplinary regulation was passed and sanctioned by Government and incorporated in the regulations of the University as regulation 96 (*v*). It empowered the Syndicate to take cognizance of any misconduct by any student or candidate.

Additional regulations.

37. Under transitory regulation 369 the first and second grade colleges were affiliated in various optional groups of subjects in the intermediate and B.A. (Pass) courses.

Affiliation.

38. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was placed by Government at the disposal of the University to be added to the Griffith bequest to found a University library.

University library.

39. Vacation lectures in practical mathematics to teachers employed in high schools and colleges, which had been inaugurated in the previous year, were continued. The extension of such lectures to physics, chemistry, history and geography was under consideration.

University teaching.

40. No inspection of any college was undertaken by the University during the year; but the replies from affiliated colleges with respect to the defects pointed out to them by the University Inspection Commission of 1905–1906 were considered and the necessary action was taken upon them. There was much to be done in most of these colleges in the way of improving the buildings and equipment, teaching staff and instruction and residence and supervision of the students.

Inspection of Colleges.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Examinations.

41. Thirty-four candidates were examined for the M.A. Degree Examination, of whom 14 or 41 per cent. were declared to have passed. All the branches were represented, the largest number of entries being in branches I (Mathematics), VI (English), II-A (Physical Science) and II-B (Chemistry). For the English Language division of the B.A. Degree Examination there were 1,109 candidates examined of whom 488, or 44 per cent., were passed with 11 in the first class. In the Second Language Division the percentage of success was as usual much higher, the lowest percentage, viz., 73·7 being in Sanskrit. One thousand and sixty-one candidates sat for the examination in the Science Division, the most popular branches being history, physics and mathematics. The average percentage of success was 51·7 which ranged from 41·5 in mathematics to 77·8 in botany. It is gratifying that six female candidates and five Muhammadans completed their degree during the year by passing in the Science Division. For the First Examination in Arts there were 2,479 candidates examined of whom 1,087, or 43·8 per cent., passed with 75 placed in the first class. Sixteen of these successful candidates, of whom one took a place in the first class, were females.

Degree in Oriental learning.

42. It was considered desirable to institute a degree in Oriental learning and a committee was appointed to frame the necessary regulations in concert with the Boards of Studies concerned.

Finance.

43. The receipts of the University for the year amounted to Rs. 2,88,135–10–2 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,35,143–14–6 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 52,991–11–8 to the credit of the University on the transactions of the year.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

44. The number of first-grade colleges decreased by one, St. Peter's College, Tanjore, being finally closed in December 1907. There was no change in the number of second-grade colleges.

There was a marked fall of 367 in the total strength of Arts Colleges; there were in the first year classes on 31st March 1908 only 918 students, the corresponding number on 31st March 1907 being 1,680. Only 1,528 candidates, 17·4 per cent. of the total number, passed the Matriculation Examination of 1907 whereas 3,078 passed in 1906. On the other hand, owing partly no doubt to the unusually large number of successful candidates in the First Examination in Arts there was a large increase in the strength of the third year classes. It is gratifying to note that the number of post graduate students rose from 35 to 61, of whom 34 were studying in the Presidency College and 19 in the Madras Christian College.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

45. All the scholarships available under the Government Scholarship Notification were awarded in accordance with the terms of that notification. Of the post graduate scholarships two were given for Physical Science, two for Chemistry, one for Botany and one for Zoology. Of the 37 college scholarships 12 were awarded to Muhammadans, 10 to backward classes and 4 to females. The Government of India scholarship for prosecution of studies in Europe, which was placed at the disposal of the University of Madras in 1907–08, was awarded to a graduate from the Presidency College who declared his intention of studying Mathematics and Physics in the University of Cambridge. The Government of India state technical scholarship was awarded to an ex-student of the Presidency College for the study of the leather industry at Leeds. The scholarship-holder had undergone a preliminary training in a local factory.

The total expenditure on scholarships in Arts Colleges was Rs. 26,817, of which Rs. 10,623 were provided out of provincial funds, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 26,732 and Rs. 13,116.

General remarks.

46. From the special non-recurring grant placed at the disposal of the Madras Government by the Government of India in aid of University education, grants aggregating Rs. 2,84,500 were placed at the disposal of the first-grade colleges and some of the second-grade colleges

for expenditure during the years 1907–1908 and 1908–1909 on objects previously approved by me. Of the total amount a sum of Rs. 2,24,000 was paid to the colleges during the year under report.

The object of the grant was to assist the college authorities to comply with the new regulations of the University with regard to accommodation and equipment. Of the total amount allotted, Rs. 1,56,500 were devoted to general purposes, mainly improvement of accommodation, Rs. 97,000 to Physics and Chemistry apparatus, Rs. 15,000 to Natural Science and Rs. 16,000 to maps and appliances for the teaching of History and other subjects and for the improvement of the library.

Preliminary arrangements were also made and provision inserted in the budget for necessary improvements in the staff, accommodation and equipment of Government Arts Colleges with reference to the requirements of the new courses. A conference of the principals and professors of Government first-grade colleges was held in May 1907 to discuss the affiliation of the colleges in the various courses and other matters connected with the handling of these courses.

In general the strength of the Government Arts Colleges has been well maintained and the examination results have been on the whole satisfactory particularly in the Presidency College and Kumbakónam College.

With the exception of the regrettable breach of discipline already referred to, the discipline of the various Government Arts Colleges seems to have been satisfactory. The disciplinary regulations laid down for colleges by the Madras Educational Rules were revised and made more explicit in the course of the year. Considerable attention has been paid in all institutions to the various college societies and to athletics.

Much attention has been paid to the management of hostels connected directly or indirectly with the colleges. In some cases supervision of the lodgings occupied by students, who do not live with their relatives, has been exercised. There has been considerable activity during the year—both in public and private institutions—in extending and improving hostel accommodation.

Expenditure in Arts Colleges.

47. The total expenditure on Arts Colleges was Rs. 6,37,141. The expenditure from provincial funds was Rs. 2,43,567 against Rs. 2,45,485 the previous year. The average number on the rolls was 4,314 and the fee receipts were Rs. 2,89,364. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 147 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 56, fees Rs. 67 and other sources Rs. 24. Government colleges realized in fees Rs. 68,331, Board colleges Rs. 17,129 and aided colleges Rs. 1,92,606 against Rs. 75,414, Rs. 17,593 and Rs. 1,85,906, respectively, the previous year. The net expenditure on Government colleges was Rs. 1,44,474, and the grants to colleges under private management amounted to Rs. 99,093 against Rs. 1,36,134 and Rs. 1,08,833 in 1906–1907.

(*b*) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

University Examinations in Law.

48. There were 12 candidates examined for the M.L. degree examination of whom 6 passed, all in the third class. For the B.L. degree examination there were 357 candidates examined of whom 118, or 33 per cent., were successful. Three hundred and seventy-one candidates were examined for the First Examination in Law, of whom 127, or 34 per cent., were declared to have passed.

The Law College, Madras.

49. There was a decrease in the numbers of this institution which contained a total strength of 311 students of whom all but 44 were distributed in the University B.L. and F.L. classes. The B.L. examination results did not compare well with those of the previous year, only 31·7 per cent. coming out successful against 68·6 per cent. that year. In the First Examination in Law the percentage of success was 45 against 56·9. Some improvement was introduced in the inner working of the College by the assignment by the staff of special hours for interviews with individual students. As usual the College was more than self-supporting.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Medicine.

50. The administration of this institution continued to be efficient. There were 232 students in both the sections of the College department, or 37 more than in the previous year. The other departments of this institution are dealt with under schools of medicine. The results of the University examinations for the M.B., C.M., and L.M. & S. degrees were on the whole fairly good, though not quite so good as in the previous year, the chief subject of failure being midwifery. The female students had no satisfactory instruction given them in midwifery as no lady doctor was available for the purpose. This difficulty has been, however, since removed as the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Maternity Hospital has been entrusted with the duty of lecturing on midwifery to the female students of the College. Some instruction was given in practical Dental Surgery. The construction of new Hygiene and Physiology laboratories at a cost of Rs. 1,70,130 was put in hand. In this connection the Principal reports that "these laboratories are but an instalment of what will be required in the way of building in the near future, to enable the College to keep abreast with similar institutions in Europe." A hostel for the students with residential quarters for the Principal is probably the most important of the requirements still to be met.

The Medical College, Madras.

Engineering.

51. Colonel H. D. Love, R.E., to whose long and valuable service to it as Principal the College owes much of its present prosperity, retired during the year and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. James. Mr. C. L. Cartwright was appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering. The rules of the College were materially revised, the principal changes being (1) the substitution of the Upper Subordinate for the Engineer Subordinate class and the Lower Subordinate for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor and Draftsman classes, (2) the institution of a probationary class for military students, (3) the raising of the qualification for entry into the Engineer class from the First Examination in Arts to the B.A. degree examination, and the fixing of the First Examination in Arts and Matriculation examination as the qualifications for the Upper Subordinate and Lower Subordinate classes respectively, (4) the extension of all College courses to three years, (5) the alteration of the College year so as to make it commence on the 15th July and extend to the end of April, the Christmas vacation being abolished and (6) the substitution of selection by the Principal for entrance into all classes of the College in place of competitive entrance examinations. There were 37 students in the Engineer classes formed under the old rules, who were distributed in the first and second classes, the third class waiting to be formed in July of the current year in accordance with the new regulations. The upper and lower subordinate classes had 151 students on the rolls. For the First Examination in Engineering conducted by the University there were 36 entries of whom only 12 were successful, the largest number of failures being in Drawing. Eighteen students were examined for the B.E. degree examination—10 for the Civil and 8 for the Mechanical branch—, of whom 6 were successful, 3 in each branch. The students underwent their practical courses either in the Public Works Workshops or in the Public Works Divisions. Of 33 students of the Engineer Subordinate class formed under the old rules who were examined by the Board of Examiners 29 were successful. Thirty-four passed the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor test out of 37 who appeared and 18 passed the draftsman test out of 31. The annual survey camp was held in the North Arcot district and there were two tours made for purposes of inspection—one to the districts of Gódávari and Kistna including the Divi Pumping Station and the other to the Pálár anicut in North Arcot. But the great need of the institution was for better laboratory and workshop accommodation and the Principal reports: "With the introduction of revised courses, the larger Lower Subordinate classes and the very necessary improvement that must be introduced in regard to workshop and laboratory instruction, our need has become very pressing and it is hoped that the erection of new buildings will not be long delayed." The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

The College of Engineering, Madras.

Teaching.

Results of University Examinations.

52. There were 107 candidates for the written portion of the L.T. degree examination of whom 85, or 79·4 per cent., were successful. For the practical test 113 appeared of whom 78 or 69 per cent. passed. It is gratifying that of the five candidates who obtained a first class in this examination three were ladies. In consequence of the requirements of the new Educational Rules the supply of graduates in teaching was not equal to the demand; and it was noticeable that a better class of graduates came for training with a view to educational work than before. The revision of the scheme of the L.T. degree examination was under consideration during the year.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

53. Mr. A. A. Hall was on furlough for seven months when Mr. R. G. Grieve, Vice-Principal, acted for him as Principal of the Teachers' College. There were 40 graduates under training of whom 33 were in receipt of stipends from provincial funds. The College produced good results in the L.T. degree examination, 42 out of 47 that appeared for it coming out successful in the written examination and 34 out of 42 in the practical, with five of them placed in the first class. The condition of the model school was not, however, satisfactory and only two pupils out of 26 sent up for the Matriculation were successful. The provision made for the teaching of the Matriculation class was efficient, but evidently the organisation and teaching of the lower classes left much to be desired. The Principal's attention has been drawn to this defect. The accommodation was insufficient and a separate science laboratory was required for the use both of the students under training and of the senior pupils of the model school. A separate room in the hostel for sick students is also desirable. I shall shortly address Government on both these matters. A great advance was made in kindergarten methods of teaching under the able supervision of Miss Gillingham. Her work undoubtedly revolutionised the primary school and in addition to the students of the College who were benefited by her methods, teachers were sent from the mofussal for short courses in kindergarten. The resignation of her appointment by Miss Gillingham was a distinct loss to the educational service.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

54. The general control of this institution was as before in the hands of the Principal of the Rajahmundry Arts College, the more immediate work of supervision and discipline being done by the Vice-Principal. There were 20 graduates under training, all of whom were in receipt of stipends from provincial funds except one who was an inspecting officer of the department. The results of the written portion of the L.T. degree examination were good, 17 coming out successful out of 19 candidates; but in the practical test only 8 passed out of 17 that appeared for it. The model school was not strong in the lower forms, but was nevertheless large enough for the necessary practice to the students under training. Whatever the reasons were which led to the establishment of this training College in addition to the one at Saidapet, they do not now exist and proposals have been made to Government for the abolition of the L.T. section and the reduction of the College to a training school.

Other Training Colleges.

55. The Sarah Tucker Training College for Women, Palamcottah, was closed during the year.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

The Upper Secondary Examination.

56. The number of non-European candidates that appeared for the Upper Secondary examination was 414 of whom 42 or 10 per cent. were successful. Twenty-one candidates including Europeans completed the test during the year bringing the total number of passed candidates to 128.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Matriculation Examination.

57. For the Matriculation examination 8,660 non-European male candidates appeared and 1,506 or 17 per cent. passed. The largest number of failures occurred in the Science group and in English. A committee has since the close of the year been appointed by the Syndicate of the University to enquire into the causes of the generally unsatisfactory results of this examination.

Brahmans and next non-Brahman Hindus formed the bulk of the examinees and among the successful candidates the former claimed 18·6 per cent., and they were followed by Native Christians with 16·8 per cent. and by non-Brahman Hindus with 15·4 per cent., while the lowest percentage, viz., 10·9 was obtained by Muhammadans.

As remarked in paragraph 64 of the last report every possible precaution is being taken to check the laxity in the matter of admissions and promotions and the tendency on the part of heads of institutions of presenting for the Matriculation examination only a select number of pupils in the sixth form.

Mr. YATES writes—

"The effect of the grouping of schools has been beneficial to strictness of promotions; greater benefit I hope from the better teaching that is gaining ground. I anticipate that before the close of the year systematic records of marks will be made and that promotion will be based on rational mark-giving in the daily work rather than the hazard of an annual examination and the unsupported testimony of teachers."

M.R.Ry. WILLIAMS PILLAI says—

"In the matter of promotions there is a marked change for the better. Headmasters have begun to realize that the most important cause of inefficiency as observed by the results of public examinations is laxity in promotion. Although parents have not ceased to clamour for promotion (even the educated) and managers for financial reasons are prepared to stretch a point or two in favour of unfit boys being sent up, I was pleased to find that in most schools the percentage of promoted boys to the unpromoted was much less than in previous years."

Mr. BRAITHWAITE, who has gone into the question rather minutely, remarks :—

"Promotions will probably be better regulated in future, because of the safeguards introduced by University regulations regarding the age and number of attempts which 'would-be' Matriculates shall have. In two institutions, Brennen College and the Municipal High school, Cannanore, the whole of the VI form was sent up for the Matriculation—a new departure which has many points in its favour and if taken up widely is likely to improve promotions. It is popular with the parents because every boy and every parent without exception takes a fatalistic view of the Matriculation and regards it as 'a chance affair.' It is no part of my duty to criticise the Matriculation examination but I may show the result of it in schools in this circle. The small percentage of passes, which in my opinion is due to two causes, has a disheartening effect upon school work. The two causes I refer to are—(1) neglect by managers and teachers and boys of warnings and advice in the past, (2) the questions set in the examinations are fit for those who can use their common sense and apply their knowledge but not for the Hindu boy in his present stage of evolution.

"The first cause I would reiterate 'ad nauseam': the careful work of the department in the past has in many cases gone for very little: the Inspector who by inspections, circulars and conferences has for the past ten years been dinning into unwilling ears salutary advice is and has been regarded rather as a stern fault-finder than as he really is, a man paid by Government to help in the improvement of Indian education. Consequently the teacher has discounted his advice and neglected his warnings. I wonder how many times in the past the Inspector has not pointed out the bad teaching of history and geography: yet when examination papers are set on improved lines there is a general outcry against the examiners. The boys too are greatly to blame for not paying attention to their teachers. The tradition of work in most high schools if it could speak would say 'Learn your books by heart and never mind the rest.' I say the boys are to blame: though under other circumstances such a statement would be foolish, yet in this country where discipline, in the western sense, is not, in home or school, the boys who take their own course must stand or fall by their independence.

"The second of the two causes I have indicated above is one which does not admit of exact definition: it would not be fair to say that the questions are too hard, but to my mind they require a type of brain not at present generally found in our VI form boys. Somewhat naturally the teachers and boys, seeing this, rather tend to 'spot' questions and cram them without really understanding the art of using and marshalling details and studying a subject in a broad practical way."

(b) *Public Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Public secondary schools for boys.

58. The statistics in this chapter relate to non-European schools only.

Public secondary schools for boys numbered 421 on the 31st March last and had on their rolls 94,603 pupils, of whom 93,438 were boys and the rest girls. These schools included the so-called incomplete secondary schools. The year was one of transition from the old to the new state of things, and most of the schools called lower secondary under the old Madras Educational Rules had not yet decided as to the form and character they should take, *i.e.*, whether they were to remain as incomplete secondary schools under the revised classification or to alter their scope completely and become elementary schools. Of course the schools known as vernacular lower secondary schools must generally have elected to become elementary schools.

Of the pupils, 62,876 were reading in the six forms, the rest, viz., 31,727, being found in classes infant to the fourth.

Secondary schools according to management.

59. There were 113 schools under public management of which seven were, under departmental management, and 23 and 83 were respectively under the management of municipal and local boards, while of those under private management 266 were aided and 41 unaided, of which 127 and 12, respectively, were under mission management. One, viz., the Jubilee School at Sandúr, has been classed as a Native State school.

Secondary schools and pupils according to districts.

60. As regards the distribution of the secondary schools according to districts, Tinnevelly stood first with 48 schools, and it was closely followed by Malabar with 46 schools and by Tanjore with 45, while Madras contributed 28. The positions have been quite reversed from the point of view of the relative strength of the schools in them, Madras heading the list with 11,108 pupils and Tanjore coming next with 11,054, while Malabar and Tinnevelly were credited with 8,847 and 7,583 pupils, respectively. It may be presumed that in the two latter districts the total number of secondary schools would admit of reduction. The Nilgiris contained the smallest number of schools and pupils, viz., 3 and 573, respectively, while the schools in the ceded districts were, as might be expected, also poorly attended.

Scholarships in secondary schools.

61. Forty-six scholarships were allotted for non-European pupils in the higher forms of secondary schools and 49 were awarded, the excess number being met from savings under other heads of scholarships. Out of 170 scholarships allotted for non-European pupils in the lower forms of secondary schools and the higher standards of elementary schools 155 were awarded with due regard to the requirements of the various classes of the community. The figures relating to the elementary schools with higher standards are shown here, the revised classification of schools not having yet been completed. The total expenditure on scholarships in secondary schools for boys was Rs. 24,801, towards which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 21,036.

Expenditure in secondary schools for boys.

62. The total expenditure on non-European secondary schools for boys was Rs. 19,78,600 and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 21–15. Government schools cost Rs. 54,152, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 3,43,460, Rs. 14,94,552 and Rs. 85,272 respectively.

The total expenditure from Public funds was Rs. 2,34,439 and the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 14,21,657. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 15–12. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 17–11, Rs. 15–13, and Rs. 16–2, respectively, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 18–12, Rs. 0–8, and Rs. 2–5. The total fees covered 72 per cent. of the total expenditure.

(c) *General.*

Male pupils in secondary schools.

63. There were 94,014 male pupils in all the secondary schools distributed among the various forms and classes as shown in the margin. Under the revised classification the distinction between upper and lower secondary stages of instruction has been abolished,

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and comparison between the figures of the year under report with those of the previous year is only possible in respect of the three highest forms. The comparison so instituted is favourable to the year under report, while even as regards the three lowest forms each of which contained fewer pupils than in the previous year, the variations have been but slight thus supporting the statement already made that the future of most of the lower secondary schools had not been decided before the close of the year.

	No. of pupils in 1907–08.	No. of pupils in 1906–07.
Sixth form	8,614	7,821
Fifth „	6,229	6,136
Fourth „	8,637	8,413
Third „	10,373	10,760
Second „	12,461	12,928
First „	16,374	17,166
Fourth class	11,736	...
Third „	8,568	...
Second „	4,569	...
First „	3,491	...
Infant „	2,962	...
Total ...	94,014	

Qualifications of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

64. There were 4,104 teachers of all classes and grades in secondary schools for boys, of whom all but 176 held some form of certificate or other. Nearly one-half of the total number were in possession of trained teachers' certificates, the majority of them being of the secondary grade. The number of those who held non-Indian diplomas fell from 50 to 34. Endeavours require to be made to increase the supply of trained teachers of the secondary grade to meet the requirements of secondary schools which under the revised Educational Rules have to employ such teachers in each of the lower classes.

Excluding headmasters, pandits and other special teachers, the number of teachers on the general staff of schools was 3,410, of whom 1,749 held trained teachers' certificates, 500 untrained teachers' certificates and 226 general education certificates, while 935 were totally uncertificated. At the close of the year there were 250 drawing masters and 384 drill and gymnastic instructors; of the latter 355 were trained men.

Character and scope of secondary education.

65. The extension of secondary education should be gauged not so much by the increase in the number of secondary schools and in their strength as by the improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted and the methods of teaching pursued in them, and it is satisfactory to note that the operation of the provisions of the revised Madras Educational rules which require a separate supervising graduate headmaster for each secondary school and the employment of a well-qualified staff has already conduced to the efficiency of these institutions. The grouping system in the case of such of the incomplete secondary schools as cannot at present afford to employ separate graduate headmasters seems also to have worked fairly well especially in the northern districts. With the approval of Government, itinerant supervising headmasters for groups of incomplete board secondary schools have been employed in South Arcot, Salem and Malabar, and the result of the experiment will be closely watched. Most of the schools still need improving in the matter of accommodation and in the supply of the requisite appliances. The latter defect is being remedied to a large extent with the aid of the special grant of Rs. 40,000 allotted by Government at the close of the year to non-European secondary schools for the purpose of improving the supply of apparatus required for teaching Physics, Chemistry, History and Geography in conformity with the present requirements of the department. Accommodation in schools remains much the same as before though under the influence of the inspecting officers extensions are in progress in many places and there is a growing desire among managers to improve accommodation and prevent overcrowding in view especially of the rule restricting the size of each class or section thereof to 40. The "Hints and Suggestions to managers and teachers of secondary schools" stated to have been under preparation in paragraph 61 of the last report were issued by the department in the last quarter of the year to all the inspecting officers, copies of them being kept on sale at the Government Press at a cheap rate of two annas per copy for the use of managers and teachers of secondary schools. This publication which contained much valuable information with regard to the subjects and courses of studies, the rational methods to be adopted in the teaching of English and the various non-literary subjects, the list of tools and apparatus required for mechanical operations and for the practical work of

the pupils of the science class and the list of demonstrations in Physics that might be attempted by pupils and teachers, the relations of managers and teachers and the principles of moral training is having the desired effect in enabling heads of schools to prepare a careful set of syllabuses in each subject for each class and to improve the methods of teaching hitherto pursued. Sets of magic lantern slides have been supplied to the Inspectors and Inspectresses for giving exhibitions and lectures during their inspection tours and for lending them to secondary schools in their circles for similar purposes. Regarding the condition of secondary schools under the operation of the new Educational Rules the subjoined extracts from the opinions of the Inspectors of Schools are of special interest.

Mr. J. A. YATES—

"The grouping system introduced last year provisionally has worked on the whole satisfactorily—to judge by the great improvement in methods of teaching and in the interest taken by the teachers of the incomplete schools. The supervision effected by the central school has consisted of occasional visits by the headmaster or principal of the central school or college or his representative: of visits to the central school—*e.g.* to settle questions of teaching, choice of text-books, examinations and promotions—by the headmasters or other teachers of the incomplete school. Schemes of work varying in quantity and quality have been introduced in high schools and applied to the schools working in a group: this work has, as a matter of fact, been shared by the teachers of the incomplete schools, who are members of local associations. As supplementary to the work that was possible by these means I may mention the Secondary Education Conference and Exhibition which was held in Vizagapatam in May last, which though small in scope was yet most satisfactory in its results: it gave a quite remarkable stimulus to professional interest in apparatus and methods of teaching. Through the readiness of the officer in charge of the District Press, Vizagapatam, I was able to print syllabuses, etc., and circulate them generally among the secondary schools. I am indebted to various teachers for assistance in preparing these circulars—notably to the staff of the Mrs. A. V. N. College. I venture to think that the work turned out in the year has justified the experiment of grouping.

"*Staff.*—Throughout there has been an improvement in the qualifications. In almost all complete high schools the headmaster has now time for leisure and supervision in accordance with the Madras Educational Rules, article 28. The qualifications of the teachers lower down the school have also been improved; gradually only matriculates will be employed; at present the supply of trained matriculates is insufficient even to meet the needs of classes III and IV. Further the managers are chary of raising the salaries to a sufficiently attractive scale and in the course of the year some matriculates have preferred to enter service in large Board elementary schools, where under the revised scale of establishments they can obtain Rs. 20 or Rs. 25. Taluk Boards, however, who in the past offered pay only sufficient to attract lower secondary or primary men have this year made provision for the appointment of matriculates. This must have much effect on the teaching of all subjects and particularly English in classes III and IV.

"*Transfers from Elementary schools.*—The modification of Rule 47 (Madras Educational Rules, Fifth Edition) made in Proceedings, Dis. No. 2871, dated 16th April 1908, has removed one great difficulty, but in working it will need close watching. It seems to me that in large urban districts the secondary schools must combine to insist that all children whose parents propose to send them on to secondary education, shall read from the beginning in their classes. Otherwise they will find—as indeed they have found already in one place—that it is impossible to keep on their lower classes. I propose to allow English to be taught as an optional only in such select extra urban elementary schools as have masters competent to teach the subject rationally. From these schools transfers to classes in secondary schools where English is taught would, with care on the part of headmasters, be possible.

"*Building and accommodation.*—This remains much the same as last year; projected improvements and additions are in course of progress or will shortly be begun in several institutions—especially with a view to meet the requirements of practical science teaching. In connection with building, I venture to suggest that the area allowed for each pupil in a class room should be not less than 8 square feet and that the total area should be exclusive of verandahs. For, verandahs are useless for purposes of class teaching. A class room whose area is 320 square feet is the minimum that is needed for a class of forty boys; even that does not allow space for the teacher, and is barely sufficient for proper furniture. According to the English building regulations for higher elementary schools 15 square feet per scholar, if single desks are supplied and 12 square feet per scholar if dual desks are used, are regarded as requisite. An increase in the demand made for space seems inevitable in future, if not at present: and therefore in the case of new buildings large floor space should be provided for each pupil. I also observe in many schools whose plans have been approved at some time or other that the ventilation of class rooms is bad: this arises partly from the fact that

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overhanging verandahs shut out the breeze, partly from the fact that the windows provided are neither large enough nor numerous enough. I also think that there should always be central communication from class room to class room, so that in case of need air can sweep through. I venture to suggest that a set of regulations for building and equipment would be both useful to managers and would save the time of inspecting officers. As a rule, managers are obliged to trust to a Local Fund or Public Works Department overseer's knowledge; it must be confessed that school architecture and requirements they have not studied much.

"*Apparatus.*—Very great improvement has been effected in the course of the year in the supply of apparatus to all schools. Some have been able to spend large sums upon pictures, maps, books, mathematical instruments and science apparatus. Thus the Kallikota College spent Rs. 1,200 and odd on books, etc.; the Raja's College, Parlákimedi, about Rs. 300 on geographical apparatus; and other institutions similarly have provided their teachers with the means of up-to-date teaching. In small schools special attention has been paid to a supply of such books as will help teachers to a knowledge of newer methods in teaching or give them such information as will help them in teaching. Hardly a school has spent less than Rs. 50 on books and maps. Of course much remains to be done, but a very useful beginning has been made.

"*General.*—The year under review has on the whole been satisfactory. This is due to the zeal of the principals, headmasters and assistant masters. There is hardly a school in which considerable improvement has not been made. The managers have done all in their power to meet my requests for improvements in staff and equipment; nearly all sent teachers to the Conference and Exhibition held in Vizagapatam last May and several sent representatives to the Madras Educational Exhibition. I was also ably supported by the inspecting staff both Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors, some of whom, as last year, assisted materially in the consideration of teaching problems in incomplete secondary schools."

M.R.RY. G. V. SUBBARAYUDU SASTRI—

"The only school in which new methods of instruction in the several subjects and direct methods of teaching English were pursued was the Venkatagiri Rajah's High school, Nellore. The headmaster drew up, for the several classes, syllabuses in all the subjects, regulated the teaching accordingly and supervised the assistant masters' work carefully, so that the boys of the lower classes and forms were far above the average in English and instruction was given systematically. The other school in which an attempt was made to regulate the studies according to a previously drawn up syllabus was the A.B.M. school, Nellore. The attention of the headmasters of all the schools has been directed to the necessity and importance of instruction being placed on a systematic basis and it is hoped they will all follow closely the 'Hints and Suggestions' published by the department for the guidance of secondary schools."

Mr. H. S. DUNCAN—

"*Accommodation.*—In many cases this is still unsatisfactory. In some of the schools in Madras there is overcrowding; adequate provision is not made for a retiring room for teachers; suitable provision for practical work in science is unknown, and space for drill and gymnastics is very limited. Notwithstanding these defects, there is a desire to improve accommodation, and in Tanjore City, in Mannárgudi and in Madras, there are extensions in course of erection.

"*Furniture and apparatus.*—Much remains to be done in supplying schools with suitable modern furniture. Benches without backs are still common, and as a rule note-taking and working of examples in mathematics are done on the knees. By many teachers the black-board is looked upon as made specially for the purpose of hanging maps on. This is due in a large measure to the inadequate supply of easels and map-stands. Most schools are supplied with a squared black-board and with a set of mathematical instruments, but the accommodation provided for the teaching of practical geometry is as a rule unsuitable, and reversible desks are not fitted for work which requires accuracy. Tables and stools have been recommended in their place. The special grant sanctioned for the purchase of scientific apparatus and for maps, etc., should help towards the better equipment of secondary schools. During the year about 35 schools applied for furniture grants. The magic lantern slides received from the Director of Public Instruction were lent to three high schools and the headmasters in all cases report great enthusiasm among the pupils on the occasion of exhibition.

"*Organization and methods of teaching.*—There has been improvement in organization and in methods of teaching. In many schools, detailed courses of study have been prepared and certain fixed portions are prescribed for a term's work, but there are instances of teachers being left too much to themselves and not receiving guidance as to methods of teaching, books of reference, etc. In some schools, a course or syllabus means a certain number of pages in a text-book, and such a scheme, apart from its meagreness, is to be condemned in that it fosters the habit of regarding the teacher as the means whereby a certain amount of printed matter is to be drilled into pupils. The teacher also is led to believe that if he succeeds in teaching so many pages of a book in a given time he has done his duty and need not trouble about

what is contained in other books dealing with his particular subject. These remarks apply more to teachers in lower secondary forms and lower secondary schools than to high school teachers."

M.R.Ry. L. C. WILLIAMS PILLAI—

"Every school now has got an extra teacher according to rule 28 of the Madras Educational Rules and therefore there is more efficient supervision over the school, better correlation of subjects, greater co-operation among teachers and therefore greater uniformity of aim and method and the syllabuses published by the University in the various subjects have facilitated the work of framing suitable graduated curricula in the subjects. As suggested by inspecting officers and emphasised by the "Hints and Suggestions" lately published, headmasters have begun to realize the importance of teaching subjects prescribed in the high school forms as object lessons in the lower secondary forms such as elementary science and geography through the medium of the vernacular. Experimental geometry is another subject specially suited to the lower forms and Indian History on the concentric system through the vernacular."

M.R.Ry. A. C. PRANATARTIHARA AIYAR—

"*Operations of the different managing agencies.*—Steps were taken during the year to bring the high schools up to the new requirements both of the Educational rules and of the University regulations. The staff was strengthened, the accommodation was improved, a considerable addition was made to the apparatus and appliances; and each school was made as complete as possible by the addition of preparatory classes. But much remained yet to be done. It was a more difficult problem with the lower secondary schools and the problem has not yet been solved in the case of a large number of them.

"*Accommodation and equipment.*—The accommodation provided was generally for minmium requirements and did not much extend beyond the necessary class rooms. Sometimes the same room did duty for the library, the reading room and the laboratory—all in one. In few schools was there a separate laboratory, and demonstration class nor anywhere had any arrangements been made for practising work by the pupils in the science section. The supply of apparatus and appliances was also inadequate. In few schools were there relief model maps and illustrative pictures and charts for the proper teaching of geography; nor was there a supply of historical pictures. The St. Joseph's at Trichinopoly was the only institution where there was a good museum and as to the rest the science apparatus did not go beyond the requirements of the old Matriculation course. Nor even in schools where object lessons were taught in the preparatory classes was there a school garden formed or a school museum of illustrative models and specimens. These shortcomings were pointed out at inspection and a considerable improvement is expected in the current year. The special grant sanctioned for these purposes was a godsend to most of the high schools and it enabled them to largely make up their wants.

"*Staff.*—In the complete secondary schools, effect was given to the new rules in so far as they related to the appointment of a separate headmaster. This was done by simply constituting the existing headmasters into headmasters under the new rules. There was more difficulty in securing competent graduate teachers for the upper secondary forms; and men had to be employed more with a view to their general educational than to their professional qualifications. Exemptions were also granted to existing undergraduate teachers on the staff. The supply of trained teachers of the secondary grade fell far short of the demand which was as sudden as it was great; nor were the salaries available sufficiently high to attract them. Exemptions had therefore to be largely granted to existing teachers of the preparatory classes whose qualifications were below those of teachers of the secondary grade. The gradual elimination of the inferior teachers thus allowed should only be the work of time and of a closer inspection of their work.

"Most of the defects specified above were pointed out to the teachers both at inspection and at what special conferences I held with them. I am hopeful they will be rectified as far as possible; but improvement in secondary education to the desirable extent is largely a question of increased expenditure on up to date improved appliances and what is more essential still on a better paid and consequently a better qualified staff of assistant masters."

Mr. P. P. BRAITHWAITE—

"*Accommodation, apparatus, furniture—Accommodation.*—I am glad to be able to report that there is scarcely a high school where some improvement is not going on. I should like to see in every case the staff's comfort more considered: they are usually allotted small dark rooms which cannot be used for class purposes. Another need is a good VI form room where the VI form may have each his desk and locker and where each may spend his leisure hours.

During the year the work of re-classification of schools as secondary or elementary with reference to the requirements of the rules was begun. A great many managers seem to fail to understand the spirit and intention of the distinction between secondary and elementary schools, and in expressing their wishes as regards the classification too many are guided entirely by consideration of

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the possible effect of such classification on their grant. There is a widespread reluctance to acknowledge that the scope of a school's work is elementary and to take into account the needs of the locality and the funds at the disposal of the school,—important factors which the department cannot ignore. Wherever it is possible due deference is being paid to the wishes of the managing body, but it is probable that in a short time not a few of the schools that are now pressing for recognition as incomplete secondary schools will be driven by the requirements of the rules and the insufficiency of funds to apply for recognition as elementary schools. It is to be hoped also that the revision of Rule 47 of the Madras Educational Rules which regulates admission to secondary schools will lessen the popular demand for secondary schools in small stations.

The hostel system has as yet been introduced in but a few schools; and until it becomes as popular with secondary schools as with the colleges, some arrangement would seem to be necessary for the exercise of proper supervision and control outside the school over pupils who do not reside with their parents or guardians.

V.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Character and scope.

66. As explained in the last report the use of the expression 'Primary Education' has been dropped in favour of the term 'Elementary Education' meaning thereby the instruction of the masses. The two stages of primary education formerly recognized as upper primary and lower primary have no longer any significance; an elementary school should contain all the standards from infant to the seventh or any number of these from the infant standard upwards. A special scheme of studies for these schools has been issued by the department, and full details in regard to it, its nature and scope were furnished in the last report. As complete freedom is given to managers and heads of schools in the selection of the subjects of instruction the subordinate inspecting officers have been instructed to prepare with the approval of the Inspectors a few sets of syllabuses suited to local needs and circumstances. The elementary school leaving certificate which is granted on the results of *in situ* examinations conducted by the inspecting officers does not seem to command at present the influence and value which the quondam Primary examination certificate possessed, but I expect that time will bring about a change in public opinion in regard to this matter. One of the Inspectors, viz., M.R.Ry. G. V Subbarayudu Sastri writes as follows on this point:—

"These (elementary school leaving certificates) are not much appreciated by the people and there is no desire on the part of the pupils and teachers to obtain them."

Public elementary schools for boys.

67. There were at the close of the year 22,002 public elementary schools for boys with 746,343 pupils (including 81,659 girls), and of these 81 schools with 8,684 pupils contained standards above the fourth. The percentage of strength to total population of school-age was 26·4. Seventy-three schools with higher standards and 14,536 with five standards only are already recognized, the rest are awaiting recognition as elementary schools, but as they were recognized under the old rules have been classified as public schools.

Schools according to management.

68. The bulk of the schools were under private management, and among them the aided schools showed an increase and the unaided ones a decrease which was presumably due to the transfer of some of them to the aided list. Of the former class of schools 24·5 per cent. and of the latter 11·9 per cent. were under missionary management. Of the schools under public management, Government and local board schools had an accession to their number, while municipal schools were slightly fewer than at the beginning of the year. The number of Government schools is as usual small, they being mostly situated in the agency tracts of the Northern Circars to which the Local Fund Act has not yet been applied, the rest being the Government Muhammadan

elementary schools in the city of Madras, the model schools attached to the Government Training schools for Masters and the General Education classes in the Reformatory school, Chingleput. The increase in the number of local board schools was the direct result of the special provincial contribution paid to local boards for the upkeep of their schools. The subjoined statement furnishes the particulars of the elementary schools at the beginning and close of the year in the form prescribed in G.O., No. 311, Educational, dated 27th April 1908.

Number of Elementary Schools for boys during the year 1907–1908.

Managing agency.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government	137	7	16	3	149
Municipal Board ...	278	13	4	1	270
Local Board ...	3,077	35	236	20	3,298
Native States ...	1	...	...	...	1
Aided	12,684	1,954	2,420	29	13,179
Unaided	5,192	2,359	2,267	5	5,105
Total ...	21,369	4,368	4,943	58	22,002

The revised classification of schools not being completed it is rather premature to comment on the effect of the revised Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code on this class of schools, but it is hoped that the stringency of the rules of recognition for secondary schools and the latitude allowed to the elementary schools in this matter and in regard to the levy of fees coupled with the modification of Rule 47 of the Educational Rules which allows, under certain restrictions, pupils to be transferred from any standard of an elementary school to any class of a secondary school for which they are found fit, will increase the demand for elementary schools in future.

Scholarships in elementary schools.

69. The 160 Mappilla scholarships as well as the 25 Koya scholarships which were newly sanctioned in G.O., No. 568, Educational, dated 29th August 1907, have not yet been awarded. The Inspectors concerned are, however, taking steps to utilize all the scholarships allotted for these classes. For the Savaras 49 scholarships have been specially awarded, the number allotted, viz., 25 being reported to have been insufficient. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 2,682.

Expenditure in elementary schools.

70. The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys was Rs. 28,46,549, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 16,32,391, fees Rs. 6,35,134 and other sources Rs. 5,79,024. Government schools cost Rs. 65,174, and board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 8,47,001, Rs. 16,92,280 and Rs. 2,41,992, respectively. Public funds met 58 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 22 per cent. and other sources 20 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 9–12 (mostly in Agency tracts), in a board school Rs. 4–13, and in an aided school Rs. 4–2. This small figure for aided schools appears to be due to the low cost of maintenance of indigenous schools: the figure for mission schools (including all elementary schools under mission management) is Rs. 6–6. Fees met 6 per

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cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 18 per cent. in board schools and 20 per cent. in aided schools.

Male pupils in public elementary schools.

71. The figures in the preceding paragraphs relate to all the pupils attending elementary schools for boys and include therefore girls in such schools and exclude boys in girls' schools. Dealing with boys alone, the total number under instruction on the 31st March last in public elementary schools for both boys and girls were 667,260, which represents 23·6 per cent. of the total male population of school age. As regards the proportion of male pupils under instruction in the several districts, Tinnevelly stood first with 33·7 per cent. and Madras came next with 31·9 per cent., while Vizagapatam occupied the last place with 14·7 per cent.

Extension of elementary education.

72. In indigenous elementary schools for which returns have been received there were 101,714 boys under instruction at the close of the year. Including these the total number of boys in both public and private elementary schools was 768,974, and the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school age was 27·2. Of the elementary schools on the 31st March last there were 761 public night schools with 14,824 pupils, of which all except 24 board schools with 727 pupils were under private management. Statement No. 59 in the supplemental statistics classifies villages into four groups according as they contain a population of from 1,000 to 2,000, from 500 to 1,000, from 200 to 500 and less than 200. In the first group there were 7,334 villages, in the second 9,180, in the third 11,471 and in the fourth 20,849 ; of these, 78 per cent. in the first, 51 per cent. in the second, 23 per cent. in the third and but 3 per cent. in the fourth group were provided with one or more public or private elementary schools. Taking the first three groups, *i.e.*, villages with a population of more than 200 it appears that there are still nearly 15,000 of them without any school. To maintain schools in these it will be necessary to secure at least 15,000 more teachers and the annual cost will be more than Rs. 20 lakhs. If the smaller villages are included in the calculation these figures come to 35,000 and at least Rs. 45 lakhs. To provide education for the entire population of school going-age it would be necessary to have about six or seven times as many schools as at present and the annual cost would be something between Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 200 lakhs.

Number and qualifications of teachers in elementary schools.

73. Out of 32,706 teachers employed in elementary schools as many as 27,258 are returned as holding some kind of departmental certificate, which must be regarded as a fairly satisfactory state of things. Excluding the 1,632 unpassed teachers holding approved service certificates, there were 25,626 certificated teachers, of whom as many as 25,321 held certificates of the elementary grade, those holding certificates of the secondary and collegiate grades being 296 and 9 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that 9,400 or more than a third of the certificated teachers were in possession of trained teachers' certificates. It is proposed to establish Government elementary training schools in districts which have none at present, such for instance as Kistna, to meet the demand for trained teachers of the elementary grade. The teachers' associations under the guidance of Sub-Assistant Inspectors have been doing much to educate the elementary teachers in improved methods of teaching, and another feasible means of improving the qualifications of the staff will be the distribution by Sub-Assistants of detailed notes on teaching in the vernacular, now that these officers have all been supplied with cyclostyles. Mr. Yates remarks that in spite of difficulties in aided and board schools "there is improvement in the professional equipment of teachers, though the rate of improvement is much faster in board schools as a whole."

General Remarks.

74. There has been further improvement in the matter of school accommodation. Out of 22,002 elementary schools, nearly two-thirds were held in their own or rented buildings, the improvement being due chiefly to the erection of a large number of buildings for board schools out of the special grant. The quality of the accommodation provided seems however to be still susceptible of considerable improvement and many of the buildings, it is reported,

have already become altogether inadequate to the increased strength. This I have seen for myself in several districts and there is no doubt that speaking generally the opening of new board schools in definitely selected villages has been an unqualified success. I have no wish to depreciate the value of private effort, but any systematic development of elementary education must depend upon the opening of new schools under public management rather than upon the sporadic work of private agencies. Equipment in regard to school furniture and appliances seems also to leave much to be desired though efforts are not wanting on the part of the inspecting officers to have the defects remedied. The scheme of studies for elementary schools requires that instruction should be given in them in the simplest and yet most important rules of health. A pamphlet containing a suitable catechism on hygiene which was prepared in English by the President, Taluk Board, Negapatam, was translated into the various vernaculars with the approval of Government and copies of the pamphlet in the vernaculars were distributed to the inspecting officers for introduction in such schools. Similarly the managers and teachers of elementary schools have been required to frame a set of simple and concise rules of conduct under the heading "Moral instruction to pupils" and to expose them in a conspicuous place in the school so as to enable the pupils to commit them to memory and to induce the teachers to frequently illustrate them in the course of school work by stories, pictures, familiar sayings, etc. Good results are expected from the issue of the rules mentioned above, but their achievement is doubtless a work of time. I have under consideration the question of increasing the scale of grants for complete elementary schools with a view to encouraging their growth.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

75. The number of special schools rose from 158 to 160 and their strength from 6,364 to 6,874, the increase in the former case being due to two new training schools, while that in the latter represents part of the increase in the numbers under training. The sessional schools the number of which remained stationary at 17 showed but a trifling advance in strength, while both the medical and technical and industrial schools, the total number of which also remained unchanged, lost heavily in strength.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers' Certificate Examinations—General.

76. A special Preliminary Examination for teachers' certificates was held in May 1907 (for the elementary grade only) for students who had completed their 18 months' course in training schools, and the first Preliminary Examination under the new rules was held in December 1907 (for both the elementary and secondary grades). One thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven and 165 candidates appeared for the elementary and secondary grade examinations respectively, and 1,202 and 71 or 69 and 43 per cent. passed, the low proportion of success in the latter case being attributed to the low marks obtained by a large number of the candidates in the paper on teaching. At the Final Examination for Teachers' certificates 361 trained and 17 untrained candidates were examined for the elementary grade, and 65 per cent. in each case were successful; for the secondary grade 39 trained and 2 untrained teachers appeared, of whom 31 and 1 respectively passed, the percentages of success being 79 and 50. The untrained candidates referred to above were those who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1906.

Number of Teachers' certificates issued.

77. The number of trained, probationary and untrained teachers' certificates of all grades issued during the year were 268, 3,002 and 12, respectively. The large number of teachers who qualified themselves for probationary certificates under the new rules is encouraging.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(a) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

78. The number of training schools for masters rose in number from 44 to 45 and in strength from 1,451 to 2,321, the addition of a school being due to the inclusion in the list of the Olcott Panchama Teachers' Training class, Adyar, which was recognized during the year as a school of the elementary grade. The increase in the strength was shared by teachers of both grades, but it was particularly marked in the case of elementary students. All the classes of the community except Europeans were more largely represented than in the previous year. Guntúr returned the largest number of students, viz., 209, and Cuddapah the smallest, viz., 40. All the schools except 14 were under departmental managment, and all the schools under private management except one, viz., the C.B.M. Training school, Samalkot, were aided.

General condition of training schools for masters.

79. The instalment of reform in regard to the training schools sanctioned in G.O., No. 519, Educational, dated 8th August 1907 was brought into force on the 1st September 1907. Its main feature have been already pointed out. A permanent teacher was appointed for each of the classes in the model schools, and a gardener was added to the establishment of each of the Government training schools except those at Anantapur, Gunupur, Berhampur and Russellkonda. The Gunupur school still has no separate staff for the model school. Exemptions both from examination rules and the age limit had to be granted in some cases owing to the difficulty of securing eligible men for posts under Rs. 20. Further proposals on the organization of upper primary or higher elementary training schools in view to the supply of teachers for elementary schools and the lower forms of secondary schools have been submitted to Government since the close of the year. A scheme of work for secondary and elementary training schools prepared by Mr. Stone was introduced during the year. The birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated in a fitting manner in almost all the Government training schools on the 9th November 1907. It is reported that the accommodation in nearly all the schools except those possessing buildings constructed within the last few years is inadequate but that steps for making permanent additions to the accommodation were not taken pending final orders on the scheme for the organization of higher elementary training schools. Much attention was paid during the year to the improvement of furniture and apparatus, the library and museum and the school gardens in the Government training schools, but the schools under private management still left much to be desired in these respects. Several training schools sent exhibits to the Madras Educational Exhibition and four of them earned certificates of merit. There are hostels attached to six of the Government training schools, and it is reported that they are all full and in good working order, the only unsatisfactory feature about them being the accommodation. The extension of the hostel system is one of the objects of the proposed reorganization. Teachers' associations are working in several of the training schools and they are reported to be doing useful work. The qualifications of the teaching staffs in training schools have considerably improved, the number of L.T.'s at the end of the year being 16 as against 6 on 1st November 1903, when the training schools were placed under a special Inspector. The model schools cannot as yet be considered sufficiently strong to provide adequately for the requirements of the training schools, but they may be expected to improve now that they are fully staffed with permanent teachers. The number of students who obtained employment during the year as teachers in their districts was 950 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 266.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

80. Of the 146 teachers employed in training schools for masters 130 held trained teachers' certificates, and all the rest with a single exception had some kind of certificate or other.

Stipends in training schools for masters.

81. Of the 2,321 students under training, 2,070 were in receipt of stipends and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 87,397, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 82,133.

82. Special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, the total expenditure on training schools for masters including the outlay on stipends amounted to Rs. 2,03,958, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,57,272, local and municipal funds Rs. 21,640, and fees and other sources Rs. 25,046. Provincial funds contributed 77 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 78 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 113 against Rs. 136.

Expenditure on training schools for masters.

(b) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

83. The opening of an unaided training school for mistresses at Phirangipuram, Guntúr, raised the number of schools from 18 to 19 and their strength from 368 to 394. The number of Government schools continued to be four. The transfer of the training class for Muhammadan women teachers at Gunnairbeed, Vizagapatam, to Guntúr was not given effect to before the close of the year. It is proposed to start the class at Guntúr in January next. The proposal to convert the Government girls' school, Rajahmundry, into a training school for mistresses has since been abandoned owing to the impracticability of securing caste females as teachers. The increase in the number of students under training was contributed by Native Christians, Muhammadans and Panchamas, while Europeans, Brahmans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus showed a falling off in their number. Thirteen districts against 12 in the previous year were provided with training schools for mistresses.

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

84. At the Preliminary Examination for teachers' certificates 22 secondary and 188 elementary teachers were successful, the corresponding passes at the Final Examination being 2 and 16. The number of students who obtained employment as teachers in their districts was 158 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 97. These schools have not yet begun to work on the model school system, but when the reorganization of the four Government training schools for mistresses in regard to which proposals will shortly be submitted is carried out the schools may be expected to work at a high level of efficiency.

General condition of training schools for mistresses.

85. Of the 47 teachers employed in these schools 4 held non-Indian diplomas, 38 trained teachers' certificates mostly of the secondary grade, 3 untrained teachers' certificates and the remaining two had some kind of certificate or other.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for mistresses.

86. Of the 394 students under training, 111 were in receipt of stipends, and the total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 29,792 to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 29,170.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

87. To the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 66,016, Provincial funds contributed 77 per cent. and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 147 against Rs. 127.

Expenditure on training schools for mistresses.

(c) *Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.*

88. In the special gymnastic class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, 5 students were prepared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination in drill and gymnastics on payment of a fee of Re. 1 *per mensem* to the gymnastic instructor of the College, who also gave a three months' course of training in the new drill to the gymnastic instructors of six of the Government training schools. The admission of more private students to meet the growing demand of school managers has since been sanctioned by Government. All the five private students passed the Gymnastic Teachers' Certificate Examination. For the examination in drill and gymnastics conducted by special Boards of Examiners for gymnastic teachers' certificates 33 and 8 were examined at Saidapet and Rajahmundry, respectively, and 10 in the former station with 1 in the first class and all that appeared in the latter with 3 in the first class were successful.

(d) *Sessional schools.*

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

89. Fifty-two sessional schools or 7 less than in the previous year were at work during the year and consequently the number of teachers under instruction fell from 734 to 710, but a larger number than in the previous year completed their course.

(B) TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Changes in the syllabuses.

90. The syllabuses in technical subjects underwent no change during the year, but Mr. Chatterton, the Inspector of Technical and Industrial schools, has reported that most of the existing syllabuses have become either out of date or otherwise unsuitable and require thorough revision. No action is however desirable at present as the whole subject of technical and industrial Education in this Presidency is now under the consideration of Government.

Government Technical examinations.

91. The total number of subject-candidates for the various technical examinations was 9,047, of whom 3,640 were successful. The figures represent an increase in the total number of candidates both under "examined" and "passed" for all the three grades, but while the percentage of passes showed an increase for the advanced grade (from 50 to 54 per cent.) and remained stationary for the intermediate grade (47 per cent.), it showed a falling off for the elementary grade (from 40 to 37 per cent.). Sixteen diplomas, of which three were for commerce, and 70 group certificates including two for shorthand were awarded during the year.

(i) *Schools of Arts.*

92. These will be dealt with under (v) below.

(ii) *Law Schools.*

93. There are no Law schools in this Presidency. The Government Law College, which has already been dealt with in Chapter III, continues to be the only institution that provides legal education.

(iii) *Medical Schools.*

94. There were on the 31st March last 154, 38 and 37 students on the rolls of the medical schools at Ráyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, against 182, 44 and 28 in the preceding year. The drop in the first named school which depends largely for its supply upon the different Governments who send pupils for training is outside school influence or control, while that in the case of the second is not likely to continue in consequence of the recent orders of Government fixing the minimum percentage of civil medical pupils to be recruited from the Telugu-speaking classes. In the school department of the Medical College there were at the close of the year 59 apothecary students (including 19 women), one chemist and druggist, 45 sanitary inspectors and 14 hospital assistants undergoing post-collegiate training or 119 in all. As usual, Europeans and Eurasians preponderated in the apothecary department (which contained among others a Muhammadan student), and Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus in the Sanitary Inspectors' class. All the 16 students including 7 females who appeared for the final examination for apothecaries were successful, and of the 44 students of the Sanitary Inspector's class, who appeared for the Government Technical examinations in Hygiene and Physiology in January 1908, 42 with five in the first class passed in the former subject and 35 with 20 in the first class in the latter. For the final examination for hospital assistants held in March last, 41, 8 and 10 were presented from Rayapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore and 38, 6 and 7, respectively, passed. The chemist and druggist department of the Medical College which is far from popular has been ordered to be kept on trial for a further period of three years. There are hostels working in connection with the Medical schools at Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam, and the question of extending the hostel accommodation in the case of the former and the Surgeon-General's proposal of amalgamating the medical school at Tanjore with

that at Ráyapuram are now under the consideration of Government. The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 134,448, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 130,960, and fees and other receipts Rs. 3,488. The average annual cost of educating each student was Rs. 103 at Rayapuram, Rs. 343 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 267 at Tanjore.

(iv) *Engineering and Surveying Schools.*

95. These schools will be dealt with under (v) below.

(v) *Technical and Industrial Schools other than Medical Schools.*

Number and strength of higher class schools coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination Scheme.

96. The number of schools of this class fell from 23 with 2,089 pupils to 22 with 1,881 pupils including 7 schools with 86 pupils intended for Europeans. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the closing of four schools and the opening of three. Instruction was given in these schools in engineering, commerce, music, drawing, jeweller's work, printing, book-binding, etc., woodwork and metal work, textile industries and tailoring and dress-making, and among them drawing, engineering, wood and metal work, commerce and textile fabrics were in order the subjects largely taken up. Five of the schools as against 9 in the previous year had 100 pupils or more on the rolls at the close of the year, the School of Arts heading the list as usual with 464 students, the Reformatory school, Chingleput, and the Art Industrial school for boys, Nazareth coming next with 195 and 137 students, respectively. The School of Arts was on the appointment in November 1907 of Mr. W. S. Hadaway as Superintendent removed from the control of the Inspector of Technical schools, and the Chrome-Tanning department and the office of the Director of Industrial and Technical Inquiries were removed from the premises of the school towards the close of the year. Both the drawing and industrial classes were better attended and also produced better results at the Government Technical examinations than in the previous year. All the 16 students who left the school during the year are reported to have secured positions for which their training in the school would befit them. The school under the control and guidance of its present Superintendent has a promising future. The Reformatory school, Chingleput, in which instruction is given in elementary general education and in the several trades mentioned in the last report continued to be efficiently managed.

Number and strength of higher class technical schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination Scheme.

97. Schools of this class rose in number from 38 to 42, but their strength declined from 1,629 to 1,476, owing mainly to the decrease in the number of schools of drawing from 5 with 305 pupils to 3 with but 84 pupils. The increase in their number was brought about by the opening of 7 schools and the closing of two of the already existing schools and the transfer of one of them to the lower class technical schools. Excluding schools purely intended for art, engineering or commercial students, those for textile industries and printing continued to have the largest number of pupils, tailoring and dress-making in which instruction was newly given during the year in St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial school, Bellary, also claiming a fairly good attendance. The school department of the Madras College of Engineering has already been dealt with in Chapter III. The Salem London Mission Industrial school is the only other institution in which instruction was given in carpentry, one of the subjects included under the engineering group. Among schools of commerce the largest is the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, which had 208 students on the rolls or 28 more than in the previous year. For the Government Technical examinations held in April 1907, 129 students were presented from the English section of this school, and 91 or 70 per cent. passed, while in the final school examination held for it in May 1907 the vernacular section passed 11 out of the 24 examined. The school is gradually developing in almost every direction, and sanction has since the close of the year been accorded for the construction of a separate building for it.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

98. The lower class schools fell in number from 14 to 11, but had on the rolls 295 pupils against 290 in the previous year. Drawing and carpentry for boys and lace-making for girls were the subjects most largely taken up in the schools.

Number and strength of lower class technical schools.

(vi) *Commercial Schools.*

99. These schools have been dealt with above.

(vii) *Agricultural Schools.*

100. The United Free Church Mission school at Melrosapuram which is the only agricultural school of its kind contained the same number of students as in the preceding year, viz., 15, and the boys who are all Panchama Christians receive practical instruction in agriculture and are employed in making pumping experiments.

(viii) *Other Schools.*

101. Eighteen institutions for general education as against 14 in the previous year have special classes in various industrial and arts subjects attached to them, such as drawing, carpentry, music, dress-making and agriculture. The number of pupils attending these classes on the 31st March last was 1,397 against 987. As all these pupils were receiving a general education in the institutions to which they were attached, their number is not included in the total strength of technical schools. The largest of these classes were the drawing classes attached to the Municipal High schools, Chicacole and Bellary.

Other technical and industrial classes.

102. One hundred and ninety students trained in the several technical schools excluding the medical obtained employment during the year. The value of the articles turned out and the amount realized by sales aggregated Rs. 1,29,967 and Rs. 1,21,619, respectively.

Work done by technical, industrial or Art schools.

103. The total number of teachers employed in technical schools rose from 244 to 260, of whom fourteen were educated in Europe and all the rest except 47 possessed some technical qualification or other.

Qualifications of teachers in technical schools.

104. Out of 203 technical scholarships allotted, 135 have been awarded, 92 to males and 43 to females. In the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, all the 20 scholarships open to Mappillas have been granted. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 38,242, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 14,123.

Scholarships in technical schools.

105. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,97,551, towards which provincial funds contributed 25 per cent., Local and Municipal funds 7 per cent., fees 11 per cent., and other sources 57 per cent.

Expenditure on technical schools.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

The particulars given in this chapter relate to non-European schools and their pupils only, European schools being dealt with in the chapter on European education.

(*a*) GENERAL CONDITION OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

106. There were on the 31st March last 1,238 institutions for girls attended by 77,311 pupils—1,121 being public institutions with 73,548 pupils and 117 private institutions with 3,763 pupils. Of the former 180 were Government institutions, 15 were managed by local boards, 804 were aided and 122 unaided. Including girls in boys' schools

General condition of female education.

there were in all 168,697 girls under instruction, boys' schools alone contributing more than half. As observed in the last report, the practice of allowing girls to read with boys in the elementary stages of instruction seems unobjectionable. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total non-European female population of school age was 5·8. Taking the districts individually, Madras ranked first with 28·9 per cent. and was followed by Nilgiris and Malabar with 12·8 and 10·6 per cent. respectively, while Bellary took the last place with 2·3 per cent. There is no doubt tnat these numbers are small, but the fact that the years of school age used in the calculation are the same as those for boys is I think generally overlooked.

It is not so much that girls are not being taught in large numbers to read and write as that they are unfortunately not carrying their education beyond this very elementary stage.

Writing about the progress made during the year and the quality of instruction imparted in girls' schools, Miss ARNOLD remarks :—

"The actual progress made during the year has been slight: but there are hopeful signs that justify the opinion that in teaching methods some improvement will be shown in the near future."

All the three Inspectresses are of opinion that the strengthening of the staff of female inspecting officers is necessary to ensure more rapid progress.

It is possible that we have either gone too far or not far enough in the development of a special inspecting agency for girls' schools. To make this in any way complete would involve much duplication in the matter of travelling as, although fewer in number, the girls' schools are as scattered as those for boys. It must not be forgotten moreover in this connection that the majority of girls at school are in boys' schools and are inspected by the same officers that inspect the boys.

Perhaps under the circumstances the special agency should, as a rule, confine its work to the higher stages of instruction.

(*b*) UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

University Examinations.

107. For the English language division of the B.A. Degree examination four female candidates presented themselves—a Brahman and three Christians—of whom one of the Christians passed. For the second language division, two Christians appeared and both of them came out successful. Six candidates—all Christians — were examined in the science division and three passed. For the First Examination in Arts, 16 female candidates went up—a Brahman, three non-Brahman Caste Hindus and 12 Christians—of whom one, two and eight respectively passed. The success of the only Brahman lady is satisfactory. Up to the present, 54 female candidates have passed this examination, 42 Christians, eight Brahmans and four non-Brahman Caste Hindus.

For the Matriculation examination, 102 female candidates presented themselves —four Brahmans, nine non-Brahman Caste Hindus and 89 Christians—and 23—a Brahman, three non-Brahman Hindus and 19 Christians—passed, or 22·5 per cent. which is above the average for the Presidency and for male candidates. The total absence of the Muhammadan element is matter for regret.

(*c*) COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Colleges for Women.

108. There was only one college for native women—the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah—which contained five students against seven the previous year. Including the 17 female students studying in colleges intended for men (11 in the Presidency College, three in Zamorin's College, Calicut, two in the Salem Municipal College, and one in the Mangalore College), there were in all 22 such students in the collegiate stage of instruction.

(*d*) SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Secondary Schools for Girls.

109. The classification of secondary and elementary schools in this chapter is in accordance with that prescribed in the present edition of the Madras Educational Rules. The number of secondary schools for girls on the 31st March last was 114 with 14,531 pupils. Of

FEMALE EDUCATION.

these, 17 were under public management, 95 were aided and two unaided. Of the schools under private management, all but eight of the aided schools and both the unaided schools were under mission agencies. Christians and non-Brahman Caste Hindus constituted the bulk of the strength, being over 81 per cent. of the total number, while Brahmans, who formed only 14 per cent. were rather poorly represented owing to the fact that girls of this community are withdrawn from public schools in their twelfth or thirteenth year, the age at which they generally attain their puberty. The total number of girls in secondary schools including the girls in boys' schools was 15,120, Madras alone contributing nearly 29 per cent. of the number, while Anantapur and Ganjám which had but two and seven girls respectively under instruction were the most backward in point of secondary education. Eighty-four of the schools had buildings of their own and 28 were held in rented buildings, while the remaining two, viz., the United Free Church Mission Home education classes, Madras and the National Indian Association Home education classes, Cuddalore had for obvious reasons no buildings at all, instruction being given in the houses of the pupils at those places. That very few girls continue their studies till the end of the secondary course is evidenced by the figures showing the strength of the various classes of secondary schools, from which it will be seen that while the third form had 574 pupils on the rolls, there were only about a fourth of this number in the fourth form, which indicates that most of the native girls leave school on reaching the third form.

(*e*) PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Public Elementary Schools for Girls.

110. There were at the close of the year 973 public elementary schools for girls with 58,173 pupils, 89 of them with 9,788 pupils being higher grade elementary schools, that is, schools with standards above the fourth. Of the 887 schools that were in existence at the beginning of the year, 105 were closed during the year, while 128 were newly opened and 63 were secondary schools which had become elementary. One hundred and sixty of the schools at the close of the year were Government institutions, and 14 Board schools, while of the remaining 799 which were under private management, 461 or 57 per cent. were under Mission Agencies. Eight hundred and forty-seven schools or more than five-sixths either had buildings of their own or were held in rented houses, 50 were held in chavadies or chatrams and 76 were held in the manager's or headmaster's own residence. These figures would seem to indicate that the proper housing of these schools has been receiving due attention. The total number of girls in public elementary schools including girls in boys' schools was 137,256 or 4·7 per cent. of the total non-European female population of school age. Malabar had the largest number (15,529) and the Nílgiris the smallest (821). The percentage to the non-European female population of school age was the highest in Madras (14·8), while eight others had over 5 per cent., 12 between 2½ and 5 per cent., and two, viz., Madura and Bellary, had 2·4 and 2·2 per cent. respectively.

(*f*) SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXPENDITURE IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Scholarships in Girls' Schools.

111. All the 31 scholarships provided for girls in the higher forms of secondary schools and the 80 scholarships provided for girls reading in the lower forms of secondary schools and the higher standards of elementary schools were awarded during the year, the majority of the recipients being Christians in the former case and Hindus in the latter. All the 60 special scholarships provided for Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls have been awarded. On the results of the Matriculation examination four scholarships were given to female pupils comprising a Brahman and three Christians. Out of the 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 58 have been awarded. Of the utility of these scholarships for widows, Mrs. Rhenius writes :

"If the scheme be judged of, by the number of applications received and the scholarships awarded, it may be considered a success ; but it has failed to appeal to one class of the community for whom it was intended, the high-caste Hindu. If a woman of this class seeks a

scholarship, it is because the stress of poverty has driven her to it, not from a desire for an independent livelihood. Widowhood with her is a condition enforcing privation and abstention from the ordinary joys of life."

The total expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 19,962, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 19,695.

Expenditure in Girls' Schools.

112. The expenditure in secondary and elementary schools for girls was Rs. 6,79,324, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,23,474, local and municipal funds Rs. 1,10,062, fees Rs. 50,577 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 2,95,211. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 9-7-0 and the average cost to public funds Rs. 4-10-0. The average fee paid by each pupil was As. 11-0.

(*g*) GENERAL.

Female pupils in the different classes and forms.

113. Distributed according to the standards, in the case of elementary schools, there is a sudden drop from 5,045 in the fourth standard to 617 in the next higher standard. There were altogether 148,203 girls in the five lower standards and 20,494 in other classes.

Qualifications of teachers.

114. The number of teachers in public secondary and elementary schools for girls was 3,555—27 holding non-Indian diplomas, 1,932 trained teachers' certificates, 288 untrained teachers' certificates, 225 approved service certificates and 756 general education certificates, while 327 held no certificates whatever. Of the 3,201 teachers holding Indian certificates, 32 were of the collegiate grade, 422 of the secondary grade and 2,679 of the elementary grade, while 68 were unpassed teachers holding approved service certificates. Taken as a whole the supply of teachers would seem sufficient for at least 30,000 more pupils than are at present to be found in the schools. The supply of teachers of the higher grades is very scanty and Miss Lynch remarks on the subject as follows :—

"The supply of collegiate and secondary teachers still continues to be totally inadequate for the demand and owing to the dearth of properly qualified candidates the rules for the recognition of new secondary schools had to be greatly relaxed and it is rare indeed to find a fully qualified staff in any of the recently recognized incomplete secondary schools. The obvious remedy is to establish at least one Government Girls' High school in each district where the future staffs of secondary schools can be educated."

"I am strongly of opinion that suitable schemes of study may be introduced, ideal curricula may be devised and even intelligent methods of teaching may be required, but all such attempts at reform become futile when confronted with a staff of poorly educated elementary teachers who are utterly incapable of carrying out the ideas of the enthusiastic inspecting officer. Many of the most disheartening difficulties connected with the education of girls are directly traceable to the utter inability of the elementary school staff to co-operate with the inspecting officers in effecting radical improvement in the general work. The question then of appointing secondary trained women teachers who in addition to a sound knowledge of the vernacular are also acquainted with English which enables them to have access to the best modern books on teaching at once becomes of vital importance to the future success of all the elementary schools. When it is remembered that very few of the women teachers ever read beyond the VII standard, that they have no knowledge whatever of English and usually never travel beyond their own native villages, it will be seen that their mental horizon and outlook on life must necessarily be so limited and narrow that it is extremely difficult for them to grasp anything new in the way of reformed methods of teaching. If solid progress is to be made in improving the teaching in the large elementary schools, it can be done most expeditiously by creating a supply of well-educated women teachers who will be able to cope with modern educational requirements. As pointed out in last year's report, I am still of opinion that, in order to staff the Government schools adequately, it will be necessary to maintain at least one Government Secondary school for girls in each district as only in this way will the creation of a supply of caste women teachers become at all possible."

The matter is receiving my attention.

A proposal for the establishment of a hostel for widows in connection with the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore, has been made by Miss Lynch and is now under my consideration.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

115. There were at the close of last year three groups of classes of this description with 91 pupils against four with 129 pupils in the previous year. The decrease in number was due to the closing of the Home Education classes, Coimbatore. This circumstance coupled with the large reduction from 72 to 43 in the strength of the National Indian Association Home Education classes, Madras, accounts for the fall in the strength of these classes. Of the pupils 21 were in the forms, and 70 in the lower classes. The National Indian Association had classes at Madras and Cuddalore and the United Free Church Mission at Madras alone.

Zenana Agencies.

VIII.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

116. At the close of the year there were 96 of these institutions with a total strength of 7,037 (3,412 boys and 3,625 girls), the respective figures for 1907 being 97 and 7,463* (3,854 boys and 3,609 girls). The number of colleges and high schools remained the same. There was an increase in the number of middle schools and a corresponding decrease in the number of primary schools. Two special schools for boys were closed and one was opened for girls.

Number and strength of institutions intended wholly or chiefly for Europeans.

Of the total number on the rolls 370 or 5·3 per cent. were non-Europeans, the figures for last year being 568 and 8·2 respectively.

The total number of Europeans on the rolls of all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 7,323, the corresponding figure in 1907 being 7,530.

117. In the one European college for males out of 13 students 9 were women and 7 were Native Christians. In the two colleges for Europeans there were only 11 Europeans. The total number of Europeans studying in Arts colleges in the Presidency was 25 and in Professional colleges (chiefly Medical and Engineering) 41, the figures for 1907 being 24 and 37 respectively. Both European colleges received allotments from the special grant for University education. In the First Examination in Arts 7 out of 8 candidates from the European colleges were successful. From all colleges in the Presidency 12 out of 14 candidates succeeded.

Collegiate education.

In the B.A. examination 4 out of 5 candidates passed in English and all the five in the second language. In the Science division 4 succeeded out of 7 that went up.

118. There was a fall in strength of 200 in these institutions. This was mainly due to the Santa Cruz High school, Cochin, having been treated as a non-European school.

Schools for general education.

Eight hundred and fifty-seven girls were reading in boys' schools and 705 boys were reading in girls' schools. These figures are slightly in excess of those of last year. The advantages of mixed education in the case of Europeans, which, in one institution at least, is being attempted for reasons other than purely financial, are not yet established beyond dispute.

119. The High school examination contemplated under the Code of Regulations for European schools was not held during the year under review, the high school scholarships being awarded on the results of the University Matriculation examination. In this examination out of 128 European candidates 22 were successful or 17·2 per cent., the average for the Presidency being 17·4. From European schools 78 appeared of whom 14 passed, the percentage being slightly better than that for the Presidency.

Examinations.

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* In comparing the figures of 1907–1908 with those of 1906–1907 in this chapter it should be borne in mind that in the figures of 1906–1907 are included those relating to the Santa Cruz High school, Cochin, which has subsequently been classed as non-European. This school had on its rolls, at the close of 1907, 119 European pupils and 178 non-European pupils.

The Primary and Middle school examinations were held for the first time in 1907 under the Code of Regulations for European schools. The Inspector reports that the results were far from satisfactory and the answering of the candidates was evidence of defective methods of teaching and preparation for the examinations. The results may also have been partly due to the short notice given for the examinations owing to unavoidable delay in making the preliminary arrangements.

Staff.

120. There was a total increase of 92 teachers. Tne number of trained teachers rose from 229 to 261, and there were also slight increases in the number of certificated (but untrained) teachers and of graduate teachers. Of this last class the majority are non-Europeans. These improvements in staff are largely due to the increase in grants to European schools referred to in the last report. But there is still very much to be done in this respect and it is still extremely difficult to secure competent European teachers. No European teacher has yet applied for admission to the Government training class for male teachers in European schools started last year at Sanawar in the Punjab. The question of travelling allowance for such teachers as may attend this class is under consideration.

Preliminary arrangements were made during the year for the issue of certificates to teachers of approved service and of probationary certificates under the Code of Regulations for European schools. During the year a committee was at work drafting alternative curricula and syllabuses with consequential alterations in the school and scholarship examinations to take the place of the schedules relating to these subjects in the Code of Regulations for European schools, which were not found suitable for this Presidency. The orders of Government on their proposals which were approved by me were received after the close of the year under review. The reclassification of schools, which has been ordered by Government, had to be deferred pending the revision of curricula and syllabuses.

Chief defects in school organisation.

121. Apart from the defects which are the necessary results of the paucity of properly trained and qualified teachers, the Inspector and Inspectresses lay most stress on the careless and unsystematic way in which annual promotions are made, the universal lack of aim and correlation in framing schemes of study and time-tables, the small use made of school libraries and insufficient attention paid to general reading, the lack of neatness and slipshod appearance of pupils and their surroundings. It is satisfactory to note however that more attention is now being paid to domestic economy (particularly cooking) and to the more useful branches of needle-work. Classes in subjects of immediate practical use are being organised in some schools. The Inspector has circulated a list of books, likely to be of use in school libraries, which has been widely consulted.

Accommodation.

122. During the year the additions to St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam, were completed and another instalment of grant for the same paid. Grants were also paid or promised for repairs, improvement or extension of four other institutions.

Scholarships.

123. The budget allotment for this purpose was more than utilised and scholarships were awarded in accordance with the Code of Regulations for European schools with the exception that High school scholarships were awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination.

Boarding grants.

124. There was a large increase in the number of applications for these grants and for financial reasons it was impossible to entertain all of them. Several applications for special boarding grants under article 42 of the Code were disposed of. I do not think that all managers realise that the special aid contemplated under this article can only be given in very exceptional cases for children of *bonâ fide* European habits and birth whose parents are quite unable to provide funds for the education of their children and who are forced by reason of their occupation to reside in places where there is no school. It is in such exceptional cases only that the provisions of article 42 may be taken advantage of. I fear on the other hand that some managers knowing

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

that the money comes from public funds demand rates higher than they would otherwise expect. I am taking measures to check any abuse of these provisions.

Expenditure in European schools.

125. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 8,17,747, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 2,46,723 or 30 per cent., fees Rs. 1,39,022 or 17 per cent., and private funds Rs. 4,32,002 or 53 per cent.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

General remarks.

126. The report for 1906-1907 referred to the various concessions granted to Muhammadans with the object of promoting the spread of education among them. The results achieved have, however, been quite incommensurate with these efforts on the part of Government. One of the causes that retard progress is stated to be the apathy of the community itself. Referring to this matter, the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Muhammadan Range, remarks as follows:—

> "The desire for religious education in preference to secular is not responsible for children staying from school. The children that keep away from school do not care for Koran study: they are generally as ignorant of religion as of secular things."

Until therefore the community awakens to a sense of its own responsibility in the matter of the education of its children but little progress can be expected. I am, however, glad to be able to state that there is such an awakening of late among the leaders of this community.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

127. The number of institutions for Muhammadans at the close of the year was 2,200 with 93,952 pupils against 2,181 with 88,256 pupils in the previous year. The increase in number was contributed solely by public institutions—board, aided and unaided—while that in strength was shared by both public and private institutions. Owing to the closing of two of the Muhammadan elementary schools in Madras, there were only 51 Government institutions at the end of the year, but their strength had risen from 2,940 to 3,152. On the 31st March last, 126,036 Muhammadans, including 23,763 girls, were under instruction in all classes of institutions against 118,929, the percentage to the total population of school age having risen from 32·2 to 34·2. As usual, Gódávari had the largest percentage and Bellary continued to occupy the last place.

Collegiate education.

128. There were 76 Muhammadans in Arts Colleges or four less than in the previous year. The Madras Christian College claimed the largest number, viz., 27 and the Presidency College 12. Sixteen Muhammadans appeared for the English language division of the B.A. degree examination and four passed. All the eight that went up for the second language division came out successful, and of the fifteen who presented themselves for the Science division five passed. For the First Examination in Arts 37 went up and 16 passed.

Secondary education.

129. The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans fell from ten to seven, three having become elementary schools under the revised classification. Two of the schools were complete secondary schools, that is, schools having forms above the third—,the Madrasa-i-Azam with 206 pupils on the rolls and the Harris High School with 287 pupils. The total number of Muhammadans in public secondary schools, both Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan, was 5,535, 5,225 boys and 310 girls. For the Matriculation examination 201 Muhammadans went up, of whom only 22 passed This gives a percentage of 10·9 which is much below the average for the Presidency. At the upper secondary examination ten Muhammadans were examined but only one passed.

130. Public elementary schools for Muhammadans received an accession both to their number and their strength, boys' and girls' schools having alike shared the increase. On the other hand there was a fall in the number of private institutions, owing to the transfer of some of them to the list of public institutions. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in public elementary schools was 77,512 including 12,521 girls.

Elementary education.

131. Judged by the numerical statistics the education of Muhammadan girls may be considered to have made some progress. Institutions for Muhammadan girls had increased during the year from 195 with 7,304 pupils to 229 with 8,958 pupils, both public and private institutions having contributed to the increase. Public secondary schools for Muhammadan girls fell both in number and strength, while similar schools of the elementary grade showed a decided advance in both these respects. The total number of Muhammadan girls under instruction in all classes of institutions had also risen from 22,336 to 23,763. No Muhammadan girl appeared for the Matriculation examination.

Female education.

132. Owing to the closure of a Board Sessional school, the number of special schools for Muhammadans had fallen from seven to six, but their strength had increased from 242 to 269. There were three training institutions (two for masters and one for mistresses) and three industrial schools (two for boys and one for girls). It is proposed to open at Guntúr in January next a Government Training School for Muhammadan mistresses in lieu of the training class at Gunnairbeed which has been closed. Sixteen Muhammadan male students, or seven more than in the previous year, were in professional colleges—one in the Law College, three in the Teachers' College, five in the Medical College, and the remaining seven in the College of Engineering. There were 138 Muhammadan males under training in the various training schools; 41 were in the Muhammadan Training School, Madras, 33 in the Malappuram Training School, and 13 in the Kurnool Training School, while the rest were distributed among the other schools in smaller numbers. Of the eleven female students under training, nine were in the Hobart School, Madras, one was in the Malappuram Training School and one in the Moyan Training School, Calicut. The two industrial schools for Muhammadan boys, viz., the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras, and the Anjumani Industrial School, Vellore, had 86 and 76 pupils respectively, while the A.E.L.M. School for Muhammadan women at Guntúr which was the only institution of its kind was 23 strong. Twenty were attending the medical schools, eleven the School of Arts and 39 the School of Commerce, Calicut.

Special education.

133. Mappilla education seems to have made some progress during the year as will be gathered from the following remarks of Mr. Braithwaite, the Inspector of the Sixth Circle :—

Education of Mappillas.

"Fairly good work is being done in board schools, but it is not very often that we get full value for money spent in grants-in-aid. I have recently seen a good many Mappilla schools of all kinds and interviewed many of the Mappillas of Ernad and Walluvanad. Probably a little book-keeping will be introduced : there is also an unanimous demand for some religious instruction which will be satisfied as far as Proceedings No. 8347, dated 16th November 1907 (regarding moral instruction) allows. On the whole, the gradual advance, though very slow, is maintained and every year more Mappillas are seen in the high schools."

Public institutions, both for boys and girls, as also private institutions showed an advance in number as well as in strength. There were 284 public institutions for boys comprising 85 board, 152 aided and 47 unaided schools with a total of 17,602 pupils against 270 with 15,712 pupils in the previous year, while the girls' schools also rose in number from 15 to 17 and in strength from 754 to 788. Of private schools, there were 394 with 13,660 pupils or an increase of 59 schools and 2,147 pupils. The fourth was the highest standard reached by the pupils. Of the 705 teachers in Mappilla schools, 235 were unqualified. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year was Rs. 59,285, towards which provincial funds contributed 16·3 per cent., local funds 67·5 per cent., municipal funds 10·8 per cent., fees 3·6 per cent., and subscriptions, endowments and other sources 1·8 per cent.

EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

134. The usual report furnished by the Collector of Malabar shows that of the five islands attached to the district Androth and Kalpenni were the only two which had State schools. The Revenue Divisional officer who visited them found that the school at Androth had made very good progress; but that the results of inspection of the school at Kalpenni were not so satisfactory. It is reported that the pupil of the latter school who is now studying in the Basel German Mission High School, Calicut, is doing well. A new school was opened with good results at Kavarathi by a teacher who was transferred thither from Kalpenni. A night school had also been formed at Kalpenni which had 43 names on the rolls. In the remaining two islands of Agathi and Minicoy there are no schools maintained by the State: but an islander of the former place has been sent to the training school at Calicut for training on condition of his opening a school on that island after his training course was over. The entire cost of education in these islands is met from the island funds.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

135. Four scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans on the results of the First Examination in Arts, and of the ten scholarships allotted to students of this community on the results of the Matriculation examination, all but one were awarded. In the higher forms of secondary schools 14 were awarded out of 15 allotted; and of the 66 allotted in the lower forms of secondary schools and the higher standards of elementary schools only 33 were awarded. Special scholarships were awarded to 39 boys of Carnatic stipendiaries and to 20 Mappillas of the School of Commerce, Calicut.

Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools.

136. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 3,62,906, of which Rs. 60,261 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 1,06,183 from local funds, Rs. 32,962 from municipal funds, Rs. 49,214 from fees and the balance Rs. 1,14,286 from subscriptions and other sources. In other words, public funds met 55 per cent., fees 14 per cent., and other sources 31 per cent.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

137. There was an increase both in the number and strength of schools intended for Panchamas, which on the 31st March last stood at 3,649 and 90,978 against 3,613 and 86,983, respectively, on the corresponding date of the previous year. The increase in both respects was wholly confined to public institutions. Secondary schools were fewer in number owing, as anticipated in the last report, to the transfer of some of them to the list of elementary schools under the new classification. Aided schools received a large accession to their number.

Panchama scholars in all classes of schools.

138. In public institutions of all classes, there were 58,755 Panchamas under instruction—50,664 boys and 8,091 girls. Two students were in the F.A. classes and one was undergoing training in the Teachers' College. In secondary schools there were 629 boys and 232 girls, but statistics are not available to show the number in each form or class. There were 133 men and 10 women under training in training schools and 42 boys and 7 girls under instruction in the other special schools.

Distribution of Panchama scholars by districts.

139. Taking public and private institutions together, a larger number of Panchama pupils were under instruction at the close of last year than at the close of the previous year. Including Panchamas in non-Panchama schools, the number of pupils of this class had increased during the year from 57,314 including 8,042 girls to 60,164 including 8,104 girls, the percentage to the corresponding population of school age having risen from 16·1 to 17 in the case of boys while it remained stationary in the case of girls. These figures are however not wholly reliable as managers return Panchama pupils, sometimes as Panchamas and sometimes as Native Christians. Taking them, however, as they are, there is evidence of some progress in Panchama education.

The percentage to the population of school age in the case of male pupils was the largest in Madras, which was closely followed by Tinnevelly where missionary activity is more largely at work than in any other district. South Canara continued to be the most backward.

Expenditure in Panchama schools.

140. The total expenditure on Panchama schools during the year was Rs. 4,56,445, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 16,894, local funds Rs. 1,65,624, municipal funds Rs. 34,792, fees Rs. 12,010, and other sources Rs. 2,27,125. Public funds met 47 per cent., fees 3 per cent., and private funds 50 per cent. of the expenditure.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

141. According to the annual returns, there were at the close of the year in the three agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari 231 schools for the aborigines with 7,183 pupils against 297 with 9,009 pupils in the previous year. The decrease which occurred only in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam agencies was obviously due to an error in classification. Excepting the two private schools in the latter agency, all were public institutions, 112 being managed by Government and 11 by local boards and 93 being aided and 13 unaided. Of the total number of pupils in these schools 3,492 belonged to the aboriginal tribes and including 777 pupils of these classes found in other schools in these agencies, there were in all 4,269 pupils under instruction. The chief obstacle to the progress of education among these tribes, apart from the apathy of the people themselves, seems to be the paucity of qualified teachers. Mr. YATES writes as follows on this subject:—

"In the course of the year I visited the Gódávari Agency and saw something of the Koya schools. New schools were provided for these primitive people in the interior of the agency during the year and were to be opened during the current year. The chief difficulties in the way of spreading education among them lies in the fact that Koya teachers are at present very scarce: before the pupils can learn arithmetic, etc., they must be taught Telugu. The Koya language has been reduced to writing by Rev. J. Cain in a version of the gospel of St. Luke. I have suggested that, if teaching of arithmetic and reading is to be satisfactory, it should be at first in the Koi language. The teachers must learn the language. The teaching of Telugu should be mainly for practical purposes: the Telugu alphabet will serve for representing the Koi words. To encourage Koi parents to send their children to school some system of scholarships is probably necessary: this is the opinion both of the Educational officers and of the Special Assistant Agent.

"In the Parlákimedi and Gunupur hills are the Savaras: similar difficulties with regard to language and the willingness of parents to send their children to school are remarked in the case of these parents as in the case of the Kois. The Savaras must learn Uriya so long as the teachers do not know Savara.

"I am informed that some progress is being made in the Balliguda Hills with the education of Khonds: a small number of Khond teachers have been trained at Russellkonda. The Baptist Mission has now on foot a scheme to start a training school at Udayagiri specially for Khond teachers and to use Romic characters in teaching the Khond language."

Besides the schools in the above agencies, there were a few others for the aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Gódávari there were 11 schools with 150 pupils, six Government schools, four board schools and an unaided school at Bandargudem. The teacher of the Government school at Arlagudem is reported to be undergoing training in the Training College at Rajahmundry. In Kistna, the only board school for Koyas at Buthampeta with 12 pupils continued to work satisfactorily. The school in the Guntúr district at Gandikanamala for Lambadis showed signs of retrogression mainly owing to the apathy of the teacher: but steps were taken to replace him by a better man and the school is now reported to be progressing. One of the pupils of this school is stated to be now studying in the fourth form of the secondary school at Narasaraopet with a local fund scholarship of Rs. 7. There are no schools in Nellore for the aboriginal tribes, but 57 Yenadis, including three girls, were at school on the 31st March last. A school was newly opened at Balaguppa in the Anantapur district for Lambadis by the Anantapur Taluk Board and it was 11 strong at the close of the

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

year. In Kurnool, there were as in the previous year two local fund schools for Chenchus, the pupils of which were fed, clothed and provided with books, slates, etc., by the board. They continued to work fairly well during the year, but their strength had fallen from 74 to 52, all the girls having been withdrawn from school for want of funds. Each of these schools was provided with an assistant teacher and Chenchus who had passed the fourth standard were appointed to these posts. It is hoped that the appointment of men of their own community as teachers will tend to popularize education among them. There was a school for Malayalis at Gangavaram at the foot of the Javadi hills in the North Arcot district which had 17 pupils on the rolls. It has attached to it a boarding house which is under the supervision of the Revenue department. The two local fund schools in Trichinopoly for the above class continued to work but the condition of one of them was susceptible of improvement. In Coimbatore there was only one school for Malasas in the Satyamangalam ghats, the two unaided schools which were in existence in the previous year having been closed. Salem continued to have two schools for Malayalis and one of them which was unaided was admitted to aid during the year. In the Nilgiris there were four schools for Kotas and it is reported that a night school has since been opened at Kallimalai in the Coonoor taluk for such of the pupils of this community as are not able to attend the day schools. For the Todas, the C.E.Z. Mission were maintaining a school at the Glen Morgan Estate and since the close of the year another has been opened at Pykara. Scholarships have been sanctioned by the Board for the pupils of this community, who, it is hoped, will in consequence avail themselves more largely of the benefits of education. There were also 38 schools for Badagas (not treated as aborigines) on the Nilgiris with a strength of 1,593 pupils. The only school for Panias in Malabar was closed during the year and the school for the Kurichiyas of Wynaad which was unaided has been admitted to aid.

In all classes and grades of institutions, 4,709 boys and 93 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes were under instruction on the 31st March last against 4,869 and 121, respectively, on the corresponding date in the previous year, the decrease being, as stated above, presumed to have been due to incorrect classification.

Expenditure in the schools for the aborigines and hill tribes.

142. The expenditure on schools for the aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 44,606, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 36,080, local funds Rs. 5,134, fees Rs. 1,298 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 2,094.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

Schools for the blind.

143. The number of schools for the blind in Tinnevelly remained the same, namely three, all under the efficient management of Miss Askwith, and aided from public funds. Two were at Palamcottah—one for boys and one for girls—while the third was in Panneivilai, and they had on their rolls in all 70 children—46 boys and 24 girls—against 63 in the previous year. Of the pupils, 24 were Native Christians and 25 Non-Brahman Hindus, while the remaining 21 belonged to the backward classes. At the inspection all the schools are reported to have done satisfactorily. The industrial class attached to the Palamcottah Boys' School has been doing good work. Instruction is given in such practical subjects as grass-mat weaving, chair caning, sweeping-brush making, baskets and rope making and gardening. Of the 15 pupils in the class, 13 had passed the primary examination and two held school leaving certificates. Of the former pupils who passed the primary examination, 15 are now employed as assistants in various schools, four hold trained teachers' certificates and three are now being trained in the C.M.S. Training institution, Palamcottah. The manager has in hand a scheme for building an Industrial Home and school houses for which sites have already been secured.

The school for the South Indian Blind, Madras, had 22 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. In the Industrial department of the school which has now been placed on a firm footing, the pupils are taught how to make bamboo chicks,

cuscus tatties and bead screens, which last industry has been newly added to the courses of instruction. In the Educational Exhibition held in Madras last year in which this school was invited to take part, the staff, with selected pupils, gave a demonstration in the three R's which is reported to have been much appreciated.

School for deaf mutes.

144. The school for deaf mutes at Palamcottah under Miss Swainson had 100 pupils on rolls—60 girls and 40 boys—against 105 in the previous year, the decrease which was slight being due to some of the elderly boys having left school for work and some more to help their parents at home. The pupils are drawn not only from this Presidency but also from distant parts like Calcutta, Orissa, and Colombo. One of the pupils is an orphan Brahman girl, blind, deaf and dumb, and she is stated to be making fair progress under the exclusive care and tuition of a teacher. English continued to be taught to pupils from beyond the Tamil districts. The speech classes opened some years ago continued to work satisfactorily, instruction being now given in them in both Tamil and English. The school continues to be aided.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.

145. There were twelve wards under instruction at Newington. In addition to the subjects of general instruction, which included among others carpentry, all of them received a course of tuition in Agriculture under a special instructor appointed for the purpose. It would be well to introduce drawing into the general curriculum of studies if this has not been done already. One of the wards left Newington and went to his estate to be instructed in the administration of his property and in Revenue Law and Accounts by a guardian-instructor. Another, the Sivagiri ward, is reported to have passed the First Diploma examination of the Madras Veterinary College and displayed a keen interest in his studies in that institution. The religious and physical education of the wards had received due attention. Proper arrangements seem also to have been made for the education of the female wards under the Court's supervision. The Advisory Committee appointed by Government visited the institution twice and were satisfied with the arrangements in force. The conduct and general behaviour of the wards are reported to have been entirely satisfactory.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

A full description of the various classes of private institutions was given in the last report.

Sanskrit Schools.

146. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools inspected 140 schools against 54 the previous year. Of these 32 were in receipt of grants. Returns were received from 238 schools or 17 less than in the previous year, but there was an increase in their strength from 4,361 to 4,410. Four of these were girls' schools.

Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions.

147. There was a large decrease both in the number and in the strength of private institutions during the year, the number on the 31st March last being 5,229 with 124,772 pupils against 5,482 with 131,452, respectively, on the corresponding date of the previous year. The decrease which is probably due to the schools having become public institutions by reason of their being recognized and aided, was confined wholly to elementary schools, secondary schools having received an accession of 21 to their number and of 880 to their strength. Girls' schools advanced in both respects. Malabar, as usual, returned the largest number of pupils, while Tanjore had the largest number of schools. Of the total number of institutions, 298, including 4 girls' schools, were high class indigenous schools, that is, schools teaching either

Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature, 2,752 elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, and 1,064 Quran schools, while 1,115 were schools not conforming to departmental standards.

High class indigenous schools.

148. Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of teaching grants and special grants for furniture, etc., which amounted to Rs. 3,093 during the year. Other schools are maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques and chattrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depend on fees in cash, or in kind or on donations and other receipts. Of the 298 high class schools, 238, including 4 girls' schools, were Sanskrit schools with 4,410 pupils, and 60 were Arabic schools with 2,932 pupils.

Elementary indigenous schools.

149. The schools returned as elementary indigenous schools for boys continued to fall in number for the reason stated above : more indigenous schools for girls however appear to have been opened and the number of pupils attending them increased considerably. Although one may regret for some reasons the disappearance of the "pial" school as such, there is little doubt that they are for the most part improved by conforming to Departmental standards now that so much freedom is accorded to them in regard to the work they undertake.

XV.—BOOKS.

The Text-book Committee.

150. The Rev. A. Moffat succeeded the late Mr. C. M. Barrow on the 25th April 1907 as a member of and Secretary to the Text-book Committee. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year, and the total number of books considered at them was 343, out of which 189 were considered suitable for use in schools. The publication of consolidated lists annually having been considered unnecessary, it has been decided that the list should be published once in five years, supplemental lists being published annually with regard to books approved for inclusion in or to those removed from the list in the interval. In accordance with this proposal, the first supplemental list of text-books was published early in January 1908.

Oriental Manuscripts Library.

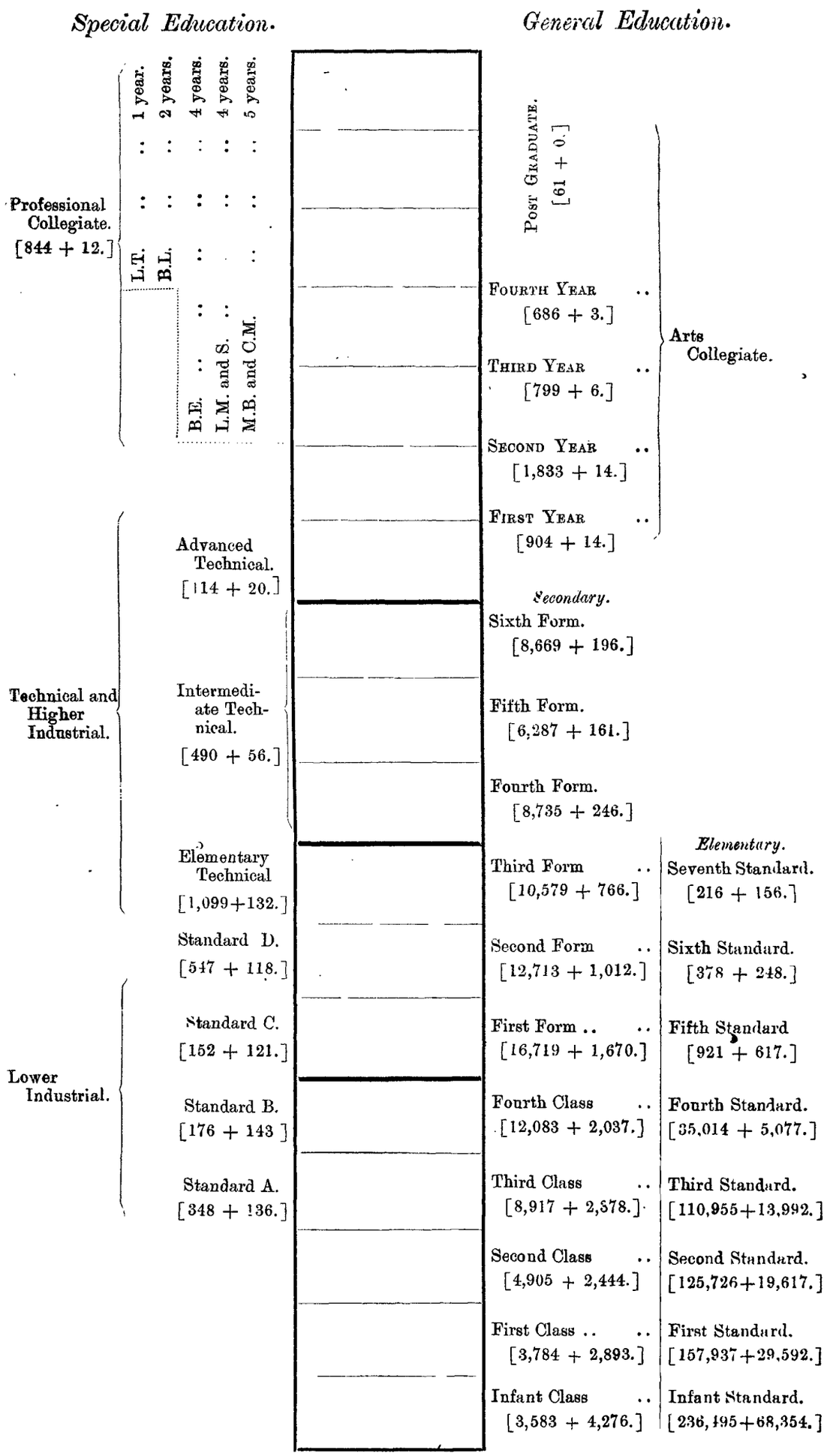
151. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar continued to hold the office of Curator.

The number of manuscripts acquired for the library during the year was 361 as against 349 in 1906–07. Out of this number 100 were acquired by transcription and restoration, 200 by purchase and 61 by presentation, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 93, 146 and 110. The largest collection occurred as usual under Sanskrit works, and as regards the subject-matter of the manuscripts acquired, philosophy and religion were more largely represented than other subjects. The number of visitors to the library fell from 1,759 to 1,575, but this decrease was more than compensated for by an increase in the number of manuscripts consulted which had risen from 1,886 to 1,935.

The printing of the Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts had made fair progress, and Volume IV, Part I, of the catalogue dealing with the works on Itihasas and Puranas and covering about 354 pages was published during the year. The preparation of the catalogues of Tamil and Telugu Manuscripts was also in progress. On the whole the library continued to maintain its popularity among European and Indian scholars interested in Oriental literature.

Registration of books.

152. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariar, who had held with conspicuous ability the office of Registrar of Books since it was created, died on the 29th October 1907, and his place was filled up on the 19th December 1907 by the appointment of Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar. During the interval M.R.Ry. V. Krishnaswami Jatavallabhar, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, held the office with the approval of Government.



Note.—(1) The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right, female scholars.
(2) The figures under secondary include pupils of European High and Middle schools and those under Elementary include pupils of European Primary schools.

The total number of registered publications during the year was 1,677, the largest figure on record ever since the Registration Act came into operation. Of these, 1,154 were books and 523 periodicals, the corresponding figures for last year being 981 and 495 respectively. Of the total number of publications 1,576 were original works, 46 republications, and 55 translations against 1,367, 78 and 31, respectively, in the previous year. Five hundred and forty-five of these works were in English and 1,132 in the vernaculars, while 321 were educational in their aim. Classified according to subject-matter, the largest number came as usual under the head "Religion."

The total number of books of which the copyright was registered was 486, or six more than in the year preceding.

An analysis of the registered publications of the year, according to their place of production, discloses the fact that the City of Madras continued to display the greatest literary activity. The number of books and pamphlets in Hindustani and Arabic presented during the year has far exceeded the output for several years past.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

153. A diagram is annexed to this paragraph showing the number of pupils in each year of the school or University course on the general education side and giving similar particulars on the special education side according to the different years of instruction in the case of professional colleges and the different stages of instruction in the case of technical and industrial schools. As remarked last year, the revised classification of schools and the adoption of different courses of instruction for secondary and elementary schools have rendered a slight modification in the form of the diagram necessary; consequently the classes below the fourth form in secondary schools and the corresponding standards of elementary schools have been differentiated and exhibited in the diagram in parallel columns. The figures appearing under the head 'secondary' include pupils of European high and middle schools and those under 'elementary' include pupils of European primary schools. A glance at the diagram will show the striking variation in the strength of the corresponding classes in secondary and elementary schools as we ascend the scale. It is significant that while there was a drop in the strength of each of the standards from the first to the seventh in the case of both male and female pupils in elementary schools, there was a gradual rise in the case of males from the first class upwards to the first form and a gradual decrease in the strength of the second and third forms in secondary schools, female pupils diminishing in numbers from class to class up to the third form. The drop from the infant to the second standards and from the third to the fourth standards of elementary schools is particularly marked; in the one case it seems to be due to the ephemeral character of the lowest standard and in the other to the large number of elementary schools without standards higher than the third. It would, however, be safer not to build an inductive theory on the results of the first year's experience; on the whole the figures are such as might have been expected.

Physical education.

154. In almost all colleges and non-European secondary schools for boys instruction is given in gymnastics. In more than half the number of elementary schools for boys provision for gymnastic instruction does not appear to have existed, but the pupils in them seem to have been taught simple physical drill and free exercises by the class teachers themselves in accordance with the new scheme of studies for elementary schools. In several colleges and secondary schools outdoor sports and games are encouraged under the management and supervision of 'Recreation clubs.'

Education and crime.

155. In paragraph 16 of the report on the Administration of the Jail department for the year 1907 a decrease is recorded in the number of both male and female convicts under 15 years of age; on the other hand, paragraph 12 shows that the proportion of literary convicts to the

GENERAL REMARKS.

total number admitted had increased from 13·53 to 15·32 per cent. Of the convicts, 44 were sent to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and of 104 boys discharged from that institution during the three years ending with 1906 sixteen are reported to have lapsed into crime and been reconvicted.

Hostels and boarding houses.

156. There were at the close of the year 245 hostels and boarding houses with 13,677 boarders, *i.e.*, one hostel fewer but 484 boarders more than in the previous year; of these the bulk were for Native Christians, but 49 were for Hindus and contained 2,022 boarders. The number of hostels for Muhammadans remained stationary at 3, but the number of boarders in them who are all males had risen from 96 to 177. The hostel system is, as remarked elsewhere, being gradually though slowly extended to secondary schools and training and other special schools.

School accommodation.

157. This subject has already been dealt with under the appropriate head particularly in the chapters relating to secondary, elementary and female education and need not therefore be dilated upon here. Schools held in buildings of their own and in rented houses had increased from 15,320 to 15,877, and these were occupied mainly by colleges, secondary schools and European primary schools, while non-European elementary schools, particularly those for boys, still left much to be desired in this direction.

Libraries, museums and exhibitions.

158. All the colleges and nearly all the secondary and training schools were provided with libraries containing a suitable collection of books. The bulk of the elementary schools had no libraries in them for reasons explained in the last report.

The value of museums in the school system continues to be appreciated by Managers and teachers. The question of having a common museum is receiving attention in some of the important municipalities, and the Karúr Municipality has already established one such with Government aid. The Art Loan Collection in the Director's office has now been placed on an improved footing. A revised Committee has been appointed and it is proposed to draw up a set of fresh rules, with the aid of a Sub-Committee, for the transaction of business. A special clerk has since the close of the year been employed to reclassify the collection and the books in the office library and to catalogue them.

The year showed much activity in regard to educational exhibitions. The most important of them were the exhibition held in Madras in August 1907 and that held in Vizagapatam, under the presidency of Messrs. Mayhew and Yates, respectively, and with the co-operation of several officers of the Educational Department and managers and teachers of private institutions. The object of the above exhibitions was to arouse interest and stimulate enquiry with regard to all school work, but particularly drawing, manual training and kindergarten work, by bringing together the results of such work in various institutions of the presidency. A large and valuable collection of exhibits from English schools was prepared in England specially for the exhibition under the general direction of the Director and the Assistant Director of Special Reports and Enquiries, and these exhibits were much admired and studied and they helped to raise the ideals of many teachers particularly with regard to nature study and drawing. The larger portion of the exhibits have, by kind permission of the English authorities, been left with me and are being lent out for local exhibitions which are now being organized in various parts of the presidency by the inspecting officers. The exhibition in Vizagapatam was mainly intended for the benefit of teachers in secondary schools. A set of magic lantern slides has been supplied to each Inspector and Inspectress and demonstrations are being held in a number of secondary schools.

Educational Associations and reading rooms.

159. There was a further increase during the year in the number of Teachers' Associations as well as in their membership. Reading rooms and literary societies, both registered and unregistered, also made a similar advance both as regards number and membership. Most of the colleges and complete secondary schools have reading rooms attached to them, for which separate accommodation has in most cases been provided.

160. Some of the Inspectors of Schools and Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools held Conferences, at which managers and teachers and the subordinate inspecting officers also took part, for the discussion of questions of educational value such as the working of the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code, schemes of studies in secondary and elementary schools, etc. The Madras Teachers' Guild held its annual Educational conference at Madras on the 20th and 21st December 1907 with an opening address by the Bishop of Madras. Several papers mostly relating to the improvement of the constitution of the guild with a view to make it more thoroughly representative and influential were read and discussed during its session.

Educational Conferences.

161. The system of utilizing the services of Government and Local Fund schoolmasters as branch postmasters, says the Postmaster-General, Madras, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The number of offices in charge of such teachers is reported to have increased by 10·2 per cent. The proportion of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters of all classes to the total number of extra departmental branch offices dropped from 43 to 40 per cent. during the year.

Schoolmasters as postmasters.

162. Service registers and verified copies of them, and inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been properly maintained.

Service registers and inventories of valuable stock.

163. The net increase in the number of pupils under instruction, viz., 50,052, seems to be the largest increase for any one year; the average increase during the previous 8 years was about 20,000 a year and the only near approach to last year's figure was 47,482 in 1904–1905.

Conclusion.

I derive even greater satisfaction from the evident signs, which I have detailed as far as space would allow, that the quality of secondary education is likely to improve.

In both matters the zeal and enthusiasm which I believe to be widely spread among the Inspecting officers and others seems to be reaping its own reward.

The chief cause for the unusual success in the spread of elementary education has undoubtedly been the provision of more funds; the new buildings, higher teachers' salaries, and more Inspecting officers have all contributed to the result.

The future is not without promise: more advanced college work in accordance with the new University regulations, more varied courses in secondary schools with comparative freedom from the examination demon following on the adoption of a system of school-leaving certificates, developments in the matter of technical and industrial education, improved training schools and a better class of Supervisors are all full of potentialities. It cannot, I think, be doubted that further funds can be profitably utilized.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. BOURNE,

Director of Public Instruction.

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.			Institutions and scholars.		Public			
					Collegiate education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
141,866	Towns ... ... 234 Villages ... ... 54,625 Total ... 54,859	Males ... ... 18,841,971 Females ... ... 19,368,391 Total ... 38,210,362	Institutions	For males	33	5	538	21,929
				For females	2	...	237	893
				Total ...	35	5	775	22,822
			Scholars ...	Males	4,283	844	104,900	659,716
				Females	37	12	28,625	127,107
				Total ...	4,320	856	133,525	786,823

* These relate to European and Non-European Secondary
† These relate to European Primary Schools and other

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†	Training schools.	All other special schools.‡	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	6,30,306	2,71,045	23,08,371	27,88,126	2,03,958	3,96,040	65,97,846
For females	6,835	.....	5,33,425	3,44,691	66,016	35,959	9,86,926
Total ...	6,37,141	2,71,045	28,41,796	31,32,817	2,69,974	4,31,999	75,84,772
2. (*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	8·58	6·51	17·23	5·97	7·32	7·22	52·83
(*b*) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	4·30	83·66	1·27	1·14	90·07
(*c*) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	6·53	75·51	·15	·49	82·68
(*d*) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	5·96	2·54	26·58	29·30	2·53	4·04	70·95
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—							
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	152 14 1	191 5 0	14 7 0	8 14 10	102 0 2	155 8 1	32 9 9
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 14 5	0 4 2	0 0 11
Total cost ...	226 9 9	280 4 9	17 14 5	9 3 4	103 11 9	177 6 3	40 6 2
District Board institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to District Funds	.....	.....	3 10 10	3 13 7	96 12 0	81 12 5	4 0 11
Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 7 7	4 10 9	96 12 5	183 13 4	5 15 0
Municipal institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	1 4 8	0 11 4	.....	.....	0 13 8
Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	1 4 1	4 5 10	.....	2 14 4	3 7 7
Total cost ...	56 5 4	.....	20 13 5	5 13 7	.....	3 15 0	10 7 10
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	10 9 3	4 13 9	.....	.....	9 10 8
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	34 5 7	.....	3 12 9	0 1 0	95 12 9	14 9 3	1 0 6
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 4 5	2 2 2	.....	0 9 7	1 12 10
Total cost ...	130 12 5	.....	24 7 5	4 5 3	156 3 6	100 3 0	8 14 0
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	162 5 7	.....	13 10 10	2 2 5	30 7 10	27 4 7	3 1 10
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	56 7 4	191 5 0	3 13 1	0 3 7	87 14 7	55 8 1	1 11 0
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 10 9	2 2 7	9 2 4	5 8 9	1 15 5
Total cost ...	147 11 1	280 4 9	22 3 0	4 2 10	114 1 8	116 15 8	8 8 6

* These relate to European and Non-European Secondary Schools
† These relate to European Primary Schools and other Elementary
‡ The totals in this column include as part of the cost the expenditure

Madras Presidency for the official year 1907–1908.

institutions.			Private institutions.			
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of
Training schools.	All other special schools.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
62	59	22,626	332	4,780	27,738	Institutions to number of towns and villages ... 50·6
19	20	1,171	4	113	1,288	Institutions to number of towns and villages ... 2·3
81	79	23,797	336	4,893	29,026	52·9
2,519	3,188	775,450	7,684	101,714	884,848	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ... 31·3
417	750	156,948	275	15,099	172,322	Female scholars to female population of school-going age 5·9
2,936	3,938	932,398	7,959	116,813	1,057,170	18·4

Schools and Elementary Schools with standards above the fourth.
Elementary Schools.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1907–1908.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
5,69,543	72,384	6,47,087	1,23,718	4,71,858	57,377	11,64,361	31,06,328	1,06,91,100
5,69,543	72,384	6,47,087	1,23,718	4,71,858	57,377	11,64,361	31,06,328	1,06,91,100
11·77	2·55	18·36	2·74	7·24	2·92	2·49	47·17	100·00
.....	.....	6·62	·49	2·74	.....	·08	9·93	100·00
.....	.....	5·12	·07	8·66	.....	3·47	17·32	100·00
5·33	·68	6·05	1·16	4·41	·53	10·89	29·05	100·00

and Elementary Schools with standards above the ourth.
Schools.
met from sale-proceeds in technical and industrial and other schools.

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Classes of institutions.	Public											
	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys ...	4	908	945	869	3	259	310	274	...	...	...	...
English ... ... For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	908	945	869	3	259	310	274	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	1	311	307	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	232	239	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	188	312	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	125	118	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	856	967	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English (*a*) ...	5	1,378	1,248	1,129	26	9,530	9,245	7,933	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle schools, English (*b*) ...	4	438	343	294	80	8,989	8,843	7,498	1	118	111	87
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular (*c*) ...	3	215	283	237	23	2,782	2,720	2,269	...	...	..	...
For girls — High schools, English (*a*) ...	1	291	247	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English (*b*) ...	16	2,598	2,452	1,745	1	268	255	239	..	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular (*c*) ...	40	5,055	4,901	3,481	1	67	60	38	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69	9,975	9,469	7,098	131	21,636	21,123	17,977	1	118	111	87
Primary schools.												
For boys (*d*)	146	6,569	6,408	5,454	3,545	187,460	173,022	144,866	1	21	21	20
For girls (*d*)	120	8,267	7,941	5,644	13	986	943	684	...	...	...	...
Total ...	266	14,836	14,349	11,098	3,558	188,446	173,965	145,550	1	21	21	20
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	31	1,804	1,364	1,262	17	221	210	200	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses	4	121	105	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	1	464	418	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	286	267	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools (*g*) ...	...	...	...	...	1	30	17	10	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1	208	233	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1	195	195	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (*h*)	1	53	49	31	5	263	264	201	...	...	...	...
Total ...	43	3,131	2,631	2,446	23	514	491	411	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	387	29,706	28,361	22,386	3,715	210,855	195,889	164,212	2	139	132	107
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Qurán—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	387	29,706	28,361	22,386	3,715	210,855	195,889	164,212	2	139	132	107

(*a*) European High Schools and Non-European Secondary Schools having forms above the third.
(*b*) European Middle Schools and Non-European Secondary Schools with no forms higher than the third.
(*c*) Elementary Schools with standards above the fourth.
(*d*) European Primary schools and other Elementary Schools.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1907–1908.

nstitutions.

Under private management.								Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.		A classical language.	
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24*a*	24*b*	25*a*	25*b*
23	2,956	2,874	2,653	2	186	174	149	33	4,309	4,103	26	1,363	10
2	11	11	10	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	11	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	2,967	2,885	2,663	3	186	174	149	35	4,320	4,103	37	1,363	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	311	311	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	232	220	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	188	188	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	125	125	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	856	844	12	...	...
133	52,336	49,889	43,943	6	1,123	1,065	923	170	64,367	59,996	375	11,179	104
167	19,223	18,016	15,629	35	4,619	4,414	3,779	287	33,387	26,517	1,011	2,113	32
46	4,971	4,873	3,871	9	716	695	589	81	8,684	3,556	231	61	...
27	3,335	3,218	2,760	...	...	...	...	28	3,626	236	2,750	15	463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	10,753	10,642	8,875	2	54	63	55	120	13,673	465	5,395	18	123
41	4,011	3,859	3,053	7	655	636	470	89	9,788	41	1,895	...	219
515	94,629	90,497	78,131	59	7,167	6,873	5,816	775	133,525	90,811	11,157	13,386	941
13,141	422,835	407,153	332,427	5,096	121,163	115,881	98,408	21,929	738,048	29,522	1,495	15,388	4,624
648	34,542	33,672	25,900	112	4,980	4,644	3,809	393	48,775	297	1,819	272	1,589
13,789	457,377	440,825	358,327	5,208	126,143	120,525	102,217	22,322	786,823	29,819	3,314	15,660	6,213
12	443	384	366	2	74	64	61	62	2,542	114	...	...	...
14	255	223	213	1	18	16	15	19	394	...	45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	464	169	24	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	286	262	24	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	198	204	181	3	67	68	55	(*e*) 11	295	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	208	164	2	...	...
1	15	14	10	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	195	...	...	...	...
33	1,544	1,448	1,225	21	615	516	455	(*f*) 60	2,475	1,014	240	...	
67	2,455	2,273	1,995	27	774	664	586	160	6,874	1,723	335	...	...
14,396	557,428	536,480	441,116	5,297	134,270	128,236	108,768	23,797	932,398	127,300	14,855	30,409	7,170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2,932	46	...	2,798	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	4,210	32	...	4,170	28
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	200	...	...	..	186
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,750	61,819	318	35	292	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	67	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	959	32,445	...	...	23,969	7,817
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	3,402	...	...	543	2,744
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	19,603	14	...	1,618	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	94	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,229	124,772	410	35	32,790	10,997
14,396	557,428	536,480	441,116	5,297	134,270	128,236	108,768	29,026	1,057,170	127,710	14,890	63,199	18,167

(*e*) Of these 5 schools with 149 pupils were for girls.
(*f*) Of these 15 schools with 550 girls and 55 boys were for girls.
(*g*) These relate to Lower class Technical or Industrial schools.
(*h*) These relate to Higher class Technical or Industrial schools.

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1907-1908—**continued.**

Classes of institutions—*cont.*	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—*cont.*		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	A vernacular language.				Hindus.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
	26*a*	26*b*	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys	2,681	16	20	369	3,023	817	76	...	...	4	26	...
English ... ... For girls	...	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,681	21	25	375	3,023	817	76	...	...	4	26	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	...	...	2	13	231	64	1	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	27	38	81	80	5	...	1	...	12	...
Engineering	...	...	11	9	133	28	7	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	1	9	103	9	3	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	41	69	548	181	16	...	1	...	12	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English ...	53,078	349	1,706	6,007	30,143	23,110	3,353	14	16	18	477	...
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	29,994	868	1,532	3,160	11,270	15,454	1,865	...	12	94	1,367	...
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	8,094	1,008	16	2,044	1,184	4,492	935	...	...	13	956	...
For girls — High schools, English ...	84	1,933	1,313	1,548	118	624	5	2	11	5	...	295
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	485	11,776	1,350	4,675	1,957	5,369	312	3	7	...	...	769
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	188	9,573	11	1,618	2,573	5,355	228	...	3	...	...	198
Total ...	91,923	25,507	5,928	19,052	47,245	54,404	6,698	19	49	130	2,800	1,262
Primary schools.												
For boys	664,435	80,934	511	55,182	64,212	542,061	71,337	3	...	4,742	80,872	...
For girls	2,363	47,404	413	6,375	8,689	28,276	5,012	...	3	7	...	2,540
Total ...	666,798	128,338	924	61,557	72,901	570,337	76,349	3	3	4,749	80,872	2,540
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	2,405	23	1	585	813	997	139	2	...	5	23	...
Do. for mistresses	...	349	31	299	3	51	10	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	271	...	30	40	18	365	11	...	...	...	24	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	50	54	72	83	20	6	1	...	24	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	146	149	...	229	12	48	6	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	42	...	3	7	99	60	39	...	...	...	2	...
Agricultural schools	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	195	...	...	6	2	169	18	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	910	311	290	811	529	599	236	10	...	...	1	55
Total ...	3,984	832	405	2,046	1,548	2,372	479	18	1	5	74	55
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	765,386	154,698	7,323	83,069	125,265	628,111	83,618	40	54	4,888	83,784	3,857
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian — For boys ...	320	47	...	...	...	...	2,932	...	...	...	47	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian — For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... — For boys ...	287	6	...	...	3,492	717	1	...	...	...	28	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... — For girls ...	...	75	...	...	198	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For boys	58,522	3,493	...	2,314	2,388	54,491	2,508	...	...	118	3,485	...
For girls	...	15	...	...	15	...	52	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran— For boys	2,277	264	...	...	...	...	32,445	...	...	...	7,826	...
For girls	39	901	...	...	...	...	3,402	...	...	...	...	545
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— For boys	18,238	774	...	47	2,015	16,504	1,018	...	...	19	770	...
For girls	...	94	...	...	15	19	60	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	79,683	5,669	...	2,361	8,123	71,733	42,418	...	...	137	12,156	545
Grand total ...	845,069	160,367	7,323	85,460	133,388	699,844	126,036	40	54	5,025	95,940	4,402

(3a)—*Number of scholars on the 31st March 1908, classified according to sex, race or creed.*

Classes of institutions.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts Colleges—										
Collegiate education.	English ... For boys ...	Male	12	355	3,021	815	76	...	...	4
		Female	8	14	2	2	...	...	...	...
	English ... For girls ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges for professional training—									
	Law	Male	2	13	231	64	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	Male	9	35	81	79	5	...	1	...
		Female	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	Male	11	9	133	28	7	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	Male	1	9	103	9	3	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		66	444	3,571	998	92	...	1	4
Secondary schools—										
School education, general.	For boys. High schools, English (*a*)	Male	1,566	5,831	30,047	23,046	3,353	14	15	18
		Female	140	176	96	64	...	...	1	...
	For boys. Middle schools, do. (*b*)	Male	1,016	2,806	110,56	15,180	1,865	...	6	91
		Female	516	354	214	274	...	...	6	3
	For boys. Do. Vernacular. (*c*)	Male	12	1,589	1,049	4,136	930	...	...	12
		Female	4	455	135	356	5	...	...	1
	For girls. High schools, English (*a*)	Male	179	56	18	39	3	...	...	...
		Female	1,134	1,492	100	585	2	2	11	5
	For girls. Do. Vernacular.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls. Middle schools, English. (*b*)	Male	296	301	26	140	4	1	1	...
		Female	1,054	4,574	1,931	5,229	308	2	6	...
	For girls. Do. Vernacular. (*c*)	Male	4	75	12	104	3	...	...	...
		Female	7	1,543	2,561	5,251	225	...	3	...
	Primary schools—									
	For boys (*d*)	Male	320	41,098	50,527	496,923	63,661	3	...	4,644
		Female	191	14,084	13,685	45,138	7,676	...	...	98
	For girls (*d*)	Male	170	507	207	1,257	397	...	1	1
		Female	243	5,868	8,482	27,019	4,615	...	2	6
	Total ...		6,852	80,609	120,146	624,741	83,047	22	52	4,879
Schools for special instruction—										
School education, special.	Training schools for masters.	Male	1	563	813	997	138	2	...	5
		Female	...	22	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	31	299	3	51	10	...	...	...
	School of Arts	Male	10	38	18	363	11	...	...	...
		Female	20	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Law schools ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	Male	33	49	72	81	20	6	1	...
		Female	17	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial schools. (*e*)	Male	...	86	12	42	6	...	...	...
		Female	...	143	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Commercial schools ...	Male	1	7	99	60	39	...	...	...
		Female	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools ...	Male	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Reformatory schools ...	Male	...	6	2	169	18	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools (*f*)	Male	71	510	528	591	214	10	...	...
		Female	219	301	1	8	22	...	...	...
	Total ...		405	2,046	1,548	2,372	479	18	1	5
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.			7,323	83,099	125,265	628,111	83,618	40	54	4,888
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—							...	...	...
								...	...	...
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian for boys.	Male	...	...	...	...	2,885	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit for boys ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	198	2	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Sanskrit for girls ...	Male	...	...	3,484	697	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	8	20	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Any other Oriental classic.	Male	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching—									
	A Vernacular only or mainly—									
	For boys ...	Male	...	15,89	2,094	52,046	2,492	...	...	113
		Female	...	725	294	2,445	16	...	...	5
	For girls ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	15	...	52	...	..	...
	3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—									
	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	24,619	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	7,826	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	545	...	..	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	2,857	...	...	...
	4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—									
	For boys	Male	...	42	1,827	15,968	977	...	...	19
		Female	...	5	188	536	41	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	15	19	60	...	...	...
	Total of private institutions ...		...	2,861	8,123	71,733	42,418	...	...	137
	Grand total ...		7,323	85,460	133,388	699,844	126,036	40	54	5,025

(*a*) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
(*b*) European Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third.
(*c*) Elementary schools with standards above the fourth.
(*d*) European Primary schools and other Elementary schools.
(*e*) These relate to Lower class Technical or Industrial schools.
(*f*) These relate to Higher class Technical or Industrial schools.

(3b)—*Return of European colleges and schools, and scholars*

Classes of institutions.	Public															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education. English — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	13	12
Collegiate education. English — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	4
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	18	16
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. For boys... High schools, English...	1	269	118	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,283	1,227	1,105
School education, general. For boys... Middle schools English ...	1	25	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,574	1,540	1,325
School education, general. For girls... High schools, English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,392	1,351	1,148
School education, general. For girls... Middle schools English ...	1	157	158	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,219	1,231	1,008
Total ...	3	451	302	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	5,468	5,349	4,586
Primary schools.																
School education, general. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	389	398	342
School education, general. For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	365	351	317
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	754	749	659
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. Industrial schools * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. Other schools †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	320	282	224
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	320	282	224
Total of public institutions	3	451	302	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	6,561	6,398	5,485
Private Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Grand total ...	3	451	302	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	6,561	6,398	5,485

* These relate to lower class Technical or Industrial Schools.

† These relate to higher class technical or industrial schools.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1907-1908.

institutions.																
management.																
Unaided.																
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	13	13	9	4	6	7	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	6	6	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	19	19	15	4	11	8	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	11	1,552	1,552	957	253	1,480	62	5	1	4	140	...
...	...	...	...	25	1,599	1,586	237	371	1,517	66	4	1	11	539	...
...	...	...	...	13	1,392	1,392	389	30	1,287	60	33	1	11	...	188
...	...	...	...	21	1,376	1,376	108	150	1,324	35	14	...	3	...	300
...	...	...	...	70	5,919	5,906	1,691	804	5,608	223	56	3	29	679	488
...	...	...	...	8	389	389	...	...		3	...	...	...	169	...
1	25	25	20	9	390	390	...	...	382	...	7	...	1	...	162
1	25	25	20	17	779	779	...	...	768	3	7	...	1	169	162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	‡ 7	320	305	...	15	280	33	7	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	7	320	305	...	15	280	33	7	...	...	...	55
1	25	25	20	96	7,037	7,009	1,706	823	6,667	267	70	3	30	857	705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	25	25	20	96	7,037	7,009	1,706	823	6,667	267	70	3	30	857	705

‡ Of these, six schools with 254 girls and 55 boys were for girls.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or			
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	1,44,474	...	...	68,331	...	(a) 1,339	2,14,144	...	...	...	(b)17,129
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	(c)35,428	...	...	35,428	...	...	...	...
Medicine	63,576	...	...	26,508	...	1,339	91,423	...	...	...	...
Engineering	85,267	...	...	20,594	...	(d) 408	1,06,269	...	...	...	...
Teaching	36,157	...	...	541	...	1,227	37,925	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,29,474	...	...	1,51,402	...	4,313	4,85,189	...	...	...	17,129
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys... High schools, English*	(e)38,832	...	...	24,872	...	(f) 1,564	(g) 65,268	8,609	...	1,004	(h) 1,85,064
For boys... Middle schools, English†	11,255	...	...	1,623	...	...	12,878	160	44,236	3,776	98,838
For boys... Middle schools, Vernacular‡	1,694	...	...	824	...	1	2,519	...	7,668	2,675	7,391
For girls... High schools, English*	9,307	...	...	1,113	...	...	10,420	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools, Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools, English†	(i) 33,186	...	...	1,155	...	(j) 477	(k) 34,818	...	...	1,072	64
For girls... Middle schools, Vernacular‡	42,420	...	...	1,177	...	17	43,614	...	778	...	17
Total ...	1,36,694	...	...	30,764	...	2,059	1,69,517	(l) 8,769	52,682	8,527	2,91,374
Primary schools—											
For boys §	59,793	...	...	2,826	...	36	62,655	12,845	5,99,233	74,936	1,40,871
For girls §	68,313	...	...	1,183	...	10	69,506	...	334	4,385	112
Total ...	1,28,106	...	...	4,009	...	46	1,32,161	(m) 12,845	5,99,567	79,321	1,40,983
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters	1,30,203	(n) 923	(o) 400	580	...	515	1,32,621	...	20,284	33	...
Do. for mistresses	19,651	...	...	110	...	5	19,766	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	30,824	...	...	4,955	...	7,388	43,167	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1,30,960	...	...	3,473	...	15	1,34,448	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1,135	...	...	3,790	...	...	4,925	..	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	14,320	...	...	...	...	5,254	19,574	...	...	...	...
Other schools	(q) 3,461	...	300	254	...	...	(r) 4,015	...	18,054	1,139	264
Total ...	3,30,554	923	700	13,162	...	13,177	3,58,516	...	38,338	1,172	264
Buildings ...	(s) 1,59,446	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,446	...	45,762	25,598	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,700	...	...	...
Total ...	1,59,446	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,446	5,700	45,762	25,598	...
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	10,84,274	923	700	1,99,337	...	19,595	13,04,829	27,314	7,36,349	1,14,618	4,49,750

* European High schools and non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
† European Middle schools and non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third.
‡ Elementary schools (Non-European) with standards above the fourth.
§ European Primary schools and other Elementary (non-European) schools.

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 393.
(b) Surplus fees to Municipal boards, Rs. 3,483.
(c) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 21,469.
(d) Non-departmental, Rs. 106.
(e) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial Grant, Rs. 16,596.
(f) Non-departmental, Rs. 77.
(g) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Total cost, Rs. 16,596.
(h) Surplus fees to Local boards, Rs. 2,595.
(i) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 7,518.
(j) Non-departmental, Rs. 32.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1907–1908.

institutions.

anagement.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Managed by Native States.							Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	335	17,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,221	...	...	1,92,151	3,205	76,872	3,70,449
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	...	...	455	...	5,508	6,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	335	17,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,093	...	...	1,92,606	3,205	82,380	3,77,284
...	585	1,95,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,969	369	...	9,33,075	30,814	2,48,841	13,47,068
619	569	1,48,198	...	...	...	511	663	...	1,174	84,041	1,600	830	1,54,899	11,471	1,30,810	3,83,651
180	9	17,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,680	7,495	2,018	9,370	669	23,160	45,392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,332	...	...	37,651	4,285	90,513	1,81,781
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,644	...	880	28,089	11,259	93,764	2,05,636
...	...	795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,094	4,530	7,050	3,566	1,807	31,216	50,263
799	1,163	3,63,314	...	...	...	511	663	...	1,174	3,43,760	13,994	10,778	11,66,650	60,305	6,18,304	22,13,791
519	674	8,29,078	...	...	...	18	84	...	102	16,891	7,46,819	1,02,372	3,37,808	25,367	4,18,808	16,58,065
...	...	4,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,807	49,607	41,426	12,109	14,392	1,20,197	2,49,538
519	674	8,33,909	...	...	...	18	84	...	102	28,698	7,96,426	1,43,798	3,49,917	49,759	5,39,005	19,07,603
...	6	20,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,069	...	...	14	2,876	19,911	49,870
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,080	...	...	91	891	12,893	44,955
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	(p) 342	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,860	...	...	5,037	14,735	8,100	29,732
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	1,715	1,875
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,223	42,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,265	1,000	...	11,789	8,518	91,735	1,35,307
...	23,571	63,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,434	1,000	...	16,931	27,020	1,34,854	2,61,739
...	...	71,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,065	...	...	...	39,563	1,46,107	2,31,735
...	...	5,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,677	...	...	...	...	...	51,677
...	...	77,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,742	...	...	...	39,563	1,46,107	2,83,412
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1907–1908—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*										
	Unaided.										
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and others sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	All other sources.			
								Fees.	Private.	Public.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	11,298	90	16,861	28,249	2,42,695	...	...	2,88,909	98,702	...	6,30,306
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	872	...	...	455	5,508	...	6,835
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,428	...	...	35,428
Medicine	...	...	...	...	63,576	...	...	26,508	1,339	...	91,423
Engineering	...	...	...	...	85,267	...	...	20,594	408	...	1,06,269
Teaching	...	...	...	...	36,157	...	...	541	1,227	...	37,925
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,298	90	16,861	28,249	4,28,567	...	...	5,72,435	1,07,184	...	9,08,186
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys { High schools, English*	14,998	6,984	7,906	28,888	1,81,410	369	1,004	11,58,009	2,95,694	...	16,36,486
For boys { Middle schools { English† ...	44,589	1,686	10,109	56,384	95,456	45,836	4,606	3,00,460	1,55,927	...	6,02,285
For boys { Middle schools { Vernacular‡	1,137	254	2,375	3,766	4,374	15,163	4,693	18,722	26,648	...	69,600
For girls { High schools { English* ...	...	...	...	...	58,639	...	...	38,764	94,708	...	1,92,201
For girls { High schools { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { Middle schools { English † ...	...	...	1,897	1,897	1,04,830	...	1,952	29,308	1,07,397	...	2,43,487
For girls { Middle schools { Vernacular‡	81	1,450	1,534	3,065	44,514	5,308	7,050	4,841	36,024	...	97,737
Total ...	60,805	9,374	23,821	94,000	4,89,223	66,676	19,305	15,50,104	7,16,488	...	28,41,796
Primary schools—											
For boys §	1,35,281	11,082	91,863	2,38,226	89,529	13,46,052	1,77,308	6,16,804	5,58,433	...	27,88,126
For girls §	1,751	2,812	16,253	20,816	80,120	49,941	45,811	15,155	1,53,664	...	3,44,691
Total ...	1,37,032	13,894	1,08,116	2,59,042	1,69,649	13,95,993	2,23,119	6,31,959	7,12,097	...	31,32,817
School education, special.											
Schools or special instruction—											
Training schools for masters ...	...	...	1,144	1,144	1,57,272	21,207	433	594	24,452	...	2,03,958
Do. for mistresses ...	...	...	1,295	1,295	50,731	...	...	201	15,084	...	66,016
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	30,824	...	...	4,955	7,388	...	43,167
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	1,30,960	...	...	3,473	15	...	1,34,448
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	836	836	1,860	...	...	5,037	24,013	...	30,910
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	1,135	...	...	3,790	...	...	4,925
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	1,715	...	1,875
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	14,320	...	...	...	5,254	...	19,574
Other schools	7,270	2,936	4,892	15,098	25,726	19,054	1,439	19,577	1,31,304	...	1,97,100
Total ...	7,270	2,936	8,167	18,373	4,12,988	40,261	1,872	37,627	(*t*)2,09,225	...	(*u*)7,01,973
Buildings	...	600	8,717	9,317	2,05,511	45,762	25,598	...	1,94,987	...	4,71,858
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	57,377	...	...	...	...	...	57,377
Total ...	...	600	8,717	9,317	2,62,888	45,762	25,598	...	1,94,987	...	5,29,235
University	...	...	...	...	3,34,399	...	...	(*v*)1,95,909	39,235	...	5,69,543
Direction	...	...	...	...	72,384	...	...	...	...	...	72,384
Inspection	...	...	...	...	5,21,562	1,10,393	15,132	...	...	...	6,47,087
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	10,623	168	...	...	16,026	...	26,817
Medical colleges	...	...	...	...	1,880	...	...	...	...	...	1,880
Other Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	5,218	...	...	...	1,060	...	6,278
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	40,754	97	...	...	4,227	...	45,078
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	5,216	..	...	...	207	...	5,423
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	5,777	...	108	...	4,679	...	10,564
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	8,346	7,862	87	...	11,383	...	27,678
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	70,657	1,363	10,238	4,10,307	6,71,796	...	(*w*)11,64,361
Total ...	...	...	...	...	10,76,816	1,19,893	25,565	6,06,216	7,48,613	...	25,77,093
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	2,16,405	26,894	1,65,682	4,08,981	(x)28,40,131	16,68,575	2,95,459	31,98,341	26,88,594	...	(*y*) 1,06,91,100

* European High Schools and non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
† European Middle Schools and non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third.
‡ Elementary Schools (non-European) with standards above the fourth.
§ European Primary Schools and other Elementary (non-European) schools.

(*t*) and (*u*) Include an expenditure of Rs. 1,21,619 met from sale-proceeds in technical and industrial and other schools.
(*v*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 52,992.
(*w*) Includes expenditure on Private schools (fees, Rs. 1,50,937, other sources, Rs. 1,83,574 and total, Rs. 3,34,511).
(*x*) Includes grants to Orphanages not paid through the department, Rs. 1,740; grants to Private schools, Rs. 3,093.
(*y*) Does not include the expenditure on rural school buildings.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 13,04,829 + 27,314 + 6,51,727)		19,83,870
Add—Indirect charges—		
University	3,34,399	
Direction	72,384	
Inspection	5,21,562	
Scholarships	77,814	
Contribution to District Boards	11,16,167	
do. to Municipal Boards	57,188	
Miscellaneous	1,89,545	
		23,69,059
		43,52,929
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and Schools	2,33,528	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,60,170	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the department	1,740	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	1,931	
Building charges met from Public Works funds	1,59,446	
		5,56,815
Total expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement ..		37,96,114

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1907-1908.

Objects of expenditure.	ic institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English { For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys { High schools, English ...	16,596	...	...	...	...	...	16,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	6,443	...	...	975	...	...	7,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	7,518	...	...	...	...	...	7,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,557	...	...	975	...	...	31,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships { Art colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	32,833	...	...	975	...	...	33,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1907-1908—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
	Under private management.																	
	Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.								All other sources.		
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English For boys	3,344	...	...	986	15	2,673	7,018	...	...	...	...	3,344	...	...	986	2,688	...	7,018
English For girls	500	...	...	410	...	2,343	3,253	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	410	2,343	...	3,253
Total	3,844	...	...	1,396	15	5,016	10,271	...	...	...	...	3,844	...	...	1,396	5,031	...	10,271
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys High schools, English	40,984	...	...	26,301	7,539	60,334	1,35,158	...	...	...	...	57,580	...	...	26,301	67,873	...	1,51,754
For boys Middle schools, English	27,624	...	...	12,131	3,833	57,411	1,00,999	...	...	...	...	34,067	...	...	13,106	61,244	...	1,08,417
For girls High schools, English	33,364	...	...	25,039	4,226	50,344	1,12,973	...	...	...	...	33,364	...	...	25,039	54,570	...	1,12,973
For girls Middle schools, English	18,513	...	...	10,222	3,315	27,892	59,972	...	...	...	...	26,061	...	...	10,222	31,207	...	67,490
Total	1,20,515	...	...	73,693	18,913	1,95,981	4,09,102	...	...	...	...	1,51,072	...	...	74,668	2,14,894	...	4,40,634
Primary schools— For boys	4,728	..	...	392	1,222	4,835	11,177	...	...	..	...	4,728	...	...	392	6,057	...	11,177
For girls	5,204	...	...	2,157	2,117	7,843	17,321	73	...	935	1,008	5,204	...	...	2,230	10,895	...	18,329
Total	9,932	...	...	2,549	3,339	12,678	28,498	73	...	935	1,008	9,932	...	...	2,622	16,952	...	29,506
School education special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2,580	...	...	6,188	96	4,846	13,710	...	...	...	...	4,856	...	...	6,188	4,942	...	15,986
Total	2,580	...	...	6,188	96	4,846	13,710	...	...	...	...	4,856	...	...	6,188	4,942	...	15,986
Buildings	11,191	...	...	...	2,582	590	14,363	...	...	...	...	11,191	...	...	...	3,172	...	14,363
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	4,653	...	...	...	...	...	4,653	...	...	...	...	4,653	...	...	...	...	...	4,653
Total	15,844	...	...	...	2,582	590	19,016	...	...	...	...	15,844	...	...	...	3,172	...	19,016
Scholarships Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	440
Scholarships Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,795	...	...	...	721	...	4,516
Scholarships Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	366
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,574	...	...	54,148	1,86,290	...	2,97,012
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,175	...	...	54,148	1,87,011	...	3,02,334
Total expenditure on European schools	1,52,715	...	...	82,826	24,945	2,19,111	4,80,597	73	...	935	1,008	2,46,723	...	...	1,39,022	4,32,002	...	8,17,747

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1907-1908.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. (c) Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.				
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English (a)	9	1,816	562	1	563	595	...	595	172	...	172	468	8	476	10	...	10	1,807	9	1,816
For boys ... Government ... Vernacular (b)	3	215	...	...	...	48	...	48	22	...	22	88	27	115	26	4	30	184	31	215
For boys ... District Board ... English	83	12,386	1,355	1	1,356	5,445	35	5,480	2,189	31	2,220	3,071	112	3,183	120	27	147	12,180	206	12,386
For boys ... District Board ... Vernacular	20	2,313	...	...	...	352	8	360	312	2	314	1,198	83	1,281	310	48	358	2,172	141	2,313
For boys ... Municipal ... English	23	6,133	1,899	3	1,902	2,716	10	2,726	714	4	718	758	17	775	12	...	12	6,099	34	6,133
For boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	3	469	...	...	...	40	...	40	49	...	49	315	6	321	54	5	59	458	11	469
For boys ... Native States ... English	1	118	...	...	...	36	...	36	15	2	17	42	3	45	20	...	20	113	5	118
For boys ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided ... English	360	71,559	19,581	61	19,642	28,139	281	28,420	7,946	196	8,142	13,936	854	14,790	491	74	565	70,093	1,466	71,559
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	46	4,971	...	...	...	917	44	961	655	65	720	2,565	574	3,139	120	31	151	4,257	714	4,971
For boys ... Unaided ... English	41	5,742	293	1	294	3,001	27	3,028	977	28	1,005	1,319	68	1,387	28	...	28	5,618	124	5,742
For boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	9	716	...	...	...	149	7	156	94	1	95	407	49	456	7	2	9	657	59	716
Total ...	538	106,438	23,690	67	23,757	41,438	412	41,850	13,145	329	13,474	24,167	1,801	25,968	1,198	191	1,389	103,638	2,800	106,438
For girls ... Government ... English (a)	17	2,889	...	14	14	...	320	320	1	244	245	18	1,945	1,963	38	309	347	57	2,832	2,889
For girls ... Government ... Vernacular (b)	40	5,055	...	...	...	...	357	357	1	410	411	49	3,312	3,361	...	926	926	50	5,005	5,055
For girls ... District Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... District Board ... Vernacular	1	67	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	7	7	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	67	67
For girls ... Municipal ... English	1	268	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	21	21	...	231	231	...	...	...	...	268	268
For girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ... English	128	14,088	1	522	523	77	2,718	2,795	69	1,500	1,569	755	7,751	8,506	103	592	695	1,005	13,083	14,088
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	41	4,011	...	...	...	9	545	554	10	387	397	96	2,463	2,559	6	495	501	121	3,890	4,011
For girls ... Unaided ... English	2	54	...	...	...	2	41	43	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	52	54
For girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	7	655	...	...	...	...	56	56	...	56	56	27	403	430	...	113	113	27	628	655
Total ...	237	27,087	1	536	537	88	4,057	4,145	81	2,636	2,717	945	16,161	17,106	147	2,435	2,582	1,262	25,825	27,087
Total, Secondary schools ...	775	133,525	23,691	603	24,294	41,526	4,469	45,995	13,226	2,965	16,191	25,112	17,962	43,074	1,345	2,626	3,971	104,900	28,625	133,525
Primary schools—(d)																				
For boys ... Government ...	146	6,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	2	1,027	3,887	119	4,006	1,444	92	1,536	6,356	213	6,569
For boys ... District Board ...	3,278	168,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,048	457	11,505	115,703	17,015	132,718	18,948	5,690	24,638	145,699	23,162	168,861
For boys ... Municipal ...	267	18,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	43	1,360	13,559	1,210	14,769	2,182	288	2,470	17,058	1,541	18,599
For boys ... Native States ...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	..	16	5	..	5	21	...	21
For boys ... Aided ...	13,141	422,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,836	941	19,777	318,640	36,173	354,813	39,454	8,791	48,245	376,930	45,905	422,835
For boys ... Unaided ...	5,096	121,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496	49	1,545	93,896	7,326	101,222	15,720	2,676	18,396	111,112	10,051	121,163
Total ...	21,929	738,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,722	1,492	35,214	545,701	61,843	607,544	77,753	17,537	95,290	657,176	80,872	738,048
For girls ... Government ...	120	8,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	510	517	189	5,961	6,150	56	1,544	1,600	252	8,015	8,267
For girls ... District Board ...	2	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	...	64	64	...	40	40	...	104	104
For girls ... Municipal ...	11	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	739	739	...	104	104	...	882	882
For girls ... Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ...	648	34,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,998	2,139	1,649	26,558	28,207	314	3,882	4,196	2,104	32,438	34,542
For girls ... Unaided ...	112	4,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	110	111	158	3,662	3,820	25	1,024	1,049	184	4,796	4,980
Total ...	893	48,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	2,657	2,806	1,996	36,984	38,980	395	6,594	6,989	2,540	46,235	48,775
Total, Primary schools ...	22,822	786,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,871	4,149	38,020	547,697	98,827	646,524	78,148	24,131	102,279	659,716	127,107	786,823
Grand total ...	23,597	920,348	23,691	603	24,294	41,526	4,469	45,995	47,097	7,114	54,211	572,809	116,789	689,598	79,493	26,757	106,250	764,616	155,732	920,348

(a) These relate to European High and Middle Schools and Non-European Secondary Schools.
(b) These relate to Elementary Schools with standards above the 4th.
(c) The statistics of pupils in standards 5th to 7th of Elementary Schools appear under this head.
(d) These relate to European Primary Schools and other Elementary Schools.

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1907–1908.

Classes of nstitutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys .. Government	2	294	6	...	6	88	...	88	36	...	36	164	...	164	...	...	...	294	...	294
For boys .. Aided	34	2,857	204	29	233	683	156	839	282	65	347	963	399	1,362	46	30	76	2,178	679	2,857
Total	36	3,151	210	29	239	771	156	927	318	65	383	1,127	399	1,526	46	30	76	2,472	679	3,151
For girls ... Government	1	157	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	20	20	...	86	86	...	...	...	...	157	157
For girls ... Aided	33	2,611	1	170	171	32	493	525	29	267	296	343	1,110	1,453	83	83	166	488	2,123	2,611
Total	34	2,768	1	170	171	32	544	576	29	287	316	343	1,196	1,539	83	83	166	488	2,280	2,768
Total, Secondary schools	70	5,919	211	199	410	803	700	1,503	347	352	699	1,470	1,595	3,065	129	113	242	2,960	2,959	5,919
Primary schools—																				
For boys—Aided	8	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	16	43	174	134	308	19	19	38	220	169	389
Total	8	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	16	43	174	134	308	19	19	38	220	169	389
For girls ... Aided	8	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	30	111	179	290	24	21	45	151	214	365
For girls ... Unaided	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	12	23	...	...	...	11	14	25
Total	9	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	32	122	191	313	24	21	45	162	228	390
Total, Primary schools	17	779	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	32	75	296	325	621	43	40	83	382	397	779
Grand total	87	6,698	211	199	410	803	700	1,503	390	384	774	1,766	1,920	3,686	172	153	325	3,342	3,356	6,698

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1907-1908.

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	14	14	...	1	11	2	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	172	441	132	316	1,061	112	255	82	101	550	4	48	403	90	5	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	6	16	144	427	124	414	1,109	92	246	65	85	488	4	52	349	79	4	...	...	...
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	127	333	120	118	698	113	286	103	86	588	5	70	403	102	8	...	...	...
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	27	14	48	320	1,133	397	629	2,479	183	520	232	152	1,087	12	121	739	197	16	...	...	2
Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																						
Law.																						
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	164	...	27	166	357	62	...	7	49	118	...	6	90	20	1	...	1	...
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	173	...	41	157	371	78	...	8	41	127	...	10	91	26	...	...	...	...
Medicine.																						
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine (final M.B. and C.M.)	1	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	23	13	...	...	...	13	1	2	5	5	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S. (Final)	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22	14	...	...	...	14	1	3	8	2	...	...	...	...
5. Third M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	10	...	1	4	4	...	...	1	...
6. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20	16	...	...	...	16	3	3	4	6	...	...	...	...
7. First M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	39	24	...	...	...	24	5	2	9	8	...	...	...	...
8. Second L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20	15	...	...	...	15	...	3	6	6	...	...	...	...
9. First L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	33	19	...	...	...	19	2	5	8	4	...	...	...	...
10. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1907-1908—continued.

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—*cont.*																						
Engineering.																						
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Civil	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Mechanical	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	36	...	...	...	36	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.																						
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	107	...	...	...	107	85	...	...	...	85	4	11	61	9	...	...	...	...
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Practical					113	...	...	...	113	78	...	...	...	78	4	14	53	7	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																						
Upper Secondary Examination. { Boys	12	54	1	67	53	236	1	125	415	7	20	...	16	43	1	1	28	12	1	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination ... { Boys	26	131	78	235	787	4,541	1,551	1,803	8,682	170	844	408	80	1,502	22	148	986	349	22	...	...	1
Matriculation Examination ... { Girls	1	17	3	21	3	90	13	...	106	1	19	6	...	26								
Lower Secondary Examination. { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																						
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Upper	5	2	...	7	328	87	...	...	415	215	53	...	...	268	...	56	209		3	...	...	...
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Lower	26	8	1	35	983	151	14	...	1,148	632	119	13	...	764	...	206	495		41	...	...	22
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Upper	2	4	1	7	82	95	14	...	191	52	65	12	...	129	40	78	4		...	...	...	7
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Lower	3	11	...	14	28	120	...	...	148	18	94	...	...	112	3	98	2		...	...	...	9
3. School of Arts Examination	11	14	...	25	500	152	...	1,499	2,151	341	110	...	* 757	1,208	17	123	85	210	14	1	...	1
4. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	71	...	...	...	71	60	...	...	...	60	9	10	17	17	6	1	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	118	...	...	55	173	98	...	...	27	125	Information not available.							
6. Industrial School Examination	6	18	...	24	192	183	...	136	511	116	143	...	* 47	306	24	117	4	96	16	...	...	2
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	4	9	1	...	...	...

* Information according to race or creed of the passed candidates of private students is not available.

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1907–1908.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1907-1908.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.													
	In institutions managed by District Boards.											In institutions managed by		Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Collegiate education.					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys — High schools, English	12	4,276	4,173	3,660	...	...	...	* 74,666	...	246	74,912	...	...	369	369
For boys — Middle schools, English	71	8,110	7,895	6,673	...	44,236	...	86,246	619	361	1,31,462	...	...	1,600	45,836
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	20	2,313	2,195	1,860	...	7,668	...	6,575	180	9	14,432	...	...	7,495	15,103
For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	1	67	60	38	...	778	...	17	...	...	795	...	...	4,530	5,308
Total	104	14,766	14,323	12,231	...	52,682	...	1,67,504	799	616	2,21,601	...	...	13,994	66,676
Primary schools—															
For boys	3,278	168,861	155,704	130,839	...	5,99,233	...	1,26,884	519	674	7,27,310	...	...	7,46,819	13,46,052
For girls	2	104	96	88	...	334	...	2	...	...	336	...	...	49,607	49,941
Total	3,280	168,965	155,800	130,927	...	5,99,567	...	1,26,886	519	674	7,27,646	...	...	7,96,426	13,95,993
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	17	221	210	200	...	20,284	33	...	...	6	20,323	923	...	...	21,207
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 342	342	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	3	232	233	188	...	18,054	1,000	264	...	23,173	42,491	...	...	1,000	19,054
Total	20	453	443	388	...	38,338	1,033	264	...	23,521	63,156	923	...	1,000	40,261

Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	45,762	...	...	...	...	45,762	...	...	...	45,762
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,450	45,762	...	...	...	...	48,212	...	...	...	45,762
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,393
Scholarships held in Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Medical college ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,862
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,363
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,883
Grand total ...	3,404	184,184	170,566	143,546	2,450	7,36,349	1,033	2,94,654	1,318	24,811	10,60,615	923	...	8,11,420	16,68,575

* 2,595 surplus fees. † 294 surplus receipts.

	RS.	RS.
NOTE A.—Net cost of District Boards as per column 16 ...	16,68,575	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grants ...	2,450	
Do. Municipal grants ...	1,033	
Do. Fees ...	2,94,654	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources ...	26,129	
		19,92,841
Deduct—Cost of Buildings under Grant I ...		45,762
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement ...		19,47,079

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1907-1908—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education.																
Arts colleges—																
English	3	259	310	274	...	...	...	* 17,129	...	335	17,464	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	259	310	274	...	...	...	17,129	...	335	17,464	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.																
Secondary schools—																
For boys — High schools, English	14	5,254	5,072	4,273	8,609	1,004	...	1,10,398	...	339	1,20,350	...	...	...	1,004	1,373
For boys — Middle schools English	9	879	948	825	160	3,776	...	12,592	...	208	16,736	...	...	830	4,606	50,442
For boys — Middle schools Vernacular	3	469	525	409	...	2,675	...	816	...	...	3,491	...	...	2,018	4,693	19,356
For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools English	1	268	255	239	...	1,072	...	64	...	...	1,136	...	...	880	1,952	1,952
For girls — Middle schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,050	7,050	12,358
Total	27	6,870	6,800	5,746	8,769	8,527	...	1,23,870	...	547	1,41,713	...	...	10,778	19,305	85,981
Primary schools—																
For boys	267	18,599	17,318	14,027	12,845	74,936	...	13,987	...	...	1,01,768	...	...	1,02,372	1,77,308	15,23,360
For girls	11	882	847	596	...	4,385	...	110	...	...	4,495	...	...	41,426	45,811	95,752
Total	278	19,481	18,165	14,623	12,845	79,321	...	14,097	...	...	1,06,263	...	...	1,43,798	2,23,119	16,19,112
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction—																
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	400	33	...	433	21,640
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	1	30	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	31	31	13	...	139	...	...	...	50	189	300	1,000	...	1,439	20,493
Total	3	61	48	23	...	139	...	...	...	50	189	700	1,033	...	1,872	42,133

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,598	...	...	...	...	25,598	...	...	...	25,598	71,360
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	25,598	...	...	...	...	28,848	...	...	...	25,598	71,360
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,132	1,25,525
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	108
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	7,949
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,238	11,601
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,565	1,45,448
Grand total ...	311	26,671	25,323	20,666	24,864	1,13,585	...	1,55,096	...	932	2,94,477	700	1,033	1,54,576	2,95,459	19,64,034

* 3,483 surplus fees.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,95,459	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	24,864	
Do. Fees	1,55,096	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	932	
		4,76,351
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	25,598	
Scholarships in Medical schools	108	
		25,706
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		4,50,645

(8)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1907–1908.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males.								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	10	796	251	122	92	188	143	* 8,833	...	† 85,664	58,793	1,53,290
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	4	403	...	...	177	226	...	...	...	13,732	...	13,732
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	13	799	28	...	282	409	80	18,470	517	49,427	32,105	1,00,519
4. Unaided	126	6,519	571	8	2,780	2,651	509	...	...	1,55,221	1,06,096	2,61,317
Total ...	153	8,517	850	130	3,331	3,474	732	27,303	517	3,04,044	1,96,994	5,28,858
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	1	166	...	...	51	106	9	* 11,207	...	‡ 29,628	...	40,835
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	15	623	...	...	119	469	35	18,064	1,079	29,032	15,868	64,043
4. Unaided	76	4,371	12	...	1,522	2,506	331	...	...	1,24,876	42,002	1,66,878
Total ...	92	5,160	12	...	1,692	3,081	375	29,271	1,079	1,83,536	57,870	2,71,756
Grand total ...	245	13,677	862	130	5,023	6,555	1,107	56,574	1,596	4,87,580	2,54,864	8,00,614

* Lawrence Asylum Provincial grant.
† Do. Miscellaneous Receipts Rs. 84,112.
‡ Do. Miscellaneous Receipts.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908.

Order—No. 825, Educational, dated 19th December 1908.

The report is submitted by the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, C.I.E., F.R.S., who was in charge of the office only for the latter half of the year, having returned from furlough on the 15th September 1907. Mr. T. T. Logan acted as Director of Public Instruction during the first half of the year. The report is full and clear.

2. The main events of the year are summarized in paragraph 2 of the report. One of the most important of these was the introduction of the first instalment of the scheme for reforming Government Training schools under which it is now possible to provide for a thorough course of training for teachers in elementary schools. The old course of instruction was too short and was based on too narrow lines. The reform introduced during the year is intended to remedy these defects. The course has been extended to two years and general studies have been added to training in the art of teaching. At the same time the practising sections of the training schools have been converted into "model schools".

Two inspectorships were added to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and proposals for the redistribution of existing circles were sanctioned. These have not been carried into effect, however, as the nominations of the Secretary of State to the new posts have not as yet been received.

A special grant-in-aid of University education was disbursed to the University and was mainly utilized in grants to first and second grade aided colleges to enable them to bring their equipment up to the standard required by the new University Regulations.

Rules for regulating the conduct both of pupils and of teachers in schools and colleges under public management and also in private colleges were issued by Government during the year. The University also framed under the Universities Act a disciplinary regulation which was sanctioned by Government, bringing under the cognizance of the Syndicate misconduct on the part of students in colleges or hostels or of candidates for University examinations; the Syndicate being empowered to punish misconduct by exclusion from the University examinations permanently or for a term or by deprivation of University scholarships.

The very important question of the institution of a School Final examination to be the test independently of the University Matriculation examination of a pupil's attainments at the close of his secondary school course was referred towards the end of the year under review by the Government, to a Committee formed of the Director of Public Instruction, departmental officers, and nominees of the Syndicate, the Council of native education and the Missionary Council of aided education.

3. *General statistics.*—The total number of educational institutions (public and private) again increased both in number and attendance, the increase being confined however to public institutions, private institutions having declined both in number and strength owing presumably to the transfer of some of them to the list of public institutions while the improvement introduced into the latter probably resulted in drawing off pupils from private schools. Classified according to management, there was a large accession both to the number and strength of Local Board schools attributable chiefly to the establishment of new elementary schools in rural areas with the aid of the special grant of 6 lakhs for primary education. The percentage of male and female pupils under instruction in all institutions to those of school-going age, calculated on the census figures of 1901, rose from 29·8 and 5·7 to 31·3 and 5·9 respectively. The total number of pupils in educational institutions of all classes and grades increased by 50,000, or nearly 5 per cent.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, from fees and from other sources, but exclusive of expenditure on rural school buildings incurred out of the special grant for primary education, amounted to 106·91 lakhs against 97·6 in the preceding year. This is the first year in which the gross expenditure has exceeded a crore of rupees. Of the total, 75·85 lakhs were direct expenditure, that is, expenditure on colleges, primary and secondary schools, and special, professional and training institutions, and inclusive of rent, contingencies and the like in the same, and inclusive also of stipends in training schools; while 31·06 lakhs were classed as "indirect" expenditure, or expenditure on the University and on direction and inspection, scholarships, buildings, grants for furniture and apparatus, and "miscellaneous" of which over 8 lakhs were spent on hostels and boarding-houses. This gross expenditure of over a crore was made up of (*a*) a net expenditure from Provincial funds of 39·92 lakhs, (*b*) 5·50 lakhs from Local Funds, (*c*) 2·34 lakhs from Municipal revenues, (*d*) 32·26 lakhs from fees and (*e*) other sources 26·89 lakhs. There was an increase under Provincial as compared with the previous year of 3·12 lakhs, which was due mainly to the special grant of over 3 lakhs for University education disbursed during the year, while the increase of 2·02 lakhs under "other sources" is a fair indication that private agencies spent more from their own funds on the maintenance of their schools, which is gratifying. The increase of expenditure on secondary and elementary schools was the result mainly of the revision of the scale of establishment under the new rules in Board schools and of the special grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned to secondary schools for improving their equipment, especially in the matter of scientific apparatus. Of the total expenditure from public funds of $23\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 79 per cent. related to the latter. There was a decline of about a quarter of a lakh in the direct expenditure incurred from Municipal funds on such schools.

5. *Secondary and Elementary schools for boys.*—Elementary schools increased both in number and strength, the number being 623 more than in the previous year and the attendance being higher by 54,000. The number of secondary schools for boys fell from 550 to 421 while the attendance declined to 94,600 or about 1,000 less than in the previous year; a result due mainly to reclassification, for the year under review was one of transition and schools which were included in the category of lower secondary under the old Madras Educational Rules became "elementary" under the new rules or were improved into secondary schools as reclassified or ceased to exist if they were unable to conform to the new conditions. The actual number of such schools converted into "elementary" during the year was 58. But the future status of many schools is still undecided. Towards the end of the year the Government temporarily modified rule 47 of the new Educational Rules, which prescribes the conditions under which a pupil may be admitted into a class of a secondary

school. The Government are pleased to note the improvement in the quality of secondary and elementary education which is described in paragraphs 65 and 66 of the report and the steps which have been and are being taken to remedy the defects as regards accommodation and equipment of schools giving such instruction. It is also gratifying to observe that the opening of new Board schools in selected villages, which was carried out mainly from the special assignment of six lakhs for elementary education, has been, in the opinion of the Director, an unqualified success. Out of the special six-lakh grant, 1,639 new elementary schools have been constructed in the three years, ending April 1908, during which the grant has been available, nearly one-half of the number being opened at centres where no school previously existed.

There has been an improvement both in the number and qualifications of the teachers employed in elementary schools and the Government trust that with the improved facilities for training, with the grant of capitation allowance to trained teachers in schools under public management and of increased pay to better qualified teachers, the attainments of elementary teachers will make a distinct advance in the near future.

6. *The University and Collegiate education.*—One first-grade Arts college, St. Peter's College at Tanjore, was closed, but otherwise the number of first and second-grade colleges was the same as in the previous year. Out of the special non-recurring grant allotted by the Government of India in aid of University education, grants aggregating Rs. 2,84,500 were sanctioned for the first-grade colleges and selected second-grade colleges, and Rs. 2,24,000 were disbursed during the year. The object of these grants was to assist the college authorities in complying with the new Regulations of the University in regard to accommodation and equipment. Of the grants allotted, Rs. 1,56,500 were for general purposes, mainly improvement of accommodation, Rs. 97,000 for the purchase of physical and chemical apparatus, Rs. 15,000 for natural science equipment, and Rs. 16,000 for maps, appliances and libraries. A grant of one lakh of rupees was also made to the University to be added to the Griffith bequest for a University library.

7. *The training of teachers.*—The number of masters and mistresses who attended Training Schools rose to 2,715, being the very considerable increase over the previous year of 896. The important improvements in the organization, equipment and staff of these schools have been already briefly indicated and are fully described in the report. The increase in attendance was particularly marked in the case of elementary students. There is a large demand for qualified elementary teachers and it is gratifying that the number of certificated elementary teachers rose to 10,349, an increase of 16·6 per cent., but the number is still quite inadequate. A scheme for the establishment of training schools for higher elementary teachers and for the complete reorganization of the existing training schools is now under consideration.

8. *Female education.*—The total number of girls under instruction was 168,700, which showed a further advance. More than half of the number of girls attended mixed schools, intended primarily for boys. Female education is still confined mainly to the elementary stage. The total number of girls whose education was carried beyond that stage was only 2·4 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction. It is to be regretted that the home educational classes at Coimbatore were not continued and that there has been a consequent fall in the number of pupils taught by the zenana agencies.

9. *European education.*—The total number of pupils under instruction in European schools remained almost stationary. There was a slight increase in the number of trained teachers employed in these schools. The establishment of the Government training class for European teachers at Sanawar and the concession as regards travelling allowance to teachers proceeding thither for training will, it is hoped, result in increasing the number of competent masters for these schools.

10. *General remarks.*—The most gratifying features of the year's administration have been the exceptional increase in the number of children receiving elementary instruction, the provision of a large number of new elementary schools in rural areas, the farther reorganization of secondary education on the lines approved in the new Code, and the growth of the expenditure on education till it has now reached more than a crore of rupees.

The Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the zeal and energy with which Dr. Bourne and the officers of his department discharged their duties throughout the year.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 826, Educational, dated 19th December 1908.

Copy to the Government of India, Home department.

H. D. Taylor,
Secretary to Government.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1908-1909.

VOLUME I.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1909.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 19*th October* 1909.

C. No. 7045 of 1909.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. A. G. BOURNE, D.SC., F.R.S., C.I.E.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency for the year 1908–1909.

Introduction.

Except in cases where general statistics are prescribed and the chapter headed "European Education," all other chapters of the report deal with non-Europeans only. Two maps have been appended, one showing the distribution of the Supervisors of Elementary schools and the other that of all classes of inspecting officers above the rank of Supervisors.

Events of the year.

2. The most important events of the year are mentioned below :—

(i) Messrs. Couldrey and Kershaw, who were appointed by the Secretary of State to fill up the two new posts of Inspectors of Schools, arrived in January and, after being temporarily employed in the scholastic line, they took charge of their respective circles on the 1st March on which date the redistribution of the six circles into eight was introduced.

(ii) The inspection and supervision of the Government Training schools for Masters was entrusted to the Circle Inspectors who have further been empowered to make all appointments on pay not exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem in those schools, to select the stipendiaries and to correspond direct with the Director on all matters except those relating to training courses, examinations and the certification of teachers, male and female, the preparation of budget estimates for training schools for both masters and mistresses, the selection of sites for buildings, the establishment of new training schools, the applications for building grants to aided schools and other matters of a general nature, all of which it will be the duty of the Inspector of European and Training schools to deal with.

(iii) The control of the European Girls' High schools and some of the Girls' Middle schools was transferred as an experimental measure from the Inspectresses to the Inspector of European and Training schools.

(iv) The scheme of district Assistant Inspectors was introduced with effect from 1st March last.

(v) The scheme of provincialization of the Local and Municipal Board Supervisors was also carried into effect from the above date.

(vi) The Special Board of Examiners of the College of Engineering was abolished, the work done by it being undertaken by the college staff.

(vii) The Director was empowered to frame rules for the guidance of the Text-Book Committee.

(viii) The new University regulations regarding the Intermediate course were introduced towards the close of the year instead of from January last owing to the late publication of the final results of the Matriculation Examination which, owing to leakage of questions, had to be held twice, once in December and again in February last.

(ix) The Director was empowered to sanction the admission into the College of Engineering and the Medical schools of unpassed students in special cases.

The Educational Rules.

3. Few changes of any importance were sanctioned in the Educational Rules during the year. Government delegated to the Director the powers hitherto vested in them by rules 24, 85 and 91 of the Educational Rules, namely, (1) of recognizing diplomas and certificates other than those specified in the above rules, and (2) of prescribing the list of text-books for schools under public management. The power of according special sanction to the levy of lower rates of fees in schools in backward localities under rule 102 was also delegated to the same authority.

The Grant-in-Aid Code.

4. The following were the few changes made in the Grant-in-Aid Code during the year :—

(i) Government delegated to the Director the powers vested in them by rules 12 and 14 of the Code, namely, (*a*) of approving list of text-books recommended by the Text-Book Committee for use in aided schools and colleges, and (*b*) of forbidding the employment in such institutions of teachers whose certificates had been withdrawn.

(ii) The inclusion in the list of backward classes, given in rule 15 of the Code, of the Valaiyans and Padaiyachis of Tanjore and the Agambadiyans of Madura was sanctioned.

(iii) Rule 5 of the Code was amended so as to make teaching grants to aided elementary schools situated in municipalities and in areas where the Madras Local Boards Act is in force payable from Local Funds to the extent to which they are available for the purpose, the balance, or, in cases where no such funds are available, the entire amount being paid direct from Provincial funds.

(iv) The limit in regard to the sanction of grants by the Director for furniture, books, etc., was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500.

The Code of Regulations for European Schools.

5. (i) The revised curricula and syllabuses for European schools and for the Primary scholarship and the Middle and High school and Scholarship examinations for Europeans were approved by Government and the revision of the list of high schools for Europeans with reference to the revised curricula was also ordered.

(ii) The Director was authorized in sanctioning grants for furniture, books, etc., and for buildings for European schools to observe the same limit of powers as those exercised by him under rule 55 and amended rule 60 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(iii) It was ordered that the payment of cadet grants under article 43 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools should be made subject to the conditions that the cadet shall ordinarily be not less than 14 and not more than 18 years of age and that he shall have been on the rolls of the institution and in the cadet corps for not less than six months during the calendar year for which the grant is paid.

(iv) The power of exempting managers of schools from executing trust deeds in cases of building grants under article 56 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools was delegated to the Director and similarly he was empowered to exercise the powers which were vested in the local Government by articles 36, 39, 44 (*d*), 90 and 104 and under amended article 14 of the Code.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Institutions and scholars.

6. From the supplemental statistics furnishing the number and strength of institutions of all classes and grades at the close of the year, it will be observed that public institutions had a further accession both to their number and strength, which had increased from 23,797 and 932,398 to 24,280 and 981,223 respectively, the percentage of rise being 2·0 in the one case and 5·2 in the other. The rates of increase both under schools and scholars must be considered satisfactory, regard being had to the introduction of the revised University Regulations and the revised Educational Rules and the unfavourable character of the season.

Private institutions as might be expected declined further from 5,229 with 124,772 pupils to 4,986 with 118,392 pupils. The transfer of some of the advanced Sanskrit and Elementary vernacular schools to the list of public institutions would seem to account partly for the above decrease.

Institutions and scholars by districts.

7. In 12 districts there was an increase in both schools and scholars and in 10 an increase in scholars only, while one, viz., Madras, lost in both respects, and 10 had a loss in schools only, Tanjore and Malabar being responsible for the largest decrease.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

8. All classes of schools under public management contributed to the increase in both institutions and scholars, and the variations under the several heads will be explained in the chapters that follow.

It is hoped that local and municipal boards will do all in their power to develop elementary education within their areas, now that the provincialization of the agency of Supervisors has set free funds that may be devoted to this object.

Aided institutions also had an accession both to their number and strength, while unaided ones lost in number only, the loss being more than compensated for by the increase in their strength.

Education in relation to population of school age.

9. There was a further increase in the proportion of scholars to population of school age both under males and females, the percentage having risen from 31·3 to 32·4 in the one case and from 5·9 to 6·3 in the other. The percentage of the total number of scholars, both male and female, to the total population of school age also rose from 18·4 to 19·2.

The increase in the percentage of scholars to population of school age was shared by all the districts except two, viz., Madras and Kurnool, of which the former showed a fall of 1·4 per cent. and the latter remained stationary with 18·4 per cent. The percentages varied in the different districts from 83·8 in the Madras City to 18·1 in Vizagapatam in the case of males and from 31·5 in the Madras City to 1·04 in Gódávari in the case of females.

Scholars according to classes of the community.

10. The number of European and of Native Christian boys and girls fell, while Muhammadans and each section of the Hindus including Panchamas advanced in numbers both under males and females. Aboriginal boys at school diminished in number.

Scholars according to languages studied.

11. There was a further increase in the number of boys and girls studying English in public institutions, of whom there were at the close of the year 129,866 and 15,900 respectively. Arabic and Sanskrit maintained their position as the most popular of the classical languages and all the vernaculars were also more largely represented than in the previous year.

Scholars unprotected from small-pox.

12. The number of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox underwent a further decrease, the former having fallen from 6,802 to 6,406 and the latter from 1,812 to 1,346. The improvement was visible in elementary schools, while in secondary schools for non-Europeans there was a trifling increase in the number of unprotected boys.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

13. The number of institutions in municipal areas showed a further decrease which was more than made up for by the increase in the number of scholars in them, while non-municipal areas continued to be better off in both these respects.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

14. The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, on education amounted to Rs. 1,17,40,917, the largest figure on record. The marginal summary shows the expenditure from the several sources. Compared with the previous year, there was increased expenditure under all the heads. The increase under other sources of over 20 per cent. is significant and as remarked last year is satisfactory as showing that private agencies are beginning to spend more money from their own funds on their schools.

General statistics of receipts and charges.

	Rs.
Provincial funds	39,94,827
Local funds	9,44,588
Municipal funds	2,91,939
Fees	32,73,010
Other sources	32,36,553

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 75,84,772 to Rs. 83,95,193 or by nearly 11 per cent., all the sources indicated above contributing to the increase.

The indirect expenditure on public institutions amounted to Rs. 29,88,430 against Rs. 27,71,817 the previous year, the increase being under all the heads except provincial funds in which there was a decrease of about a lakh, owing to the smaller amount paid to the University during the year.

15. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and schools but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, provincial receipts aggregated Rs. 2,40,958 against Rs. 2,45,241 in the previous year, the decrease being wholly under professional colleges, while the charges remained almost stationary being Rs. 41,86,230 against Rs. 41,89,088.

Provincial receipts and charges.

The budget grant for the year under "22. Education" was Rs. 36,50,000 and the altered grant Rs. 37,77,000 or including printing at private presses Rs. 37,77,700. The expenditure under the above heads was Rs. 37,39,003 or Rs. 38,697 less than the altered grant. This amount which agrees with the Accountant-General's final statement is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 41,86,230 mentioned above, the sum of Rs. 2,32,059 spent on the Medical College and schools and debited to 24. Medical and also Rs. 2,15,168 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 39,45,272, of which Rs. 1,96,821 was the net cost of the Medical College and schools including scholarships and stipends and Rs. 2,15,168 outlay on Government educational buildings. The net expenditure on "22. Education" including printing at private presses was thus Rs. 35,33,283, which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure less Rs. 2,451, the interest on the Mangalore college and Hobart Training school endowments which is credited to a different major head.

Column 34 of General Table No. 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 27,78,436. The difference between this figure and the net expenditure given above, viz., Rs. 35,33,283 is explained by the addition to the former of Rs. 92,474 contribution to municipal boards and Rs. 11,46,639 contribution to local boards and the deduction from the total of Rs. 1,96,821 net cost of the Medical College and schools, Rs. 2,15,168 expenditure on Government educational buildings, Rs. 48,000 grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Rs. 1,555 grants to orphanages not paid through this department and Rs. 22,722 surplus fees in the Law College.

16. There was increased expenditure on all the classes of institutions except those aided from public funds in which there was a slight fall. The direct expenditure on Government institutions rose from Rs. 11,18,993 to Rs. 12,28,017, all kinds of institutions except professional colleges sharing in the increase. On board institutions, Rs. 16,50,873 were spent or over $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more than in the previous year. This increase appears under secondary and elementary schools, being due to the revision of the scale of their establishment under the new rules. The expenditure on aided institutions was Rs. 47,40,267 against Rs. 47,60,417, the previous year. Under unaided institutions, there was a large increase from

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

Rs. 3,99,664 to Rs. 7,46,516, by far the greatest portion of it being under secondary schools for boys, due to the fact that some of the institutions which were treated as aided in the previous year on account of their having received grant out of the special grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned in G.O., No. 140, Educational, dated 25th February 1908, have been classed as unaided during the year under report. In aided and unaided institutions taken together, there was an increase of over $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, of which a little over 3 lakhs was met from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. Taking schools for general education only, the expenditure from local and municipal funds increased, while there was a slight fall of about a quarter of a lakh under provincial funds. Of the total expenditure from public funds of about $27\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 85 per cent. appertained to the latter.

Average cost of education.

17. The average cost of education per head of population was As. 4–11, of which public funds provided As. 2–2.

School fees.

18. The total fee income had slightly risen from Rs. 27,70,609 to Rs. 28,00,259 but in consequence of the increase in the average number on the rolls the average fee per head fell from Rs. 2·86 to Rs. 2·68. Thirty-two per cent. of the total expenditure was covered by fees and the proportion should have been larger but for the levy of fees at lower than the standard rates in so many schools. On a rough calculation, it is found that in aided colleges and secondary schools the actual fee collections were only 87 per cent. of what they would have been had fees been levied at standard rates.

Scholarships.

19. There was larger expenditure on scholarships during the year, both public and private funds contributing to the increase. Particulars of scholarships in the different classes of institutions are given in the succeeding chapters.

Grants-in-aid.

20. The total amount of grants-in-aid paid from public funds to institutions under private management fell from Rs. 16,60,211 to Rs. 16,55,322 or excluding the special grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Indian Institute of Science, to Rs. 16,05,322, the decrease being under provincial funds, local and municipal funds having paid more. From a special return furnished by heads of missionary bodies, it is seen that the grants paid to mission institutions during the year from public funds formed about 42·3 per cent. of the total amount expended on grants-in-aid, the proportion of the number of mission institutions to the total number of aided institutions being 27 per cent.

Grants-in-aid and subsidies from provincial funds.

21. The grants paid from provincial funds to institutions under private management and the contributions to local and municipal funds aggregated Rs. 18,80,906. Of this amount, Rs. 6,24,858 including the special grant of Rs. 50,000 referred to above were paid to institutions under private management against Rs. 6,94,215 in the previous year. The decrease was wholly in the amount of grants paid to non-European institutions which received, excluding the above special grant, Rs. 3,81,042 or about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs less, while European institutions received Rs. 4,286 more. The fall in the grants paid to non-European institutions was mainly under teaching grants, due to smaller grants paid to colleges and secondary schools for boys under the operation of the new rules and to some of the secondary schools for girls having been classified as elementary. The contributions to local funds were Rs. 11,46,639 and to municipal funds Rs. 1,09,409 including Rs. 16,935 paid as net cost of the maintenance of certain schools.

Grants-in-aid from local and municipal funds.

22. Grants to the amounts of Rs. 8,62,075 and Rs. 1,68,389 were paid from or through local and municipal funds, respectively in aid of elementary schools under private management.

Distribution of provincial grants by districts.

23. The statistics containing the distribution of the provincial grants by districts show that, as usual, the institutions in Madras City had the largest share, namely, 12·45 per cent., Malabar following with 8 per cent., while the Nilgiris continued to occupy the last place with 1·32 per cent.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

24. I was in charge of the department throughout the year except for about a month and a half when Mr. Stone acted for me. I made two tours during the year and visited several schools in various parts of the Presidency.

Inspectors.

25. The Inspectorate was strengthened towards the close of the year by the addition of two posts of Inspectors of Schools to the cadre of the Indian Educational service which consequently increased the number of circles under the charge of Inspectors from six to eight and necessitated their redistribution and several changes in the *personnel* of the officers. Messrs. Chatterton and Middlemast continued to be Inspector of Technical Schools and the Inspector of European and Training Schools, respectively, throughout the year.

Inspectresses.

26. Except for the absence of Miss Lynch on privilege leave for a short time, when Miss Patterson acted for her, no changes took place in the staff of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.

Assistant Inspectors.

27. The appointment of district Assistant Inspectors referred to in the last report was made about the close of the year. There are now 21 officers of this class, one for each of the revenue districts, except Madras and the Nilgiris which are under the direct charge of the Inspectors of Schools of the fourth and fifth circles, respectively, the nine additional officers being taken from the ranks of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of the first and second classes. These officers inspected on the whole 2,282 schools with 116,070 pupils.

Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.

28. There were a few changes in the *personnel* of some of the girls' ranges. On an average each Assistant Inspectress inspected 120 schools with 8,155 pupils and spent 154 days on circuit, while each Sub-Assistant Inspectress inspected 91 schools with 4,700 pupils and spent 179 days on circuit.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

29. Owing as already mentioned to the recruitment of nine of the senior Sub-Assistant Inspectors for district charges the number of officers of this class other than those for Muhammadan schools was reduced from 111 to 102 with effect from 1st March last. The various officers who held charge during the year inspected on the whole 20,249 schools or one more than in the previous year and 668,301 pupils against 657,824. The work of these officers is reported to have been generally satisfactory.

Mr. YATES remarks—

"The work before the inspecting officer is so manifold and the rebuffs he gets from the silent opposition of parents and teachers to rational teaching so many that it is easy to grow disheartened and to feel justified in being so. I hear of loss of temper, irritation with teachers, hasty transfers and the like that are in part excusable by the annoyance of vainly pushing against an almost inert mass of prejudice. On the whole, the patience and persistent endeavour to teach teachers has been admirable and the results satisfactory."

M.R.Ry. WILLIAMS PILLAI writes—

"They were doing their level best to enter into the spirit of the new regulations, to appreciate their excellence, to adopt the best means of introducing them, to infuse their own spirit into supervisors and teachers and have, as it were, dragged them along by means of teachers' associations and conferences and exhibitions and lectures delivered from time to time by teachers of high schools and colleges who have realized the fact that it is only when elementary education improves secondary will be placed on a sure footing. Managers themselves who looked askance at the new state of things and in their inmost hearts considered the innovations as innocent fads of the department have opened their eyes to the desirability of turning over a new leaf in education and of adapting themselves to their new environments. The progress made in this direction exceeded my most sanguine expectations and I trust all officers will work with unabated zeal in making schools real training grounds of youth and not the lifeless stereotyped fossils they were at one time."

Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools.

30. This officer inspected 86 schools with 2,240 pupils and spent 117 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work and correspondence. As in previous years, his inspection work also included the examination of the Sanskrit classes of some of the Colleges and high schools.

Supervisors of Elementary schools.

31. The long-expected provincialization of this agency was given effect to from 1st March last. Under the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State, there are including supervisors of hill schools, 238 men whose head-quarters are indicated in map II attached. Prior to the introduction of this scheme there were 269 officers including 23 for Muhammadan and Mappilla schools. Of these, 205 were trained men while 198 had passed either the Matriculation examination or some higher test. Besides supervising the work of the existing schools under their charge, these officers visited 2,162 villages without schools, started 965 schools and brought 2,015 schools under inspection and 2,011 unaided schools on to the aided list. A gradual improvement in the tone of the service and in the condition of elementary education in the Presidency is expected as the result of the reorganization. One hundred and ninety-two of the officers appointed had been supervisors under local bodies. Many of these are men of long service and as vacancies will thus occur only from time to time it should be possible to secure really promising young men attracted by the prospects of promotion.

Superintendents of hill schools.

32. As in the previous year, there were seven Superintendents of hill schools, three each for the Ganjám and Vizagapatam agencies and one for the Gódávari agency. Besides supervising the existing schools, they visited 216 villages without schools, started or revived 10 schools, and brought five schools under inspection and 13 unaided schools on to the aided list. These officers are now merged in the grades of supervisors.

Sub-Assistants' Test.

33. At the Sub-Assistants' test held in April 1908, 17 candidates (excluding 18 for the clerical test) were examined, of whom eight passed, all in the second class.

Supervisors' Test.

34. For the Supervisors' test, 48 appeared, of whom 26 were successful.

III.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

(*a*) THE UNIVERSITY.

Additional Regulations.

35. No additional regulations of importance were passed during the year. Fresh regulations were framed by the Senate for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching, but they had not yet passed through the final stage. Resolutions were passed proposing alterations in regulations 178, 184 and 185 abolishing 'composition in a Vernacular language' as one of the compulsory subjects for the Intermediate Examination; but the Government refused to sanction the proposed alterations. The proposal to institute Titles in Oriental learning still remained in the stage of discussion.

Affiliation.

36. The affiliation of the B.G.M. institution, Calicut, as a Second-grade College was sanctioned during the year.

Inspection of Colleges.

37. No colleges were inspected for the University, but enquiries were made to see how far the recommendations of the Inspection Commission of 1905 had been carried out.

University Teaching.

38. The vacation lectures were continued and courses were given in Madras and Trichinopoly to teachers in History, Geography and Physical Science. Two hundred and sixty teachers in all had been selected to attend the lectures. The syllabuses of the lectures drawn up and submitted by the lecturers were circulated among schools and colleges for information. Sanction was accorded by Government to the utilisation of the University Fee Fund for the institution of Lectureships and Studentships; but no regulations had as yet been passed to carry out this object. Conferences of professors for the better teaching in colleges were organised and two such conferences were held in Madras. The University library was located in the

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buildings of the Connemara Public Library to which it is in a manner complementary; and it is reported that so far 3,255 works had been acquired, including 430 still due, most of which were of a specialised character.

University Examinations.

39. On account of the leakage of question papers in certain subjects of the Matriculation and B.A., a re-examination was held in those subjects. For Matriculation the re-examination was only of those candidates who had answered fairly satisfactorily in English and passed in a Second Language at the first examination. In the result 5,492 candidates underwent the re-examination, of whom 2,534 were declared to have passed. The number originally examined having been 10,767, the percentage of success was thus 23·5 against 17·4 of the previous year. The committee appointed at my instigation to investigate the causes responsible for the large number of failures that occur year after year in this examination submitted its report during the year. This report, which apart from its specific recommendations contained much information of value to heads of institutions, has since been circulated among them for perusal. For the First Examination in Arts 2,687 candidates were examined, of whom 1,069, or 39·8 per cent. were declared to have passed against 43·8 per cent. of the previous year. Sixteen of the successful candidates, with one in the first class, were females. For the English Language Division of the B.A. Degree Examination 1,145 candidates were examined, of whom only 433 or 37·8 per cent. were successful. There was only one first class while the third-class passes were as high as 77 per cent. Five of the successful candidates were females. At the examination in the Second Language Division 555 candidates, or 80·2 per cent. of those who appeared, were declared successful. One thousand and six candidates sat for the examination in the Science Division, of whom 565 or 56·2 per cent. came out successful. The lowest percentage of success, viz., 44·3, was as usual in Mathematics. History continued to be the most popular subject and next to it came in order Mathematics and Physics. Forty-two candidates in all appeared for the M.A. Degree Examination and all the branches were represented. Fourteen of these candidates were successful with a single first class which was in Mathematics. On the whole the results of the University examinations in the arts collegiate courses cannot be considered to have been very satisfactory.

The following statement exhibits the results of the University examinations in the different professional collegiate courses :—

Name of examination.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
L.T. Degree (written)	103	85	82·5
Do. (practical)	130	89	68·5
First Examination in Law	385	156	40·5
B.L. Degree	367	106	28·9
M.L. Degree	7	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
First L.M. & S.	44	23	52·3
Second L.M. & S.	26	19	73·0
Final do.	20	11	55·0
First M.B. & C.M.	42	19	44·2
Second do.	28	18	64·3
Third do.	40	34	85·0
Final do.	18	7	38·9
First Examination in Engineering	37	11	29·7
B.E. Degree	17	6	35·3

Grants-in-aid.

40. Government made a grant of Rs. 50,000 to the University towards the cost of University vacation lectures. A further grant of Rs. 5,000 was made towards the travelling expenses of Fellows and inspection charges.

41. The receipts of the University for the year amounted to Rs. 3,04,012 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,24,875, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 79,137 to the credit of the University on the transactions of the year.

Finance.

(*b*) ARTS COLLEGES.

42. Three second grade colleges, viz., the Wardlaw College, Bellary, the St. Joseph's, Cuddalore, and the Presentation Convent College, George-town were reduced to high schools, while an intermediate class was opened at the Basel German Mission High School at Calicut. The net total number of Arts Colleges was thus 33, of which 10 were of the first grade. Seven of them were under public management and 15, mission; while the remaining 11 were managed either by wealthy families or by locally-constituted committees.

Number and Management.

43. On account of the requirements of the new University regulations and with the help of the University grant which was paid towards meeting those requirements, considerable improvement was effected in the condition of these colleges as to equipment. There is, however, much yet remaining to be done. So far as they went, the improvements consisted of extension of accommodation, construction of laboratories and supply of scientific apparatus and furniture and books.

Equipment.

44. There was not so much improvement in the *personnel* of the colleges as in their *materiel*, as much of the additional teaching under the new regulations was yet to be introduced. What additions were made to the staff were chiefly with a view to the requirements of the intermediate course. There were in all 263 professors and teachers, 59 of whom held non-indian diplomas.

Staff.

45. The results of the Matriculation examination of 1908 were better than in the previous year and there was therefore increased attendance in the first-year class. But the First Examination in Arts did not contribute to an accession of strength in the third-year class as in the year previous. On this account and on account of the late formation of the first-year University class there was a slight decline in the numbers in the Arts Colleges from 4,320 to 4,265. There were 57 post-graduate students, of whom 30 were studying in the Presidency College and 22 in the Madras Christian College. The other students were divided between the Degree and intermediate courses in the ratio of 2 : 3. Forty-two per cent. of the students for the intermediate course were studying in second-grade colleges.

Attendance.

46. Twenty colleges had hostels attached to them which were attended in all by 858 students, or one-fifth of the total number in the Arts Colleges. The remaining students either lived with their families or made their own arrangements for boarding and lodging. Some supervision was exercised over them and the tutorial system which was introduced in certain colleges with this object seems to have worked satisfactorily. The hostels were all filled and their extension is a matter for consideration if more corporate life under proper guidance and with healthy surroundings is to be secured. The system will remain imperfect unless residences are provided near the hostels for the principals and professors.

Residence of students.

47. There were no serious cases of breach of discipline anywhere.

Discipline.

48. The Government of India State Technical Scholarship was awarded to an ex-student of the Presidency College to enable him to study the chemistry of soap-making and the use of Indian-oils. All the scholarships provided under the Local Government's Scholarship Notification were utilised.

Scholarships.

49. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Arts Colleges was Rs. 7,29,975, of which Rs. 2,88,331 or 39 per cent. was met from fees, and the net contribution from public funds was

Income and expenditure.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Rs. 2,41,875 or 33 per cent. The cost of educating each collegiate student was Rs. 172. In addition to the regular maintenance charges a sum of Rs. 2,19,799 was spent on scholarships and on buildings, of which Rs. 46,952 or 21 per cent. was met from public funds.

(c) PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

The Law College, Madras.

50. There was a slight increase in the attendance from 311 to 323. Two hundred and eighty-one of these students were in the F.L. and B.L. classes, while the remaining 42 were in the school department preparing for the Pleadership examination.

The Medical College, Madras.

51. The administration of this institution continued to be satisfactory. There were 220 students studying for a University degree against 232 in the previous year. Thirteen of these students were women. There were also 28 students in the Apothecary department of the institution preparing for departmental certificates. There were no students for the Chemist and Druggist department. Fourteen Hospital Assistants underwent a course of post-collegiate training during the year and 44 Sanitary Inspector students were prepared for the Government Technical examination in Sanitary Science. The working of both these sessional classes is reported to have been attended with satisfactory results. There were 37 military pupils and their enrolment in the Madras Volunteer Guards was a step in the right direction. The new laboratories for physiology and hygiene which had been begun at the close of the previous year were approaching completion. The total charges of the maintenance of the college amounted to Rs. 89,264, of which Rs. 28,432 or 32 per cent. was met from fees. The net cost of training each student was Rs. 243.

The College of Engineering, Madras.

52. There were 36 students in the Engineer classes preparing for the University degree against 37 in the previous year. But the attendance in the upper and lower subordinate classes had fallen from 151 to 104. This was owing to the introduction of the new rules which raised the general education qualifications for admission. It is expected, however, that this reduction in strength will only be temporary and that it will be more than counterbalanced by the increase in the efficiency of the men trained in the college. There were 15 military students who were all in the subordinate classes. The only class which worked under the old rules was the Senior Engineer class. The introduction of separate and more specialised courses of instruction after the first year for Civil and Mechanical Engineering students of the Engineer classes was sanctioned by Government during the year. Two survey camps were formed, one for students trained under the old rules and the second under the new; and the usual arrangements were made for practical courses to complete the theoretical training. The results of the University examinations were fair. The independent Board of Examiners for the college examinations was abolished and the conduct of the examinations was entrusted to the college staff. The results of these examinations were satisfactory and gave an average success of nearly 60 per cent. The cost of the maintenance of the college during the year was Rs. 1,03,093, the receipts amounting to Rs. 17,717. The net cost of instructing each student was thus Rs. 332.

Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Training College, Rajahmundry.

53. There were 76 graduates under training in these two colleges, or 16 more than in the previous year. Two of these were females. In addition to this number 3 graduates were trained during the year who had been admitted for a term only. The results of the L.T. degree examinations were good, both in the written and practical tests. The model schools attached to these institutions were fairly strong and afforded the necessary practice to the students under training. The proposal to abolish the Rajahmundry Training College and concentrate all the training for the University degree at Saidapet forms part of a scheme which is still under the consideration of Government. The total charges of both these colleges amounted to Rs. 29,967.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

The Upper Secondary Examination.

54. The number of candidates (all non-Europeans) that appeared for the Upper Secondary examination was 777, of whom 62 or 8 per cent. were successful. Twelve candidates completed the test during the year bringing the total number of passed candidates to 140. This examination will be superseded from next year by the new 'Secondary School Leaving Certificate' scheme.

The Matriculation Examination.

55. As some of the candidates for the Matriculation examination had fraudulently obtained beforehand the question papers set for the examination, a re-examination was held in February 1909 in all the subjects except the Second language for those who had been fairly successful in English and had passed in the Second language at the examination held in December 1908. Five thousand five hundred and nineteen out of the 10,767 male candidates who appeared for the first examination were declared to have passed in the language subjects, and out of 5,492 male candidates (94 Europeans and 5,398 non-Europeans) who appeared for the re-examination 2,534 (48 Europeans and 2,486 non-Europeans) or 46·1 per cent. passed, 30 having been placed in the first class. The largest number of failures occurred again in English and in the science group. As usual the majority of the examinees at the re-examination were Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus, while Native Christians followed the latter rather closely, and the same order was maintained by the successful candidates except that Muhammadans obtained nearly the same percentage as the Brahmans, the respective percentages being 47·7, 44·3, 41·4 and 47·2.

Admissions and promotions especially in complete secondary schools have been regulated with somewhat more care and judgment, and the tendency on the part of heads of institutions to present for the Matriculation examination a selected number only of pupils from the sixth form appears to have been on the wane.

M.R.Ry. WLLIAMS' PILLAI writes:—

The change for the better noticed in last year's report in the matter of promotions is still more marked this year, and I am pleased to note that headmasters have been generally strict in promotions and I know of a few who have incurred the displeasure of the parents by strictness in this respect; and owing to which the strength of the schools have fallen—a thing very favourable for greater efficiency. If, in spite of a temporary unpopularity, headmasters will strictly adhere to the principle of not promoting the unfit, they will regain popularity by increased efficiency, and pupils even from distant places will seek admission into the school, and I have seen this to be the case in a few good schools.

MR. YATES has the following remarks to offer:—

Promotions.—In the latter part of the year a scheme of marks elaborating the suggestions made last year was printed and circulated. The scheme was based mainly on the work of the Mrs. A. V. Narsinga Rao College and the Board High school, Amaláپur. Several schools have made genuine attempts to introduce sound schemes of marks, and this year, I hope, will see a far larger number of schools where promotions are not based on examination alone. It is difficult to get parents to believe that a school which does not have two full examinations in a year is doing honest work. Consequently school masters with the best ideas are forced to give way to parental prejudice.

(b) *Non-European Public Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Public Secondary schools for boys.

56. Public secondary schools for boys fell in number from 421 to 375, but rose in strength from 94,603 to 95,765, of whom 94,831 were boys and the rest girls. The decrease in the number of secondary schools was presumably the result of the revised classification according to which some of the so-called incomplete secondary schools came to be treated as elementary schools of the higher grade during the year.

Of the pupils, 61,393 were reading in the six forms, and 34,372 in the lower classes.

Secondary schools according to management.

57. Of the 96 schools under public management, 6 were under departmental management, and 22 and 68 under the management of municipal and local boards respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 7, 23 and 83. The decrease under

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Government schools was due to the abolition of the general education classes in the School of Arts, Madras, under the orders of Government; that under municipal schools to the closing of the municipal secondary school, Ongole, and that under local board schools to 15 of the schools having been returned during the year as elementary schools.

Of the schools under private management 205 were aided and 73 unaided, of which 109 and 22, respectively, were under mission management.

The Jubilee school at Sandúr continues to be classed as a Native State school.

Secondary schools and pupils according to districts.

58. As regards the distribution of secondary schools according to districts, Tanjore, which ranked third last year, stood first during the year with 41 schools, and it was closely followed by Tinnevelly and Malabar with 37 and 36 schools respectively, while Madras with 27 schools continued to occupy the fourth place. Except in the case of Tanjore which with 11,676 pupils maintained its position even as regards the relative strength of the schools, the positions have been reversed in the case of the other districts referred to above, Madras closely following Tanjore with 11,111 pupils, and Malabar and Tinnevelly coming next with 8,055 and 7,338 pupils, respectively. Kurnool and the Nilgiris contained the smallest number of schools, viz., 3; and the latter district had also the smallest number of pupils, viz., 605. The attendance in the schools in the Ceded districts continued to be poor.

In regard to the proportion of boys under instruction to the male population of school age Madras, as usual, headed the list, while the lowest place was taken by Cuddapah, the percentages in the two cases being 29·86 and ·88.

Scholarships in secondary schools.

59. Fifty-one scholarships were allotted for non-European pupils in the higher forms of secondary schools and all of them were awarded. For the non-European pupils in the lower forms of secondary schools and the higher standards of elementary schools 174 scholarships were allotted, and all of them were appropriated. The revised classification of schools not having been completed within the year the scholarships allotted for elementary schools with higher standards have been included under this head. Tho total expenditure on scholarships in secondary schools for boys was Rs. 24,205, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 21,428.

Expenditure in secondary schools.

60. The total expenditure on non-European secondary schools for boys was Rs. 21,37,368, and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 23-5. Government schools cost Rs. 61,002; board, aided and unaided schools, Rs. 3,63,958, Rs. 12,90,755, and Rs. 4,20,081, respectively.

The total expenditure from Public funds was Rs. 2,28,815, and the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 14,64,240. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 16-0. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 19-7, Rs. 16-10, and Rs. 15-13, respectively. The total fees covered 68 per cent. of the total expenditure.

(c) *General.*

Male pupils in secondary schools.

61. There were 95,089 male pupils in all the secondary schools or 1,075 more than in the previous year distributed among the various forms and classes as shown in the margin. There was an increase in the number of pupils in all the classes and forms except the first, fourth and sixth forms, and it will be some years before the effects of the revised classification of schools can be correctly judged. From a special return obtained from the inspecting officers it appears that of the number of pupils in the first forms of recognised secondary schools 1 out of every 8 pupils in that form has been admitted from an elementary school.

	Number of pupils in 1907-08.	Number of pupils in 1908-09.
Sixth form	8,614	7,561
Fifth „	6,229	6,397
Fourth „	8,637	8,492
Third „	10,373	10,459
Second „	12,461	12,513
First „	16,374	15,782
Fourth class	11,736	12,723
Third „	8,568	9,201
Second „	4,569	4,905
First „	3,491	3,790
Infant „	2,962	3,266
Total ...	94,014	95,089

Qualifications of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

62. Owing to there being fewer secondary schools for boys than in the previous year the number of teachers of all classes and grades in them fell slightly from 4,104 to 4,097, of whom all but 205 held some form of certificate or other. The number of teachers holding non-Indian diplomas and trained teachers' certificates showed an increase, forming nearly 53 per cent. of the total number of teachers, while those holding other classes of certificates were necessarily fewer owing to the extinction of untrained teachers' and approved service certificates. Of those holding trained teachers' certificates, a larger number than in the preceding year held collegiate and secondary certificates. The supply of certificated teachers is still far short of the demand, and it has therefore not been found possible to enforce the provisions of rule 23 of the Educational Rules without some reservation.

Excluding headmasters, pandits and other special teachers, the number of teachers on the general staff of schools was 3,445, of whom 1,885 held trained teachers' certificates, 469 untrained teachers' certificates, 837 general education certificates and 194 approved service certificates, while 60 were totally uncertificated. At the close of the year there were 299 drawing masters and 384 drill and gymnastic instructors; of the latter 354 were trained men.

Character and scope of secondary education.

63. The re-recognition of lower secondary schools as incomplete secondary schools was in progress during the year, and considerable care was taken in deciding whether a school should be recognised as secondary or relegated to the list of elementary schools though a strict classification of schools as secondary and elementary is difficult especially in Municipal areas. The grouping system referred to in the last report was freely availed of by several incomplete secondary schools, but the concensus of opinion points to the inefficacy of the arrangement inasmuch as the supervision exercised by the headmasters of the high schools to which the incomplete secondary schools are affiliated is, it is reported, more nominal than real. Mr. Champion, one of the Inspectors of Schools, goes to the length of suggesting that a competent certificated First Arts undergraduate might be declared eligible to be the headmaster of an incomplete secondary school until qualified graduates are available. I consider, however, that this system should be given a further trial in view especially of the insufficient supply of certificated teachers of the collegiate and secondary grades. The incomplete secondary board schools in South Arcot placed under the supervision of an itinerant headmaster are reported to have improved in efficiency, and the system is considered worthy of extension in spite of the inconveniences and hardships experienced by such headmasters owing to their temporary sojourn in each of the stations which they are obliged to visit. There is ample evidence to show that managers of high schools are really endeavouring to improve the staff, accommodation and appliances so as to satisfy the requirements of the Educational Rules and the "Hints and Suggestions to managers and teachers of secondary schools" and that as a result improved and practical methods of teaching in all the important subjects of the secondary school curriculum have been attempted in most of the schools though the attainment of perfection in these respects is a question of time and money. Mr. Yates, who has devoted much time and thought on the growth of secondary education, thinks that besides conferences and exhibitions another useful means of educating teachers is the publication of a good school journal that would inform the teachers as to the matter, method and apparatus of teaching. The idea is a good one and it is hoped that there will not be wanting schoolmasters who would take up such journalistic work discarding the publication of cram works such as annotations to the University text-books, and of questions set for the University examinations together with answers, etc. That the future of secondary education is hopeful may be gathered from the following remarks of the Inspectors of Schools:—

Mr. J. A. YATES—

Staff.—Conditions remain much the same. All high schools have made permanent provision for satisfying Madras Educational Rules—rule 28—: but in some there have been temporary lapses owing to the impossibility of getting men required to teach special subjects. It is the hardest thing to get qualified History graduates in the Northern Circars. Mathematics

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graduates are almost equally hard to get when needed. Many schools despite liberal offers of pay, have found it impossible to get the required number of trained graduates. In the lower classes too, the demand for qualified Matriculates is far in excess of the supply. Possibly in course of time sufficient men will have been trained, but at present untrained men must be employed. The scale of pay is, on the whole, I think, rising. In the board schools I am continually urging higher pay for the lower teachers. The obnoxious principle of decreasing the pay as the classes go downwards was carried to an extreme in one Taluk Board where its lowest master got less than the school peon. Each school should, I think, adopt a scale in which qualifications and service should be blended. Such a scale was recently adopted by the committee of the Hitakarini school in Rajahmundry. Many schools have no intelligible scale: their teachers are paid the lowest they will take: the haggling of the bazaar is carried into the hiring of schoolmasters. Despite all these difficulties of supply and of pay, the qualifications of teachers generally is improving: except in special cases of able teachers of lower secondary grade, the third and fourth classes are manned with Matriculates and F.A.'s either trained or untrained.

Building and accommodation.—Actually up to the present moment there is no change in the buildings of the secondary schools in this Circle. But before the close of the year I anticipate the commencement, if not the completion, of several schemes. Wherever possible I have pressed for greater floor space per pupil. In at least one case my suggestion has been adopted and 10 feet square exclusive of verandahs have been provided for.

I anticipate in the near future that two more complete high schools will be reaccommodated. In all cases of fresh buildings special provision must be made for science and drawing. A demonstration class room and a room for practical work and a store-room are needed. Additional class rooms over and above the number actually in use for the various classes and sections should be provided for. A drawing class room is a necessity. So also is a teacher's room, which hardly a school possesses. A special room for a library would be a good thing; but in its absence the general hall can be used for the purpose. Again the position of the headmaster's room from the point of view of ease of control is a matter to be considered. In planning a school questions of light and air are usually neglected. They are matters on which the managers need guidance. I find too that most buildings that exist were put up without any reference to the furniture that is required—good furniture involves class rooms of special size and distribution of windows: this is one of the most important points to consider in planning a school building. Lastly the possibility of extensions does not enter into the heads of the average designer. Any ground plan that is adopted ought to give due consideration to the needs of the future. In particular do I look forward to the provision of schools with a good general assembly hall: it is necessary to the full corporate life of the school. If not possible at present, it should be considered as an ultimate need and the buildings be planned accordingly.

Furniture and apparatus.—The question of furniture is like that of building one of time. Most of the schools are not fully supplied even with reversible benches: again the size of their class rooms does not allow good dual or single desks to be supplied without some reduction in the number of pupils in the class—a thing which managers are, as a rule, most unwilling to permit. To make out a programme of expenditure on furniture over a number of years is a matter that is being urged upon managers. As far as the board schools that are under my control are concerned, I have been getting the Boards to sanction a reasonable expenditure on furniture of a hygienic pattern, strong teak dual desks with lifting seats and desks and I hope that they at any rate will be duly equipped in the course of a few years. Last year all the board schools in Vizagapatam and Ganjám were given a certain number of these desks of a size suitable to the boys in Form I: these were designed and made in the Mrs. A.V.N. College, Technical section.

Several schools have made special provision of tables for experimental work in science and the Mrs. A.V.N. College has had a set of single drawing desks adjustable to the size of any boy in the school. These are likely to be of value. Some such desk is inevitable in properly equipped drawing classes. The dual desks supplied also provide for drawing on the underside of the lifting desk.

As for apparatus the supply has been general, each school providing what it can afford, both of books, maps and mathematical and science apparatus. With a continuance of the present scale of expenditure in a few years the schools will all be able to work out fully the "hints and suggestions" issued by the department. The special grants given by Government have in most cases been supplemented by grants from the management. There is much to be done yet to make the teaching throughout more concrete especially in the teaching of the lower classes where reform, in view of boys' study in future years in the higher classes is most urgent. The aim in preparing and scrutinizing lists of books and apparatus is to encourage concrete, practical work and to reduce the amount of words that are memorized.

Teaching.—I think I may report that there has been progress all along the line: certainly there has been no lack of energy. In most schools good use has been made of the books and apparatus supplied and the idea that teaching should be concrete has made its way, though I am not sure that, except in a few cases, the aim and meaning of concrete teaching has been

fully grasped. In a few cases, the idea has not gone beyond a verbal reaction: with many more it has reacted on the teacher's preparation; he has learnt to make relief maps and rainfall maps, to prepare pictures and diagrams, to write out notes of lessons, to study books. With a very few has it reacted on the teaching, on the pupils' work in class and on the syllabuses. The majority satisfy themselves with dictating maps and notes, with making pupils copy the teacher's work; the notion of independent pupils' work, in which the teacher is merely the guide (and not too obviously the guide) of really practical work by each individual of the class (showing individuality in the result perhaps) has yet to make its way.

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE—

Supervision.—There is one point, however, in regard to which I have been disappointed. In many cases the supervision of an incomplete secondary school by the Manager or Headmaster of a high school has been purely nominal. In more than one case it has been found that only one visit had been paid to the school so supervised. Such supervision is utterly worthless. Again there is a danger that the legitimate work of a High school Headmaster who undertakes to supervise a school may be interfered with. There are no doubt advantages in a system of grouping and general supervision. But I am of opinion that the difficulties in the way of securing that the supervision shall be real and effective are such as to outweigh these advantages and that it is better that each incomplete secondary school should have a trained graduate Headmaster of its own. This will be more expensive and the adoption of this principle has unfortunately actually resulted in two Board schools of this character in North Arcot ceasing to work as secondary; but I believe it to be sound. If the system is to continue, such continuance should, I think, be only tentative and temporary.

Staff.—The supply of trained men is still inadequate to meet the demand. But the qualifications have on the whole risen. There is still a proportion of men who enter the profession as a temporary measure, but this element cannot be eliminated all at once.

Building and accommodation.—In many cases schools that started about 20 or 30 years ago with small beginnings have outgrown their premises and even their resources. Hence secondary schools, unlike elementary, are in many cases overcrowded. In places the question of accommodation is an urgent one, but nowhere are the difficulties so hard to overcome as in Madras where building is expensive and sites hard to secure. The schools, however, are in most cases anxious to expand and to provide suitable accommodation. The provision of extra accommodation has been forced to the front this year owing to the necessity of having to meet new demands in the way of practical work. It is becoming recognised that many subjects (especially science) require special equipment and special rooms. It is chiefly with a view to providing for practical work in science and mathematics and at times for drawing that extra rooms have been added in schools. The Hindu High School, Triplicane, has accordingly added to its accommodation. In Tanjore district improvements have been or are being made at Máyavaram, Mannárgudi and Tirukáttupalli. Some incomplete secondary schools, such as the Madras Progressive union middle school, have built new premises. In a few cases Managers are unwilling or unable to carry out very necessary improvements.

Libraries.—Most schools have made good additions to their libraries during the year and it has been satisfactory to note that teachers are reading more as compared with previous years. But in many schools the reading of boys is not regulated in any way nor are the results of their reading tested. Far more books for boys should be added to all school libraries. Great care is needed in their selection so as to secure their being suitable. It is not enough simply to look up catalogues. A personal knowledge of the books is required.

Furniture and apparatus.—Much of the furniture in schools is still old fashioned and backless benches are not uncommon. However schools are alive to their deficiencies and several schools are purchasing or have purchased desks of an approved type. Apparatus is still defective in many schools. Many are ill-provided with maps and the instruments and appliances for practical work in Mathematics and Science are very inadequate. On the other hand, a few schools are doing good work in the way of collecting specimens, pictures and special maps for illustration, more especially of History and Geography.

Teaching.—In the teaching of *English* improved methods are gradually being adopted and the old methods of translation are being discarded.

History and Geography.—In both these subjects an improvement has taken place and much more is done in the way of intelligent map-drawing and in illustrating the subjects by sketches, pictures, etc. The commonest faults that remain are a blind faith in books and dependence upon them, a neglect of the black-board and a lack of definiteness and simplicity in the teaching.

Science.—Practical work has been begun in a few schools and it is hoped that by the end of this year all schools will have begun. Elementary science is done more and more and in some schools, notably the Board High school, Tiruválúr, the work is very good. Some schools have organised excursions and lectures with the lantern to illustrate different subjects. The slides lent by the department have been freely used and are undoubtedly of great value. Some of the lectures, however, are difficult for a native to give.

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Mathematics.—Practical work has made great progress and Practical Geometry is done now in the lower forms of most schools. In some schools a special class room with suitable furniture is set apart for practical work in Mathematics. Graphs are done fairly well and the treatment of Algebra as generalised arithmetic is becoming more common.

M.R.Ry. L. C. WILLIAMS PILLAI—

Accommodation.—As regards High schools, the Setupathi High school is the best accommodated and is provided with an excellent hostel very well looked after. The Jesuit Mission has nearly completed a building for their High school at Madura at a cost of Rs. 40,000. The Periyakulam High school has been provided with a fine building towards which a Government grant of Rs. 5,493 was sanctioned. This building reflects great credit on Rai Bahadur Ramabhadra Naidu, Zamindar of Vadagarai, to whose exertions the school owes its existence and the building an accomplished fact. The Sivagauga Zamindar's school managed by the Court of Wards is wanting in accommodation and the manager has been advised to improve it. The Virudupatti building is a grand and imposing one, but that is the only thing good about it. The Ambásamudram school, one of the best in the Circle, will be soon provided with good accommodation. The Pattamadai High school wants better accommodation.

As regards incomplete Secondary schools except Mission schools, the rest are badly accommodated, the Sivakási and the Srívaikuntam schools being exceptions.

Furniture and apparatus.—Most high schools have made rapid strides in providing adequate furniture and apparatus. The special grant given at the end of the last official year for apparatus and appliances was judiciously spent in supplying Geographical and Historical apparatus besides conversation charts and drawing apparatus and appliances. Many Managers supplemented the grant with their own funds and almost all high schools can boast of a respectable collection of apparatus and appliances for teaching the several subjects. The largest additions were made in Geographical apparatus which the enterprising firms of Macmillan and Longmans have not been slow to supply. At every conference of teachers these firms exhibited their wares and were well patronized. The best school in the Circle for providing itself with these apparatus, is the High school, Ambásamudram, in which I saw the finest collection of these things; so much so, that I have been advising Headmasters of other schools to visit this school and thereby gain some idea of the requirements of a school. As regards science apparatus, almost all schools have a complete set of them, but hardly any school has provided for practical work to be done by the boys themselves. One of the best schools where a great deal is done by the boys themselves in spite of poor accommodation is the Municipal High school, Dindigul, where I have recommended the construction of a special science room.

Teaching of the several subjects.—English is very much better taught than it was a few years ago and even incomplete secondary schools have been put in the way of adopting the direct method of teaching, without eschewing the vernacular altogether. Translation into the vernacular is generally given up, conversation in the lower classes and oral composition in the higher are systematically taught. The introduction of the text books into high schools has brought a wholesome change in the teaching of English to the fifth and sixth forms. Instead of Walton and Sheppard's manuals and Nesfield's exercises which hitherto occupied the precious time of teachers and pupils, good selections from English literature are taught and the pupils are by far the better for it. The lifeless aimless teaching of grammar and synthesis, etc., has given place to a rational teaching of the language through the medium of the best pieces of English literature.

Geography.—This subject is now exceedingly well taught in most schools and the necessary apparatus and appliances have been provided almost everywhere and in a few years there will be nothing wanting to place the teaching of this subject on a thoroughly-efficient footing.

Mr. CHAMPION—

In the Trichinopoly district the Lower Secondary school at Kulittalai has a separate graduate headmaster. Trichinopoly Municipality contains two Lower Secondary schools and Srírangam one. Two of these are affiliated to the National High school for the purpose of supervision. As I have remarked before, this kind of supervision by the over-worked headmaster of a large high school whose hands are full in his own school cannot be pronounced efficient. A competent professionally qualified F.A. might be given the concession provided that he devotes the whole of his time to supervision until certificated graduates are available for the school.

I have already referred to the existing system of supervision as regards the four Board Lower Secondary schools at Tirukkóyilur, Villupuram, Porto Novo and Vriddhachalam in South Arcot. In June 1908, on the recommendation of Mr. A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar, the District Board appointed M.R.Ry. V. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., as supervising headmaster of the above four schools, which had been reported upon unfavourably for several years past. When I visited South Arcot—in December last—the supervising headmaster had spent one month only in each school so that it was too early to judge of the merits and demerits of the system.

Following the instructions given him by the Inspector he had devoted his attention solely to the teaching side, and I have no hesitation in saying that the three schools that I inspected had improved out of all knowledge. They are the only schools I have seen in which the teachers, as a body, are really keen on improved methods of teaching. It should be noted, however, that the headmaster has several difficulties to contend with. Because of the length of his sojourn in each of the places where he has schools he must be expected to take his wife and family with him. With wife and family he cannot occupy temporary lodgings. But the pros far outweigh the cons and it seems to me that this is the only system calculated to make for the efficiency of lower secondary schools to any appreciable extent.

Accommodation.—Extension, either temporary in the form of thatched sheds, or permanent, has been or is being made to almost all the high schools in the circle. A new block of buildings for the Karúr High School is in course of construction : the Municipal College, Salem, has completed the new science laboratory : the schools at Gobichettipalaiyam and Erode have constructed additional rooms for teaching of Practical Geometry and Practical Science : the correspondent of the Zamindar's High School, Kattuputtur, has promised to complete the building of which the foundation was laid several years ago : the S.P.G. Mission at Trichinopoly has prepared plans and estimates for the construction of a building for its high school. The managers of other high schools have been urged at the time of inspection to improve the accommodation wherever necessary.

In almost every school the construction of a separate science laboratory providing accommodation for practical work by the pupils, is contemplated, or has been already begun. Similarly the construction of a separate drawing room with walls blacked and with necessary furniture has been urged; but in no schools, as far as my experience extends, has anything been done in this connection.

Furniture.—Almost all is of the old type. Managers have been advised to provide dual desks at least in the higher forms, and low benches and tables in the preparatory classes. The lack of suitable furniture is undoubtedly one of the causes of slovenly, and therefore inaccurate, work done in the majority of schools. In several schools the boys even do their practical geometry and graphs on their knees.

As I have remarked above, hardly any attention seems to have been given to free-arm drawing and brush-work and unless instructions are issued from the Inspector's office with regard to the blacking of walls, to the making of suitable drawing boards and desks, I do not think that much improvement will be effected.

Apparatus and appliances.—The special grant given by the department in March 1908 supplemented, in some cases, by the managers has been spent in improving the apparatus for teaching science, history and geography. Most schools now possess relief maps, globes, historical atlases, map-building sheets and models. School museums have also been formed in connection with some schools. Perhaps the best is the one attached to the Municipal High School, Karúr. The fathers of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, have, in the course of the last twenty years, formed a splendid museum which is, however, seldom used for the benefit of the high school classes.

MR. BRAITHWAITE—

Upper Secondary schools.—I have written so much in past reports about the defects of high schools that repetition is needless. All the schools have been gradually improving their staffs and there is no high school whose staff is incomplete, though some are only keeping up to the minimum as regards the number of trained teachers. Graduates alone have been teaching high school forms but an increase in L.T.'s is desirable. I must repeat my wish that rule 23 of the Madras Educational Rules as it stands may be enforced in Malabar and South Canara, as I am convinced that relaxation is unnecessary here.

The scheme of Secondary school-leaving certificates which has been approved by Government since the close of the year will, it is hoped, give a practical turn to the course of secondary education so as to fit the youths of this country for various walks of life.

The hostel system has been making but slow progress owing to the inadequacy of funds at the disposal of private managers and the poverty of many parents, but it behoves the managers and heads of secondary schools to devise some means of controlling the boys who live in private hotels or lodging-houses.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

V.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Public elementary schools.

64. Public elementary schools for boys rose in number from 22,002 to 22,548 and in strength from 746,343 to 790,637, and of these 146 schools with 15,269 pupils as against 81 and 8,684, respectively, in the previous year contained standards above the fourth, and 4,342 schools with 260,419 pupils contained the fourth and lower standards. The increase in the number and strength of higher elementary schools which was apparently due to the conversion of a number of lower secondary schools into elementary schools is noteworthy. The small number of schools containing the fourth standard is attributed to the absence of concessions in the matter of capitation allowance and fees which board schools without the fourth standards enjoy; but it is doubtful whether there are many more teachers qualified to teach a fourth standard. The inducements offered by the results grants system to open a fourth standard frequently led to marked neglect of the lower standards. The percentage of strength to total male population of school-age also rose from 26·4 to 28·0. One hundred and thirty-two schools with higher standards, 4,153 schools with the first five standards and 14,186 schools with the first four standards had been recognised, and the rest were awaiting recognition under the new rules.

Schools according to management.

65. A large proportion of the schools was under private management, and of them the aided schools showed as last year an increase both in number and in strength, while the unaided schools again declined in both these respects. Of the former class of schools 24 per cent. and of the latter 14·7 per cent. were under mission management. All classes of schools under public management were credited with an increase both in their number and strength. The addition of a single school to the list of Government schools was due to the transfer of the Board Mapilla School at Malappuram to departmental management. The funds set free by the provincialization of supervisors of elementary schools being intended to be devoted to the spread of elementary education, it is hoped that local and municipal boards will consider the desirability of taking over a number of those elementary schools in which private management has proved unsatisfactory. The subjoined statement furnishes the particulars of elementary schools at the beginning and close of the year as required in G.Os., No. 311, Educational, dated 27th April 1908, and No. 137, Educational, dated 9th March 1909.

Number of Elementary Schools for Boys during the year 1908-1909.

Managing agency.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year (*i.e.*, on the 31st March 1908).	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year (*i.e.*, on the 31st March 1909).	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no aided or board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description, whether board, aided or unaided formerly existed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government ...	149	...	1	...	150	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board ...	270	6	18	1	283	7	4	1	1
Local Board ...	3,298	47	93	18	3,362	26	14	1	3
Native States ...	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...
Aided	13,179	1,928	2,686	37	13,974	...	...	...	...
Unaided	5,105	3,202	2,865	5	4,773	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,002	5,183	5,668	61	22,548	33	18	2	4

There had been an increase both in the number of elementary schools newly opened and in that of secondary schools converted into elementary schools, though in the latter case the increase was but slight.

Scholarships in elementary schools.

66. The 160 special scholarships for Mapillas and the 25 scholarships for Koyas, all tenable in elementary schools and in the preparatory classes of secondary schools, have not yet been awarded. The Inspectors concerned have reported that they are taking measures to utilize the allotted number. For the Savaras 60 scholarships have been specially awarded though the number allotted is only 25, the excess being met from savings under other heads of scholarships. For the Khonds 20 out of the 25 scholarships allotted have been sanctioned. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 3,620.

Expenditure in elementary schools.

67. The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys was Rs. 32,95,800, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 20,44,346, fees Rs. 6,21,990, and other sources Rs. 6,29,464. Government schools cost Rs. 80,448, and board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 11,84,892, Rs. 18,05,466, and Rs. 2,24,373, respectively. Public funds met 62 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 19 per cent. and other sources 19 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4–5. Each pupil in a Government school (mostly in Agency tracts) cost Rs. 11–7, in a board school Rs. 5–15, and in an aided school Rs. 4–1. The figure for mission schools (including all elementary schools under mission management) is Rs. 6–15. Fees met 6 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 12 per cent. in board schools and 20 per cent. in aided schools.

Male pupils in public elementary schools.

68. The figures in the preceding paragraphs relate to all the pupils under instruction in elementary schools for boys and include therefore girls in such schools and exclude boys in girls' schools. Dealing with boys alone, the total number under instruction on the 31st March last in public elementary schools for both boys and girls was 703,793, which represents 24·9 per cent. of the total male population of school-age. As regards the proportion of male pupils under instruction in the several districts, Tinnevelly again stood first with 36·5 per cent. and was followed closely by the Nilgiris, Ganjám and Madras with 32·5, 31·5 and 30·5 per cent., respectively, while Vizagapatam was again content with the lowest place with 15·8 per cent.

Part-time and night schools.

69. From a special return obtained from the inspecting officers it is observed that there were on the 31st March last 56 part-time schools, of which 48 were aided and the rest unaided, 47 of the former and 6 of the latter being under mission management. The bulk of these schools was found in North Arcot, Tanjore and Coimbatore, and none have been returned from the Northern and Ceded districts except Anantapur, nor from the West Coast districts. These work for about two or two hours and a half every day either in the morning or in the evening chiefly for the benefit of the children of the cooly and labourers' classes who cannot afford to keep their children at school for the full time and are mostly taught by teachers unconnected with other schools. At the close of the year there were 726 night schools, of which so many as 501 or nearly 70 per cent. were under the charge of day schoolmasters, and the proportion might have been still larger but for the rule declaring that a teacher who works in a day school as well is eligible for only one unit of grant. These night schools which are generally attended by Panchamas and other backward classes are mostly failures, and one of the Inspectors accounts for this by saying that 'a half' starved child who has been tending cattle all day cannot be expected to work at night.' In both classes of schools the three R's are taught, and also such special subjects as action songs, clay-modelling, etc.

Extension of elementary education.

70. In indigenous elementary schools for which returns have been received there were 97,260 boys under instruction at the close of the year. Including these, the total number of boys in both public and private elementary schools was 801,053 and the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-age was 28·4. A statement in the supplemental statistics classifies villages into four groups

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according as they contain a population of from 1,000 to 2,000, from 500 to 1,000, from 200 to 500 and less than 200. In the first group there were 7,273 villages, in the second 8,389, in the third 10,207 and in the fourth 18,804; of these 76 per cent. in the first, 51 per cent. in the second, 23 per cent. in the third and but 2 per cent. in the fourth group were provided with one or more public or private elementary schools. As a result of enquiries made during my tours I have learnt that many of the children in these school-less villages go to a school in a neighbouring village. I am convinced that it is in many cases not the absence of a school that prevents more children from attending, nor is it the small fee charged, but it is that they are wanted for work in the fields or elsewhere.

Number and qualifications of teachers in elementary schools.

71. With the rise in the number of elementary schools there was an increase in the number of teachers employed in them, of whom there were 34,562 on the 31st March last, and it is satisfactory to note that all of them with the exception of 5,930 teachers are returned as holding some kind of departmental certificate. Excluding 1,281 unpassed teachers holding approved service certificates, there were 27,351 certificated teachers or 1,725 more than in the previous year, of whom 27,083 held certificates of the elementary grade, 261 certificates of the secondary grade and 7 certificates of the collegiate grade. Strenuous endeavours are being made to improve the qualifications of the staffs in elementary schools and to make them fit to handle the various subjects of the new curriculum, but the progress must naturally be slow considering their low general attainments. As regards the qualifications of the teachers and the steps taken to improve them, Mr. Yates, the Inspector of Schools, I Circle, writes as follows :—

"The means at their (Sub-Assistant's) disposal have been in the main three, model lessons in the schools, central classes at the head-quarters of teachers' associations and the issue of circulars in the vernacular. Virtually they (the Sub-Assistants) must do the work of the Training schools. Though Ganjám and Vizagapatam are fairly well off for Training schools, yet even here the openings for training are insufficient. Every year the Assistant Inspector is called on to explain the reasons for the large number of untrained teachers in board and aided schools: the answer is invariable and obvious that the proportion of teachers accepted for training to those ready to be trained is very small."

Should this prove true it indicates that there has been a great change for the better and no time should be lost in increasing the facilities for training.

"The case of Gódávari and Kistna is worse. It is obvious, also, I think that a model lesson or two given in the school once a year (for in some ranges the Sub-Assistants have their work fully cut out for them to get round their ranges once), occasional central classes at which many of the poorer teachers cannot attend (sometimes for shame at not possessing a decent cloth) and many more attend perfunctorily and sleep the while are only slow acting remedies. Even circulars however detailed cannot effect very much. The teachers are often completely ignorant of what they ought to teach and how to teach.

"A return is made to me monthly of the circulars issued together with copies of the circulars, which I read and criticize where I think fit. This means of enlightenment is probably the most effective. No teacher can pretend he has not heard or remembered instructions. Two or three very useful conferences and exhibitions have been held, notably at Goljam in the Vizagapatam range and at Peddapur in Gódávari where 800 teachers met and exhibited their wares and heard lectures and lessons."

General remarks.

72. Judged by the increase in the number and strength of elementary schools for boys, both under public and private management, elementary education may be considered to have made further advance during the year, which is an indication of the fact that the general scare about the disabilities of pupils from elementary schools is gradually subsiding. In the matter of staff, accommodation and furniture the board schools led the way, but even in their case there was much which had still to be accomplished. Most of the aided schools lacked stability for want of funds due to the unwillingness of parents to pay the prescribed fee, and the necessity for opening more board schools both by the establishment of new schools and by the gradual absorption of such aided schools cannot be overestimated. As regards the generally ephemeral character of the village schools, special statistics obtained from the inspecting officers of aided elementary schools situated in rural or non-municipal areas shew that, of the 3,264 mission and 9,947 non-mission schools on the 31st March last, 1,963 of the former

and 4,533 of the latter were aided for at least 5 years without a break, 283 and 1,095 for 4 years, 359 and 1,157 for 3 years and 323 and 1,307 for 2 years. It will thus be observed that a number of these schools worked for a few years with the help of grants from public funds and then vanished. The non-mission schools were mostly those under teacher-managers. Many of these schools are founded to meet the early needs of particular children and when these are moved into a more advanced school, the village school dies from lack of support. It has been reported that attempts are made in most of the smaller fourth standard schools to close the fourth standards in view probably of the advantages enjoyed by the lower standard schools under the present Educational Rules in the matter of fees and capitation allowances to teachers, but such attempts deserve and have for the most part received the severe condemnation of the authorities concerned and the inspecting officers alike. There was a decided increase in the number of higher elementary schools, *i.e.*, schools having standards above the fourth, and it may be hoped that sufficient attention will continue to be paid towards the development of these schools, the number of which is still inconsiderable. The new scheme of studies has been introduced and suitable books on the several subjects of instruction, such as nature study, kindergarten occupations, hygiene, botany, civics, etc., have begun to be written, many of them, I believe, by quite incompetent persons and moreover hastily written to catch the market. A really good elementary text-book is work for a master. The next few years will show how far the new classification of schools has met the popular demand and what measure of success has attended its introduction. It is as yet premature to predict.

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Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

73. There was a further increase in the number and strength of special schools, from 160 to 165 in the one case and from 6,874 to 7,137 in the other. All classes of schools except the training schools for mistresses and Medical Schools participated in the increase in their number and all except the training schools for masters had an accession to their strength. The appearance of an additional Training School for masters was due to the opening of a new Elementary training School by the A.E.L. Mission at Rajahmundry with 21 students. The numbers under training in this class of schools were, however, 157 fewer than in the previous year, and the fall was almost general, nearly all the training schools having suffered in strength.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers' Certificate examinations—General.

74. The second Preliminary Examination for teachers' certificates under the present Educational Rules was held in December 1908 and this was the first examination held wholly under the new rules for the Elementary grade students taking the extended course of two years. One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven candidates appeared for the examination in the Elementary grade and 197 for that in the secondary grade, and 1,185 or 64 per cent. and 136 or 69 per cent. respectively passed, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 69 and 43. The improvement in the results of the secondary grade is noteworthy, and the percentage of passes (64) obtained by the Elementary candidates shows that the course for them is not too ambitious and can be successfully got through in the period of two years even by students who had not got beyond the fourth standard of general education. The successful candidates included 207 females of the elementary grade and 20 of the secondary. At the final examination for teachers' certificates 515 trained and 5 untrained candidates were examined for the Elementary grade and 347 (including 69 females) or 68 per cent. and 1 or 80 per cent. respectively passed, while for the secondary grade 78 trained and 3 untrained candidates appeared, and 57 of the former (including 10 females) and all the latter passed, the percentages of success being 73 and 100, respectively. These results were on the whole satisfactory.

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Number of Teachers' certificates issued.

75. Candidates who pass the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' certificates are provided with combined probationary certificates and service registers, the latter of which is designed to contain a record of their service in teaching for the probationary period of 18 months after passing the Preliminary Examination and before admission to the Final Examination and 755 such probationary certificates were issued during the year.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(a) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of Training Schools for Masters.

76. Training schools for masters rose in number as already pointed out, from 45 to 46, but their strength fell from 2,321 to 2,164, of whom 116 were of the secondary and 2,048 of the elementary grade, against 114 and 2,207 in the previous year. It will thus be seen that the decrease in strength was confined to the elementary teachers, who do not seem to resort for training in such large numbers as heretofore owing probably to the prolonged course of training which they are now required to undergo. This is doubtless a passing phase. All the districts except 6 shared the decrease in the number of students and of the latter six, 2 viz., Cuddapah and Tanjore contained the same number of students. Europeans contributed but a single student as last year, while all the other classes of the community except Muhammadans, whose number had risen from 138 to 153, shared the general decrease. All the schools except 15 were under departmental management, and all the schools under private management except 2 were aided.

General condition of Training Schools for Masters.

77. The teaching in training schools for masters has generally improved under the careful supervision of the Inspector of Training Schools, who has both by personal instructions in the course of his inspection and by the supply to each Government school of some of the best modern text-books on teaching endeavoured to rectify the common defects noticeable in the teachers who are generally conservative in their methods of teaching. The model schools attached to the training schools have, however, not been in as an efficient a condition as they ought to be. There are still some schools in which the full model school staff has not been employed for want of suitable teachers, and in schools in which the full staff has been at work most of the members are unable to carry out satisfactorily the scheme of studies for elementary schools owing to their inferior attainments. Mr. Middlemast writes that "most of the schools have at present little claim to be real model schools. In many of them, the principles taught in the training section are lost sight of in the teaching and organization, and old mechanical methods are employed." There are no doubt exceptions, but a general improvement in the condition of these schools cannot be looked for until they can be staffed with a better set of teachers. The fact that the model schools are all elementary in character seems also to militate against their popularity especially in the larger towns where there are secondary schools. But the so-called disability will vanish as the schools become more efficient and the quality of education afforded in them improves. There were 19 Licentiates in Teaching employed in the Government training schools during the year, or 3 more than in the previous year. The question of improvement to the buildings of the Government training schools had received due attention consistently with the proposals contained in the scheme of re-organization of training schools which is still under the consideration of Government. The extension of the hostel system and the provision of free quarters for the superintendent, who will be a member of the staff, is also under consideration. A committee was appointed by me last year consisting of Messrs. J. H. Stone, W. H. James, and E. W. Middlemast to draw up a type design for hostels for training schools in consultation with the Consulting Architect, but the plan and estimate prepared by the committee had to be revised under my instructions so as to reduce the cost of the estimate in view to the rate of rent leviable from the boarders being kept within their means. Suitable additions have been made to the library, furniture and the museums of Government training schools, and the school gardens have been properly maintained

in all the schools that have gardeners on their establishment. The schools under private management left much to be desired in these respects except in the matter of school gardens which were fairly good on the whole. A novel feature of the work of Government training schools during the year was the number of educational excursions made by the students and staffs of several of the schools at their own expense, and each of these excursions had a definite object in connection with the course of training, and in most cases the subjects of observation furnished topics for composition. The number of students who obtained employment during the year as teachers in their districts was 943 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 326.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

78. Of the 169 teachers employed in training schools for masters 154 held trained and probationary teachers' certificates and all the rest had some kind of certificate.

Stipends in training schools for masters.

79. The total expenditure on stipends amounted to Rs. 1,56,234, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,46,905.

Expenditure in training schools for masters.

80. Special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, the total expenditure on training schools for masters including the outlay on stipends amounted to Rs. 2,87,866, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,38,911, local and municipal funds Rs. 23,859, and fees and other sources Rs. 25,096. Provincial funds contributed 83 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 77 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 121 against Rs. 113.

(b) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

81. The number of training schools for mistresses remained stationary at 19, but their strength rose further from 394 to 431, the increase being shared both by secondary and elementary teachers, notably by the former, and by all classes of the community except Panchamas. With the new training school for Muhammadan mistresses opened in Guntúr the number of Government training schools for mistresses rose from 4 to 5. The number of districts provided with schools of this class remained unchanged.

General condition of training schools for mistresses.

82. At the preliminary examination for teachers' certificates held in December last, 20 secondary and 207 elementary teachers were successful, the corresponding passes at the Final Examination being 10 and 69. The number of students who obtained employment as teachers in their districts was 302 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 95.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for mistresses.

83. Of the 55 teachers employed in these schools 9 held non-Indian diplomas, 41 trained and probationary teachers' certificates mostly of the secondary grade, and the rest had some kind of certificate or other.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

84. The total expenditure on stipends amounted to Rs. 29,450, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 28,822.

Expenditure on training schools for mistresses.

85. To the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 73,594, Provincial funds contributed 73 per cent. and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 138 against Rs. 147.

(c) *Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.*

86. In the special gymnastic class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, 9 students were admitted for training during the year. For the examination in drill and gymastics conducted by special Boards of Examiners for gymnastic teachers' certificates, 40 and 18 were examined at Saidapet and Rajahmundry, respectively, and 32 in the former station including the 9 trained in the Teachers' College gymnasium, and all the examinees in the latter were successful. The gymnastic class at Rajahmundry having been carried on hitherto on an informal basis by

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the gymnastic instructor of the local Arts College, I have issued instructions for its discontinuance leaving Saidapet as the sole centre of training for gymnastic instructors.

(d) *Sessional Schools.*

87. Forty-nine sessional schools or 3 less than in the previous year were at work, but this decrease did not diminish the supply of teachers under instruction, of whom there were 726 against 710 in the previous year. Six hundred and forty-eight or 55 more teachers also completed their course during the year. The pay of the sessional school teachers would seem to admit of revision so as to make it progressive and attractive, and steps have been taken already for effecting an improvement in this direction in some of the districts.

(B) TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

88. The syllabuses in technical subjects underwent no revision during the year, but the Forestry tests, both intermediate and advanced, were abolished under G.O., No. 815, Educational, dated 14th December 1908.

Changes in the syllabuses, etc.

In pursuance of the resolutions passed at the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in September 1908 the Government have since the close of the year ordered the transfer to the control of the Director of Industries of 35 industrial schools, leaving to the Educational Department the supervision of all other schools in which the instruction given is either predominantly intellectual or commercial in character.

89. The total number of subject-candidates for the various technical examinations was 9,946, of whom 3,949 were successful. The figures represent an increase in the total number of candidates both under "examined" and "passed" as also in the percentage of subject-passes for the elementary grade, but there was a decrease in the percentage of passes for the advanced and intermediate grades and also on the whole. Two of the subject-candidates for the advanced grade, 38 of those for the intermediate and 221 of those for the elementary grade were female candidates, of whom 227 and 114, respectively, were successful; the majority of the candidates brought up free-hand outline drawing. Twelve diplomas, of which nine were for drawing, and 127 group certificates, including one for electrical engineering, were issued during the year.

Government Technical Examinations.

(i) *Schools of Arts.*

90. These will be dealt with under (v) below.

(ii) *Law Schools.*

91. There are no Law schools in this Presidency. The Government Law College, which has already been dealt with in Chapter III, continues to be the only institution that provides legal education for candidates preparing for the B.L. degree and the Pleadership examinations as well as those for the special tests.

(iii) *Medical Schools.*

92. There were on the 31st March last 173, 55 and 48 pupils on the rolls of the Government Medical schools at Ráyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, against 154, 38 and 37, respectively, in the previous year, the increase being satisfactory in each case. In the school department of the Medical College there were at the close of the year 54 Apothecary students (including 12 women), 44 Sanitary Inspectors and 14 hospital Assistants undergoing post-collegiate training or 112 in all. The nationalities of the pupils did not show any variation from that of the previous year. All the 13 students including 3 women who were in their fourth-year course appeared for and passed the final examination for apothecaries held by the Board of Examiners, and of the 42 students of

the Sanitary Inspectors' class who appeared for the Government Technical Examinations in Hygiene and Physiology held in January last, 40 with 9 in the first class passed in the former subject and 39 with 16 in the first class in the latter. For the final examination for hospital assistants held in March last 57, 19 and 7 were presented from the schools at Ráyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, and 40 from the first school and all the pupils that appeared from the latter two passed, and the Government gold medal was on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners awarded to a pupil in the Vizagapatam school. The chemist and druggist class in the Medical College has proved a complete failure, no one having sought admission into the class during the year. No orders have yet been passed regarding the future of the Tanjore school. The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,33,227, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,26,923, and fees and other receipts Rs. 6,304. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 110 at Ráyapuram, Rs. 212 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 140 at Tanjore.

(iv) *Engineering and Surveying Schools.*

93. According to the revised classification approved by Government the lower subordinate class of the College of Engineering, Madras, has already been remarked upon along with the higher classes in Chapter III, relating to collegiate education. Schools of this class under private management will be dealt with under (v) below :—

(v) *Technical and Industrial Schools other than Medical Schools.*

94. The number of schools of this class fell further from 22 to 20, but their strength rose from 1,881 to 2,014, of whom 94 pupils were found in the only school intended for Europeans. The decrease in the number of schools was the net result of the transfer of three schools to the list of lower class schools and the closing of two of the schools on the one hand, and to the opening of two new schools and the transfer of one of the schools from the lower class list on the other. These schools provided instruction in several technical subjects, such as engineering, commerce, music, drawing, jewellers' work, printing and book-binding, wood and metal work, textile industries, and tailoring and dress-making, and the most popular of the subjects as evidenced by the numbers studying them were drawing, wood and metal work and engineering. Six of the schools as against 5 in the previous year had 100 pupils or more on the rolls on the 31st March last, the School of Arts heading the list as usual with 477 students, the Reformatory school, Chingleput, and the Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys again standing next with 203 and 141 students, respectively. There was a further accession to the numbers in the drawing and industrial classes of the School of Arts, but a smaller number than in the previous year presented themselves for the Government Technical Examinations in the subjects of the drawing group, and a slightly larger number for those in the industrial subjects. A higher percentage of success was, however, obtained in the former examinations and a slightly lower percentage in the latter. The general education classes attached to the school for a long time were closed during the year and in January last was introduced the new scholarship scheme which has supplanted the old system of paid apprentices and under which the number of scholarships allotted has been reduced to 30. Since the close of the year the reorganization of the school, which had been long pending, has been sanctioned and given effect to. The Reformatory school, Chingleput, continued to do useful work. Both this institution and the School of Arts, which are mainly industrial in character, have continued to be under the control of the Educational Department.

The number and strength of higher class schools coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination Scheme.

95. There were 41 schools of this class with 1,480 pupils against 42 with 1,476 pupils in the previous year, the decrease of one school having been brought about by the closing of 6 of the schools and the opening of 5 new schools. Two of the schools with 191 pupils were for Europeans. Commerce, textile industries, printing and electrical engineering were in order the subjects largely taken up in these schools. Further particulars about these schools and

Number and strength of higher class technical schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination Scheme.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

classes are given in Appendix D. Among Schools of Commerce the largest and the most important is the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, which had on its rolls 216 students or 8 more than in the previous year, distributed among the English and vernacular sections, the latter of which is mainly intended for Mappillas. For the Government Technical Examinations held in April 1908, 157 students appeared from the English section and 80 or 50·9 per cent. passed, while in the final school examination held at the end of the course in May 1908 the vernacular section passed 14 out of the 34 examined, thus securing 41·2 per cent. against 45·8 per cent. in the previous year. It is expected that the usefulness of the school will be further enhanced when the building work is completed and the school removed into the new building.

Number and strength of lower class technical schools.

96. The lower class schools had an accession both to their number and strength, their number having risen from 11 to 16 and strength from 295 to 475. In these schools the boys generally learnt drawing and carpentry and the girls lace-making.

(vi) *Commercial Schools.*

97. These schools have been dealt with above.

(vii) *Agricultural Schools.*

98. The United Free Church Mission school at Melrosapuram which has been for years the only school of agriculture contained 9 pupils or 6 fewer than in the previous year, and the boys who are all Panchama Christians receive practical instruction in agriculture, gardening and in other minor industries, such as the manufacture of jaggery, ropemaking with plantain fibre, etc., and are employed in pumping experiments. The fall in attendance is much to be regretted.

(viii) *Other Schools.*

99. Fifteen institutions for general education with 1,621 pupils as against 18 with 1,397 pupils in the previous year have special classes at work in various industrial and art subjects, such as drawing, carpentry, practical telegraphy, tailoring and dress-making. For reasons given in the last report the number of pupils attending these classes is not included in the total strength of technical schools.

Work done by technical industrial or Art schools.

100. One hundred and forty-eight students trained in the several technical schools excluding the medical are returned as having obtained employment during the year. The value of the articles turned out and the amount realized by sales aggregated Rs. 1,34,586 and Rs. 97,105, respectively.

Qualifications of teachers in technical schools.

101. The total number of teachers employed in technical schools declined from 260 to 230, of whom 13 were educated in Europe, and all the rest except 41 possessed some technical qualification or other.

Scholarships in technical schools.

102. Out of 203 technical scholarships allotted, 139 have been awarded, 98 to males and 41 to females. All the 20 scholarships open to Mappillas in the special commercial class attached to the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, have also been awarded. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 38,907, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 14,914.

Expenditure on technical schools.

103. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 3,14,369, towards which provincial funds contributed 26 per cent., local and municipal funds 5 per cent., fees 10 per cent. and other sources 59 per cent.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(*a*) GENERAL CONDITION OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

General condition of female education.

104. Public institutions for girls fell during the year from 1,121 to 1,103, but their strength rose from 73,548 to 76,821 indicating greater consolidation. Private institutions numbered 101 with 3,605 pupils against 117 with 3,763 pupils and the loss in both respects of these ephemeral schools is not matter for regret. Of the public institutions, 185 were managed by Government and 18 by boards, 785 were aided and 115 unaided. Including girls in boys' schools, there were in all 178,867 girls under instruction in all classes of institutions, boys' schools alone contributing 102,514 or more than a half. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total non-European female population of school age rose from 5·8 to 6·2. Madras ranked first with 28·5 per cent. and was followed by Nilgiris and Malabar with 13·4 and 10·8 per cent., respectively, while Ganjám stood last with 3 per cent. Both Miss Arnold and Miss Lynch consider the inadequacy of the female inspecting staff and the low pay of schoolmistresses to be the main causes for the lack of rapid development in girls' schools. Miss Arnold says—

"What is needed is the development of the female inspecting agency and a large expenditure on girls' schools. Given these two conditions, I am confident that in a few years the spread of female education will enormously increase."

This cannot be done all at once and the improvements needed can only be effected gradually. Further the fact remains that enhanced rates of salary cannot increase the supply of qualified native mistresses, and that this is the case will be gathered from the fact that in not a few cases have the teachers been allowed lower rates of salaries than those sanctioned for the posts held by them.

One of the inspectresses considers that, to make a real advance in female education, the practice of allowing girls to read with boys should be discouraged as far as possible and that pure girls' schools should be opened in all places where there is a sufficient number of girls of school age. Separate schools for girls and a female inspecting agency are no doubt desirable; but, until sufficient funds for these are forthcoming, nothing should be done to discourage girls from reading in boys' schools and while so many of the teachers in girls' schools are males and all but a few of the pupils are very young, there is no immediate necessity for any large increase in the female inspecting agency. Reasonable fee income would do much towards the provision of funds but even parents who could easily afford to do so seem unwilling to spend anything upon the education of girls. The action of the department and of private managers in demanding very small or no fees has done much to countenance this attitude. I fear that apathy on the part of parents is what checks any real advance.

(*b*) UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

University Examinations.

105. For the Matriculation examination of December 1908, 234 females, including Europeans, presented themselves. Of these, 166 were allowed to sit for the re-examination of February 1909 but only 103, excluding Europeans, actually appeared (five Brahmans, 13 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 83 native Christians, a Muhammadan and a Jew) and 41 (two Brahmans, five non-Brahman caste Hindus and 34 Native Christians) came out successful or 40 per cent. which is below the average for the Presidency (44·4 per cent.).

For the First Examination in Arts, twenty appeared—two non-Brahman caste Hindus and 18 Native Christians, of whom ten passed—one of the former and nine of the latter. The total absence of the Brahman element is regrettable. Up to the present, 64 female candidates have passed this examination, 51 Native Christians, 8 Brahmans and 5 non-Brahman caste Hindus.

Five females—a Brahman, a non-Brahman Caste Hindu and three Native Christians—were examined at the English Language division of the B.A. degree examination, of whom all but the non-Brahman Caste Hindu passed. All the five

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who appeared for the Second Language division came out successful and for the Science division two non-Brahman caste Hindus and three Native Christians presented themselves and two of the Native Christians passed.

(*c*) COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Colleges for Women.

106. There was a further decline from five to three in the strength of the only college for native women—the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah. There were besides 28 female students studying in the Colleges intended for men—16 in the Presidency College, four in Zamorin's College, Calicut, three in the Mangalore College, two in the B.G.M. College, Calicut, and one each in Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and Wesley College, Rayapet. There were thus in all 31 female students in the collegiate stage of instruction or nine more than in the previous year. This is gratifying.

(*d*) SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Secondary Schools for Girls.

107. The number of secondary schools for girls on the 31st March last was 46 with a strength of 5,629 pupils against 114 with 14,531 on the corresponding date in the previous year, the decrease being almost entirely due to the schools having been classified and recognised as elementary schools under the present Educational Rules. Of the secondary schools, three were Government institutions and the rest were under mission management, all but two of the latter being aided. Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus formed the bulk of the pupils as usual, while Brahmans, for the reason mentioned in the last report, were very poorly represented with 6 per cent. of the total strength. The number of girls in secondary schools including girls in boys' schools was 6,305, Madras and Tinnevelly alone contributing together nearly 40 per cent., while Anantapur which had but two pupils under instruction was the most backward in point of the secondary education of girls. Forty-four of the schools had buildings of their own and one was held in a rented building, while another, viz., the United Free Church Mission Home Education classes, Madras, had accommodation of neither kind, instruction being given in the houses of the pupils themselves.

(*e*) PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Public elementary schools for girls.

108. Public elementary schools for girls rose during the year from 973 with 58,173 pupils to 1,021 with 70,212 pupils. Of these, 170 were schools with standards above the fourth, 461 had standards up to and including the fourth and the remaining 390 had standards below the fourth. One hundred and twenty-four schools were closed during the year and 101 were newly opened, while 71 which were secondary became elementary. Taking secondary and elementary schools together, there was a fall of 20 in their number; but the strength had increased by over 3,100 pupils. Of the 1,021 elementary schools at the close of the year, 177 were Government institutions and 18 board schools, while of the rest, 527 or 64 per cent. were under mission agencies. The housing of these schools continued to receive due attention, 913 or nearly 90 per cent. either having buildings of their own or being held in rented buildings, while 44 were held in chavadies, chattrams, etc., and 62 in the managers' or headmasters' own residence, the two remaining institutions, the National Indian Association Home Education classes at Madras and at Cuddalore having, for obvious reasons, no buildings of their own. No new elementary school buildings were actually constructed during the year. The total number of girls in public elementary schools including girls in boys' schools rose during the year from 137,256 or 4·7 per cent. of the total non-European female population of school age to 1,57,056 or 5·4 per cent.

The highest percentage (23·5) was in Madras, while ten districts had over 5 per cent. and the rest between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. Malabar as usual had the largest number (17,506) and the Nilgiris the smallest (818).

(*f*) SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXPENDITURE IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Scholarships in girls' schools.

109. All the 31 scholarships provided for girls in the higher forms of secondary schools and the 80 scholarships provided for girls reading in the lower forms of secondary schools and the higher standards of elementary schools were awarded during the year, the majority of the recipients being native Christians in the former case and Hindus in the latter. All the 60 special scholarships provided for Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls were awarded. On the results of the Matriculation Examination, eight scholarships were given to female pupils comprising a Eurasian, two Hindus and five native Christians. Out of the 68 scholarships allotted to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 39 were awarded. On the subject of these scholarships Miss Lynch writes:

"As a general rule, it may be taken for granted that any native woman over 20 who has had little or no previous education is quite unfit to be trained for the teaching profession and the encouragement of such an applicant by means of a scholarship is merely putting a premium on incompetency as well as imposing a useless burthen on the already overworked training staffs. From this point of view the widow scholarship scheme as it now stands has certainly failed to attract the right class of applicant and unless other measures are devised by the opening of a widows' hostel, it will not be possible to secure caste widows between the ages of 8 and 18 when they can be properly educated and fitted for the teaching profession."

MISS ARNOLD says:

"Many of the widow scholarship holders are women between eighteen and twenty-five years of age who are driven by poverty to apply for a scholarship in the hope that they may later on make a livelihood as teachers. They have generally forgotten what little knowledge they ever had and much difficulty is found in teaching them and still more in training them. They have evidently gone through experiences which, whether happy or otherwise, have certainly succeeded in deadening their intelligence. I am of the opinion that such women should be taught some manual work and that much harm is done by turning them out as teachers of ordinary subjects who have to be provided for in spite of their obvious incapacity. It is the child widow who should be encouraged to devote her life to teaching and for this it is necessary that a special institution should be provided in which it may not be thought derogatory to live and to be taught. The child widow is marked out by all the circumstances of her life to be the teacher of the future. Other women teachers are full of family cares and this is one reason why they are so seldom successful in their school work."

Miss Lynch's proposal to open a hostel for caste widows is beset with difficulties, but it will nevertheless receive my earnest attention.

The total expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 19,607, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 19,064.

Expenditure in girls' schools.

110. The expenditure in secondary and elementary schools for girls was Rs. 7,17,530 to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,07,840, local and municipal funds Rs. 1,26,862, fees Rs. 49,845 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,32,983. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 9–15 and the average cost to public funds Rs. 4–10. The average fee paid by each pupil was As. 11–1.

(*g*) GENERAL.

Female pupils in the different classes and forms.

111. The statistics distributing the pupils in public secondary and elementary schools for girls according to the different classes and forms show that, while, in the case of secondary schools, the figures do not present any striking peculiarities, there is, as remarked last year, a sudden drop in the case of elementary schools from 6,015 in the fourth standard to 1,315 or less than a fourth of the number in the fifth standard. This shows that the majority of the girls do not continue beyond the fourth standard.

Qualifications of teachers.

112. With the increase in the total number of pupils, the number of teachers in public secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from 3,555 to 3,658—30 holding non-Indian diplomas 2,152 trained teachers' certificates including probationary teachers' certificates, 246 untrained teachers' certificates, 214 approved service certificates and 671 general education certificates, while 345 held no certificates whatever. There was thus a slight

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improvement in the qualifications of the teaching staff, the proportion of qualified teachers to the total number having risen by 2 per cent. Of the 3,283 teachers holding Indian certificates, 44 were of the collegiate grade, 343 of the secondary grade and 2,852 of the elementary grade, while 44 were unpassed with approved service certificates.

Zenana Agencies.

113. As in the previous year, three groups of classes of this description were at work during the year, one secondary and two elementary, with 94 pupils under instruction. Of these, two were in the secondary *forms* and 35 in the *lower classes* of the secondary school. The National Indian Association had classes at Madras and Cuddalore both treated as elementary and the United Free Church Mission classes only at Madras, recognised as secondary.

General.

114. With a view to improve the efficiency of the schools and to familiarize the new scheme of studies for elementary schools and to give the teachers some idea of the modern methods of teaching, special classes were arranged by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, at Coimbatore, during the Christmas vacation of the year for the benefit of the teachers in the circle. The classes were attended by 73 teachers of Government schools and a few teachers of aided schools.

VIII.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Number and strength of institutions intended wholly or chiefly for Europeans.

115. There were at the close of the year 91 institutions with a total strength of 7,094 (3,400 boys and 3,694 girls), the respective figures for 1907–1908 being 96 and 7,037 (3,412 boys and 3,625 girls). The college department of the Presentation Convent College, Georgetown, which was the only college for women, was closed at the end of the year. The variation in the number of each of the other classes of schools was due to their regrading, the closure of certain schools and the starting of certain others. Of the total number on the rolls, 383 or 5·4 per cent. were non-Europeans, the figures for the previous year being 370 and 5·4 per cent. The total number of Europeans on the rolls of all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 7,354 against 7,323 in 1907–1908.

Collegiate education.

116. In the Doveton Protestant College, which is the only European College for men, there were 7 women out of a total strength of 18. Out of this strength again 7 were Native Christians. The total number of Europeans studying in Arts Colleges in the Presidency was 25, the same as in the previous year. In Professional Colleges there were 42 and in Training schools for teachers 38, the corresponding figures for 1907–1908 being 41 and 32, respectively. In the First Examination in Arts 5 out of 7 from European Colleges passed, the total number of Europeans from all colleges in the Presidency examined and passed being 17 and 10, respectively. In the B.A. degree examination 2 out of 5 passed in English and 4 out of 5 in the second language. In the Science division only one passed out of 5 examined.

School education.

117. There were at the end of the year 25 high schools, 12 for boys and 13 for girls, with a strength of 1,606 and 1,389, respectively. The number of middle and primary schools was 41 (21 for boys and 20 for girls) and 21 (10 for boys and 11 for girls) with 2,788 and 1,008 pupils, respectively. There were 820 girls reading in boys' schools and 787 boys reading in girls' schools.

Examinations.

118. The High school and scholarship examination under the Code of Regulations for European schools was held for the first time during the year under report and the high school scholarships were awarded on the results of that examination. Forty-two candidates appeared for the examination and 6 passed; the results were disappointing, especially in the case of female candidates. Under article 18 of the Code of Regulations for European schools, pupils in European schools are under special sanction permitted

to appear for the Matriculation examination. Forty-five candidates from European institutions appeared for the examination, of whom 20 were successful, the total number of Europeans from all schools in the Presidency examined and passed being 94 and 48, respectively. For the Middle school and scholarship examination under the Code of Regulations for European schools 126 appeared, of whom 29 passed. For the Primary scholarship examination 72 appeared, of whom 17 obtained marks qualifying them for admission to the scholarship list. The question of entrusting the conduct of the examinations under the Code of Regulations for European schools to a separate board was under consideration during the year and orders were received after the close of the year approving the scheme.

Staff.

119. The number of trained teachers rose from 261 to 284. The difficulty of securing qualified European or Eurasian teachers especially for the higher standards continued to be felt during the year. No real improvement in the staff of European schools can be expected until an adequate supply of competent European or Eurasian teachers is available. No European teacher in this Presidency has yet availed himself of the training afforded in the Governnent Training class at Sanawar. It may perhaps be well to consider the question of establishing a separate training school for Europeans in this Presidency as suggested by the Inspector of European and Training schools in the following extract :—

"*Training Schools.*—As the same training has been hitherto given to both European and native teachers, and the former have not been afforded any special opportunities of teaching under similar conditions to those which prevail in European schools, the question of establishing a separate training school for Europeans in this Presidency may be well considered. The Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, would make an excellent practising school, and if a training class for Europeans only were established in connection with it, I am of opinion that far more could be done to improve the efficiency of the European schools generally than by any other means. In fact, the question of securing a well-trained staff for European schools is, I consider, now of such vital importance that, unless speedy measures are taken to place a suitable training within the reach of future teachers, the standard of efficiency in these schools cannot well be raised to any perceptible degree notwithstanding the issue of new Codes, curricula and syllabuses."

Certification of teachers.

120. The rules provide that candidates for teachers' certificates under the Code of Regulations for European schools should teach for two years under the observation of the Inspector or Inspectress and should pass a written examination in the art of teaching and class management at the end of that period. A scheme for the conduct of the written examination was approved during the year and the form of the certificate was decided upon. Steps were taken during the year towards the preparation of a list of the teachers to be exempted under article 64 (*a*) of the Code of Regulations for European schools from obtaining a certificate in the ordinary way.

Curricula.

121. The sanction of Government for the revised curricula, subjects of examination and syllabuses for European schools, to be substituted for the courses prescribed in articles 93 to 98 of the Code of Regulations for European schools was received during the year and they were to come into force from the beginning of 1909. The revised curricula provided for two types of high schools, one preparing pupils for the University and the liberal professions and the other for business life. In regard to Middle schools, they provided for three types, two of them being preparatory to the high schools of the two types mentioned above, and the third providing for pupils not likely to continue at a school beyond the seventh standard.

Accommodation.

122. The new buildings of the St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam, towards which a grant of Rs. 22,000 had been sanctioned, were completed in the year and the last instalment of the grant of Rs. 7,000 was paid. Building grants were sanctioned also on behalf of five other schools.

Boarding grants.

123. The demands for these grants both under articles 40 and 42 are growing, and last year grants amounting to over Rs. 7,000 in excess of the budget provision were given from savings under other heads.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Scholarships.

124. The total amount of scholarships awarded in the European schools was Rs. 6,842 against a budget allotment of Rs. 5,000. The excess was partly due to the increased demand and partly to the payment of certain renewed scholarships sanctioned before the Code came into force.

Expenditure in European schools.

125. The total expenditure in European institutions which was Rs. 8,17,747 in 1907–1908 rose to Rs. 8,48,236, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 2,60,593 or 31 per cent., fees Rs. 1,80,876 or 21 per cent., and private funds Rs. 4,06,767 or 48 per cent., the corresponding percentages in 1907–1908 being 30, 17 and 53 respectively.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

126. Judged by the number of pupils under instruction, the education of Muhammadans may be considered to have made some progress during the year, though there was a fall both in the number and strength of institutions specially intended for them. There were at the close of the year 2,049 schools with 87,025 pupils against 2,200 and 93,952, respectively, at its beginning, the decrease having been shared by both public and private institutions. A larger number of Muhammadans were, however, reading in schools not specially intended for them and this is a hopeful sign as their contact with Hindu boys is calculated to rouse in them a spirit of emulation which is generally dormant among Muhammadan boys. Owing to the opening of four new schools—one for boys and three for girls—Government institutions rose from 51 to 55 and had an increase of 69 pupils, while board, aided and unaided schools all retrograded. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes of institutions rose however from 126,036 (102,273 boys and 23,763 girls) to 128,835 (103,968 boys and 24,867 girls), the percentage to the total Muhammadan population of school age being 34·9 against 34·2 in the previous year. As usual, Gódávari had the largest percentage, viz., 64·8, while South Canara took the last place with a percentage of 18·2.

Collegiate education.

127. There were in all 84 Muhammadans in Arts Colleges or eight more than in the previous year. The Madras Christian College claimed the largest number, viz., 28 and the Presidency College 16. For the English Language Division of the B.A. degree examination, 21 Muhammadans appeared, of whom six passed. All the eight that went up for the Second Language division came out successful and of the 16 that appeared for the Science division nine passed. For the First Examination in Arts 43 appeared and 17 passed.

Secondary education.

128. The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans fell from seven to five, the two girls' schools which were treated as secondary in the previous year having become elementary. Of the five secondary schools for boys, two were complete secondary schools—the Madrasa-i-Azam with 223 pupils and the Harris High School, Rayapet, with 284 pupils. The total number of Muhammadans in public secondary schools, both Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan, was 5,334 including 14 girls. For the Matriculation examination 89 Muhammadans including a female presented themselves and 42 of the males passed or 47·2 per cent. against 46·1 per cent., the average for the Presidency. The appearance of a Muhammadan girl notwithstanding her failure is a satisfactory feature. At the Upper Secondary examination 29 Muhammadans were examined, of whom only two passed.

Elementary education.

129. Public elementary schools for Muhammadans fell both in number and strength, the decrease being confined to boys' schools, while girls' schools increased by two in number and 279 in strength owing to the transfer of these two schools from the secondary list. Private institutions also suffered in both respects. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in public elementary schools was 83,331, including 14,362 girls.

130. The number of public institutions for girls rose by one and their strength by 11, while private institutions fell in both respects. Both the secondary schools became elementary during the year and there was in consequence an increase under the latter head. Owing to the opening of a school for the training of Muhammadan women in Guntúr, the number of training schools rose to two. Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, a larger number of Muhammadan girls were under instruction on the 31st March last than on the corresponding date in the previous year, the number having increased from 23,763 to 24,867. The education of Muhammadan girls thus made some advance during the year.

Female education.

131. The opening of the training school for Muhammadan women referred to above raised the number of special schools from six to seven and their strength also increased from 269 to 299. There were four training institutions—two for masters and two for mistresses—and three industrial schools—two for boys and one for girls. In the professional colleges, there were 11 Muhammadan students, five each in the Law and Medical Colleges and one in the College of Engineering. Of the 159 Muhammadan males under training, 57 were in the Muhammadan Training School, Madras, 27 in the Government Training School, Malappuram, 17 in the Government Training School, Ráyachóti, and 11 in the Government Training School, Kurnool, while the rest were distributed among the other training schools in smaller numbers. There were 20 Muhammadan females under training—12 in the Hobart Training School, Madras, six in the new Government Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses, Guntúr, and two in the Moyan Training School, Calicut. The two industrial schools for Muhammadan boys were the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras, with 102 pupils and the Anjuman Industrial School, Vellore, with 66 pupils, while the only industrial school for Muhammadan girls—the A.E.L.M. Industrial School, Guntúr, —had 29 pupils. There were 24 Muhammadans in the Reformatory School, Chingleput; twenty-two were attending the Medical schools, 13 the School of Arts and 45 (Mappillas) the School of Commerce, Calicut.

Special education.

132. There was a fall in the number of institutions specially intended for Mappillas, the decrease being wholly under private institutions. Public institutions for boys numbered 288 with 18,591 pupils, comprising 77 board schools, 170 aided schools and 41 unaided schools, against 284 with 17,602 pupils in the previous year. Of girls' schools there were 15, or two less, with a strength of 798 pupils. The number of teachers in Mappilla schools was 679, of whom 190 were entirely unqualified. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year was Rs. 55,722, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 7,816, local funds Rs. 38,710, municipal funds Rs. 8,617 and subscriptions, endowments and other sources Rs. 578. The fee collections are stated to have amounted to a rupee which shows how indifferent Mappillas have been to the education of their children.

Education of Mappillas.

133. The usual report furnished by the Collector of Malabar shows that the school at Androth continued to make good progress during the year. In the school at Kavarathi, the strength had increased from 50 to 78 and the Divisional Officer who inspected the school found the results on the whole satisfactory, though there was room for improvement in the lower classes. The school at Kalpenni was not up to the mark and the night school which was opened in the previous year in this island was closed for want of pupils. It is reported that the pupil of the former school who is reading in the Basel German Mission College, Calicut, is making good progress. The entire charges for education in these islands are met from the island funds and no fees are levied from the pupils.

Education in the Laccadive islands.

134. Three scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans on the results of the First Examination in Arts and all the ten scholarships allotted to students of this community on the results of the Matriculation examination were awarded. In the higher forms of secondary schools all the 14 scholarships that were allotted were awarded and out of the 46 allotted for the lower forms of secondary schools and the higher standards

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

of elementary schools 35 were awarded. Special scholarships were awarded to 36 boys of Carnatic stipendiaries and to 20 Mappillas of the School of Commerce, Calicut.

Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools.

135. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 3,90,400 of which Rs. 62,304 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 1,33,173 from local funds, Rs. 40,871 from municipal funds, Rs. 42,860 from fees and Rs. 1,11,192 from subscriptions and other sources. In other words, public funds met 61 per cent., fees 11 per cent. and other sources 28 per cent.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

136. In my last quinquennial report, I referred to the difficulty of obtaining accurate statistics regarding the education of this class of the community as managers return Panchamas who are Native Christians sometimes as Panchamas and sometimes as Native Christians. With such unreliable data, no profitable comparison with the statistics of the previous year can be made. Taking, however, the figures as given in the annual returns, there was an apparent fall from 3,649 to 3,457 in the number of schools intended for Panchamas and from 90,978 to 82,962 in their strength. This apparent fall which was wholly under public institutions does not when the figures in the next paragraph are taken into consideration, appear to be real but due mainly to a change in classification as mentioned above. Secondary schools decreased from nine to one, all the rest having become elementary, while private institutions which numbered 37 with 983 pupils received an accession of two to their number and of 382 to their strength.

Panchama scholars in all classes of institutions.

137. There is evidence to show that the education of this class of people made a further advance during the year, the number of Panchama pupils in all classes of public institutions having risen from 58,755 (50,664 boys and 8,091 girls) to 64,846 (55,183 boys and 9,663 girls). It is to be regretted that there was not a single Panchama student in the collegiate stage. In secondary schools, there were 312 boys and 88 girls: 102 men and 8 women were undergoing training in training schools and 58 boys and a girl were under instruction in other special schools. Taking public and private institutions together, the number of Panchamas under instruction, had increased from 60,164 including 8,104 girls to 66,653 including 9,779 girls, the percentage to the corresponding population of school age having risen from 17 to 18·6 in the case of boys and from 2·5 to 3·1 in the case of girls. The percentage to the population of school age in the case of male pupils was the largest in Tinnevelly, Madras came next, while South Canara took the last place. Taking boys and girls together, the percentage to the total Panchama population of school age had risen from 9·6 to 10·7.

Expenditure in Panchama schools.

138. The expenditure on Panchama schools during the year aggregated Rs. 5,24,099, towards which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 16,624, Local funds Rs. 1,89,912, Municipal funds Rs. 45,155, fees Rs. 13,287, and other sources Rs. 2,59,121. Public funds thus met 48 per cent., fees 3 per cent. and private funds 49 per cent.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

139. According to the annual returns there were at the close of the year in the three agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari 220 schools for aborigines with 6,353 pupils against 231 with 7,183 pupils in the previous year. All of these were public institutions, 112 being managed by Government and 10 by local boards, 87 being

aided and 11 unaided. Of the total number of pupils, 3,327 belonged to the aboriginal tribes and including 546 pupils of these classes reading in other schools in these agencies, there were in all 3,873 pupils under instruction on the 31st March 1909.

Besides the schools in the above agencies, there were a few others for the aboriginal tribes in other parts of the Presidency. In Gódávari there were ten schools with 154 pupils, six under Government management and four under that of the taluk board. In Kistna, the only board school for Koyas at Buchampet continued to work during the year with 11 pupils, but the inspecting officer who visited the school was not favourably impressed with its working. The school for Lambadis at Gandikanamala in the Guntúr district did not work satisfactorily and as it is reported that most of the Lambadis in the village have left the place, proposals for its transfer to some other locality are under consideration. A pupil of this community is studying in the third form of the board secondary school, Narasaraopet, with a scholarship from local funds. In Anantapur the school for the above class of people which was newly opened at Balaguppa in the previous year increased in strength from 11 to 34 and showed signs of progress. The two board schools for Chenchus in the Kurnool district received a slight accession to their strength during the year. The pupils in these schools are fed, clothed and supplied with books, etc., by the board. Proposals have been made for the opening of two more schools by the boards concerned, one for Lambadis and the other for Chenchus. The board school for Malayalis at Gangavaram at the foot of the Javadi hills in North Arcot worked during the year, but is reported to have since been closed, all the pupils having left owing to the discontinuance by the board of the boarding arrangements hitherto in force. It is, however, reported that arrangements are being made to revive it. The two schools in Trichinopoly for the above class declined in strength during the year. In Madura, the American Mission maintained a school for Pulayars on the Adalur hills and it had nine pupils on its rolls. In Coimbatore, there was a board school for Malasas in the Satyamangalam Ghâts which owing to the unfavourable season did not work satisfactorily. The opening of a private school in the Vathamalai hills raised the number of schools for Malayalis in the Salem district to three and their strength from 53 to 59. In the Nilgiris, there were five schools for Kotas with an attendance of 84 pupils and two for Todas with 38 pupils. The schools for the latter class are maintained by the C.E.Z. Mission and the pupils are given scholarships, clothes, etc. For Badagas (not treated as aborigines) there were 35 schools or three less than in the previous year and their strength had fallen from 1,593 to 1,249.

In all classes and grades of institutions, 4,260 boys and 117 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes were under instruction on the 31st March last against 4,709 boys and 93 girls at the beginning of the year.

Expenditure in schools for the aborigines and hill tribes.

140. The expenditure on schools for the aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 43,401 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 40,244, local funds Rs. 2,345, fees Rs. 676 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 136.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

Schools for the blind.

141. The number of schools for the blind in Tinnevelly was reduced to two—one for boys and one for girls—both at Palamcottah, the school for boys at Panneivilai having been amalgamated with that at Palamcottah Both continued to be aided from public funds under chapter VI of the Grant-in-Aid Code. They had on their rolls on the 31st March last 74 pupils or four more than in the previous year, these being composed of one Eurasian, 28 Native Christians, 30 Non-Brahman Hindus and 15 pupils of the backward classes. Both the schools are reported to have done well at the inspection. The industrial class attached to the boys' school is also reported to have maintained its efficiency during the year, the subjects taught in the class being the same as those

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

mentioned in the last report. Of the 14 pupils in the class, four had passed the primary examination and four held elementary school leaving certificates, and of the former pupils who had passed the primary examination, 15 are employed as teachers; three of these hold trained teachers' certificates and two are being trained in the C.M.S. Training institution, Palamcottah. The scheme for building an industrial home and school house for boys referred to in the last report was taken in hand during the year and plans and estimates have been prepared.

The school for the education of the South Indian Blind, Madras, had on its rolls at the end of the year 25 pupils or three more than in the previous year. The pupils in the industrial section are reported to turn out excellent work in the making of cuscus tatties, bamboo chicks, bead screens and badminton and tennis nets, the last industry, which was newly added to the course of instruction, being considered to be one peculiarly suited to the blind. The school continued to maintain its general efficiency.

142. The school for deaf mutes at Palamcottah which continues to be on the list of aided schools received a slight accession to its strength, the number on the rolls on the 31st March last being 104—57 boys and 47 girls—against 100 in the previous year. In consideration of the usefulness of the institution several district boards contribute towards its upkeep. The Inspectress has reported favourably on its working. The blind, deaf and dumb Brahman girl who was admitted last year is stated to have made wonderful progress, and it is also reported that the speech classes which have been working for some years have developed satisfactorily.

School for deaf-mutes.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

143. The number of wards under instruction at Newington continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 12. One of them—the Telaprolu ward—is reported to have made considerable progress in Agriculture and Mr. Morrison, the Court's Tutor at Newington, considers his interest in the subject "a credit to the Court's upbringing." Another, the Sivagiri ward, who was attending the Veterinary College is stated to have obtained a diploma in the Veterinary examination. The religious and moral instruction of the wards appears to have received due attention. The Advisory Committee appointed by Government visited the institution thrice during the year. The conduct of the wards continued to be satisfactory.

Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

144. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 86 schools, of which 25 were in receipt of grants. Returns were received from 247 schools or from nine more than in the previous year and there was an increase in their strength from 4,410 to 4,991. Six of the schools against four in the previous year were for girls.

Sanskrit Schools.

145. There was again a fall in the number and strength of private institutions which numbered 4,986 with 118,392 pupils against 5,229 with 124,772 pupils on the 31st March 1908, both secondary and elementary schools sharing in the decrease. As stated in the last report, the fall was presumably due to the transfer of some of the schools to the list of public institutions by their conforming to departmental standards. Of the total number of schools, 316 including six girls' schools were schools teaching either Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature, 2,207 were schools teaching a vernacular only and 969 were Quran schools, while 1,494 were schools not conforming to departmental standards. Madura had the largest number of schools, namely, 704, while Malabar, as usual, was credited with the largest number of pupils.

Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions.

146. There were 249 high class indigenous schools at the close of the year of which 180 including five girls' schools were Sanskrit schools with 3,242 pupils and 69 were Arabic schools with 3,049 pupils, one of them being a girls' school. Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of teaching grants and special grants for furniture, etc., which aggregated Rs. 2,960 during the year. Other schools are maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques, and chattrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depend upon fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts.

High class indigenous schools.

147. As already noticed, elementary indigenous schools fell both in number and strength, from 4,893 with 116,813 pupils to 4,695 with 111,390 pupils, 95 of them with 3,385 pupils being for girls.

Elementary indigenous schools.

XV.—BOOKS.

148. During the year under report there was no change of any importance in the constitution of the Committee. There were two meetings of the Committee during the year, and, out of 317 books that were considered in those meetings, 202 were found suitable for use in schools. Government in their orders Nos. 270, 277 and 336, Educational, dated 8th and 10th April and 6th May 1908, respectively, delegated to the Director the powers which were till then vested in them of framing rules for the guidance of the Text-book Committee, of approving text-books recommended by the Committee and of prescribing those to be used in schools under public management.

The Text-book Committee.

149. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar continued to hold the office of Curator.

Oriental Manuscripts Library.

The number of manuscripts acquired during the year was by far greater than that acquired for the library during any of the past years, the number being 757 against 361 in the previous official year. Of these, so many as 554 were purchased, 85 were acquired by presentation, 72 by transcription and 46 by restoration. Classified according to subject-matter, the largest number of manuscripts acquired came under "Philosophy," "Religion" ranking next. As usual, the largest collection occurred under Sanskrit. There has been an increase both in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted during the year which was evidence of the continued popularity and usefulness of the library. The work in connection with the publication of the Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts was being pushed on, and Volume IV, Part II, relating to works on Upapuranas and Sthalamahatmyas and Volume V dealing with Dharmasastras were also published. The printing of the Tamil Descriptive Catalogue also made fair progress, and this work will, it is hoped, be pushed through as rapidly as possible.

150. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar continued to hold the office of Registrar.

Registration of books.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 2,341, this being the highest figure on record in the course of the past forty years; 1,686 of these were books and 655 periodicals, the corresponding figures for last year being 1,154 and 523. Of the total number, 2,223 were original works, 49 republications and 69 translations as against 1,576, 46 and 55, respectively, in the previous year. Of these again 678 works were in English and 1,663 in the vernaculars, while 431 works or a little more than 18 per cent. of the total number registered were educational in their aim. Classified according to subject-matter, the largest number came again under the head "Religion." There was a decided progress in the matter of copyright registration during the year, the total number of such registrations being 577 as against 486 in the year preceding.

GENERAL REMARKS.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

151. Two diagrams are annexed to this paragraph, one for non-European and the other for European institutions, showing the number of pupils in each year of the school or University course on the general education side and giving similar particulars on the special education side. To avoid confusion separate particulars are given for non-European and European schools. The headings are almost the same in both cases, but the distinction between elementary and secondary schools and classes observed in the case of the former is not kept up in the case of the latter. Further, the heading—'Professional Colleges'—has been omitted in the second diagram as there are no Professional Colleges in this Presidency specially intended for Europeans. From the diagram relating to non-European institutions it will be observed that the same striking features in regard to the relative strength of the corresponding classes in elementary and secondary schools as were noticed last year are again visible. In the case of the elementary schools there was a gradual fall in the number of pupils, both male and female, from the first to the third standard, while the numbers reduced themselves to less than a third in the case of males and to less than a half in the case of females in the fourth standard and then gradually dwindled down to insignificance in the next three higher standards. In the case of secondary schools there was a gradual increase in the numbers under instruction from the lowest class to the first form, and a gradual decline from the second form upwards to the fifth form, after which the process was reversed. The marked contrast between the strength of the third and of each of the higher standards in the case of elementary schools appears to have been due partly to the smaller number of schools with standards up to and higher than the fourth and partly to the discontinuance of studies of the majority of pupils after qualifying themselves for the elementary school leaving certificate. From the second diagram it will be noticed that there is a regular and gradual fall from standard to standard on the general education side as we ascend the scale.

Physical education.

152. Physical education is receiving increased attention as will be apparent from the fact that the total number of institutions in which gymnastics is taught according to the syllabus laid down in the Educational Rules and according to the native system, rose from 9,551 and 2,216 to 12,271 and 3,480, respectively, during the year. No provision for the teaching of gymnastics existed in a large number of elementary schools for boys where the necessity for such instruction is not so pressing as in secondary schools and colleges.

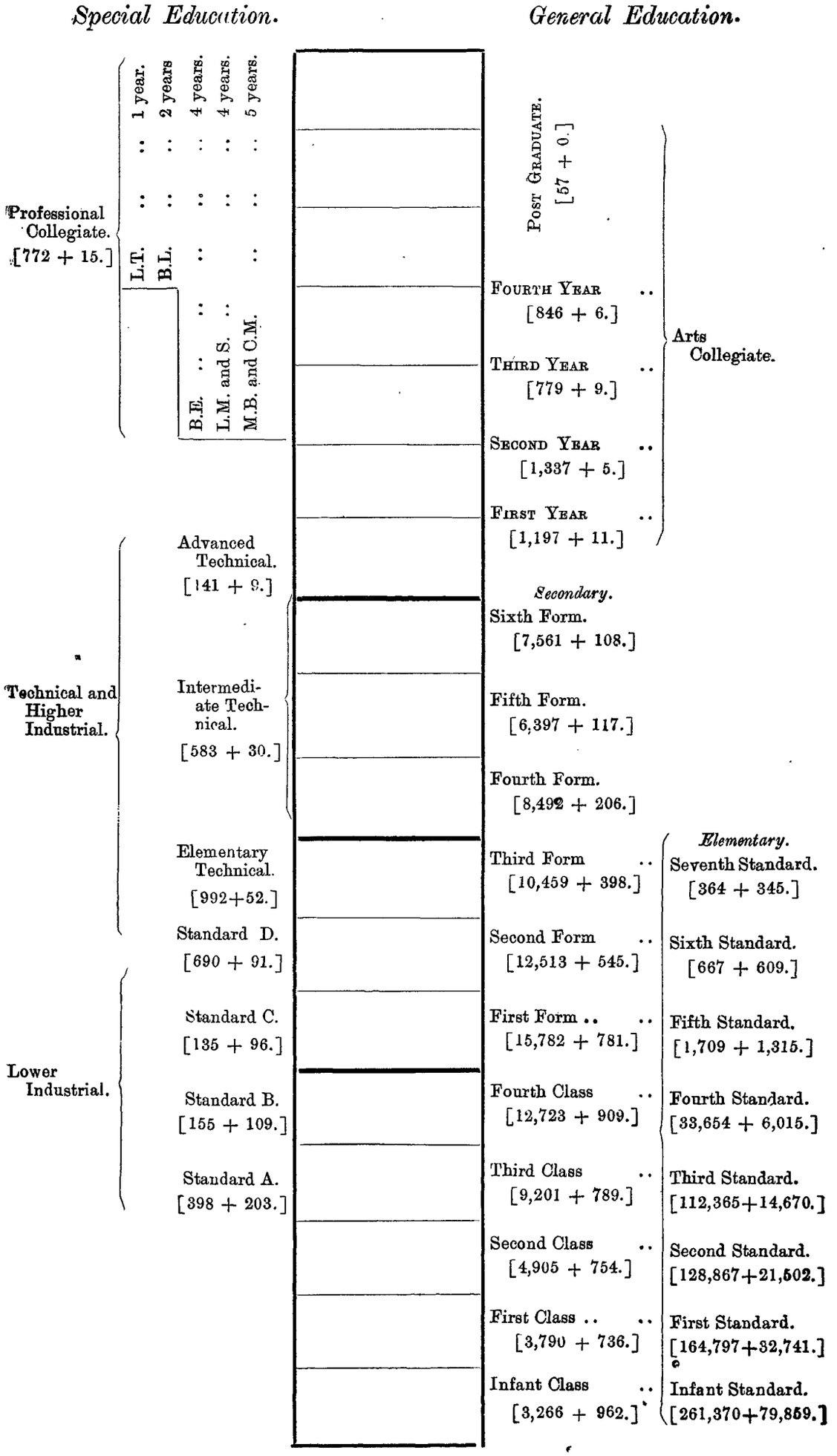
Education and crime.

153. From paragraph 16 of the report on the Administration of the Jails in this Presidency for the year 1908, it will be observed that male convicts under 15 years of age were fewer by 39, while there was an increase of 27 under female convicts and that there were still sufficient materials for operation in the Reformatory School. Paragraph 12 of the above report shows that the percentage of literary convicts to the total number admitted had declined from 15 to 13, thus supporting the theory that it is generally the illiterate that resort to crime. Of the male convicts, 43 were sent to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and of 106 boys discharged from that institution during the three years ending with 1907, only 16 are reported to have relapsed into crime and been reconvicted.

Hostels and boarding houses.

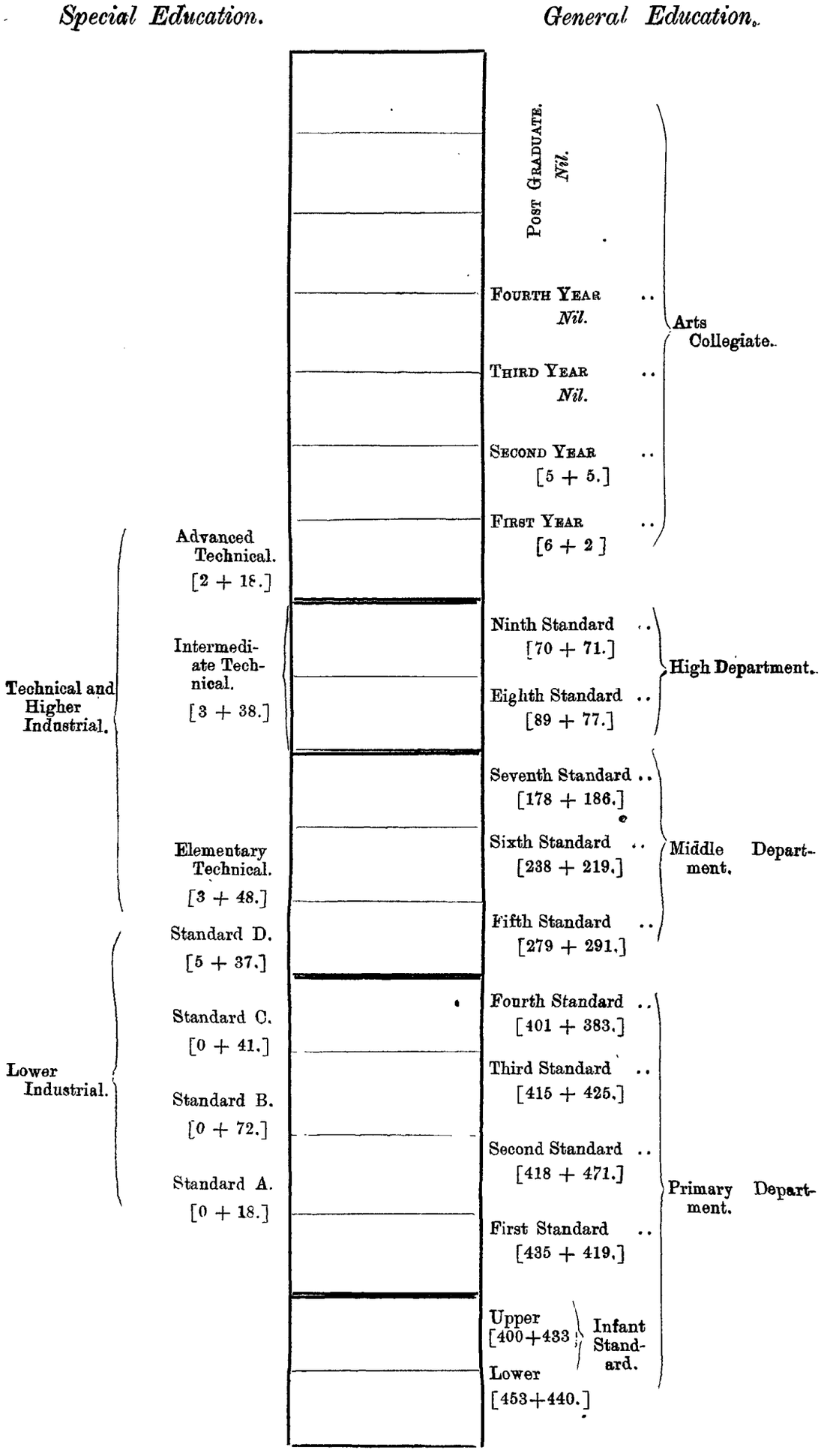
154. The total number of hostels and boarding houses rose from 245 to 247, but the number of boarders therein decreased from 13,677 to 12,823 in consequence of the fall in the number of hostels intended for males as well as in the number of boarders in them. The majority of the hostels were for Native Christians and Hindus, while those intended for Muhammadans rose from 3 with 177 boarders to 5 with 198, of whom 4 were females. It is curious that these Muhammadan girls have been

NON-EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.



Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right, female scholars.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.


Special Education.
General Education.
Post Graduate. Nil.
Fourth Year .. Nil.
Third Year .. Nil.
Second Year .. [5 + 5.]
First Year .. [6 + 2]
Arts Collegiate.
Advanced Technical. [2 + 18.]
Intermediate Technical. [3 + 38.]
Technical and Higher Industrial.
Ninth Standard .. [70 + 71.]
Eighth Standard .. [89 + 77.]
High Department.
Seventh Standard .. [178 + 186.]
Sixth Standard .. [238 + 219.]
Fifth Standard .. [279 + 291.]
Middle Department.
Elementary Technical. [3 + 48.]
Standard D. [5 + 37.]
Fourth Standard .. [401 + 383.]
Third Standard .. [415 + 425.]
Second Standard .. [418 + 471.]
First Standard .. [435 + 419.]
Primary Department.
Standard C. [0 + 41.]
Standard B. [0 + 72.]
Standard A. [0 + 18.]
Lower Industrial.
Upper [400+433.]
Lower [453+440.]
Infant Standard.

Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right, female scholars.

returned as boarders though not a single hostel existed for them during the year. There is evidence to show that managers of schools have begun to recognize the need for and importance of hostels, but lack of funds seems to be the chief obstacle to any appreciable improvement in this direction of reform. GENERAL REMARKS.

155. The statistics furnished bespeak further improvement in the nature of the accommodation provided for schools, the number of them held in buildings of their own and in rented houses having risen from 15,877 to 16,407. As in the previous year elementary schools for boys stood in need of considerable improvement in the matter of accommodation.

School accommodation.

156. All the colleges and nearly all the secondary and training schools had suitable libraries attached to them, while elementary schools and special schools other than training schools possessed, as might be expected, very few of these adjuncts.

Libraries, museums and exhibitions.

Increasing interest is being evinced in the maintenance of school museums and the collection of useful specimens for them. This is specially the case with the Government training schools. The pictures of the Art Loan Collection in the Director's office have been classified and arranged in the shelves, and descriptions have been prepared for most of them. The books in the library of the same office have been catalogued and arranged according to the classification adopted in the catalogue, the printing of which is approaching completion.

Educational exhibitions continued to command much interest and were instrumental in educating teachers in the new schemes of studies and in regard to the provision of the various kinds of apparatus and appliances required for the realistic teaching of the several subjects of instruction laid down for secondary and elementary schools. Exhibitions were held during the year at Vizagapatam, Nellore, Conjeeveram, Trichinopoly, Madura, Sankaranayinárkóvil (Tinnevelly) and Salem, chiefly through the exertion of the inspecting officers and with the co-operation of managers and heads of schools. In several cases contributions were made from local and municipal funds towards the cost of the exhibitions. Lectures on various subjects were delivered and model lessons given at these exhibitions, to which some of the British exhibits from the Director's office were lent.

157. The number of Teachers' Associations and their members showed an appreciable increase. Registered reading rooms and literary societies made but a slight advance, while those unregistered showed a falling off both as regards number and membership owing probably to complete returns not having been obtained from them.

Educational Associations and reading rooms.

158. Conferences continued to be held in important centres in each circle under the presidency of Inspectors of Schools and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools or their assistants and they were attended by heads of institutions and a select number of teachers from each of them. Lectures and model lessons were given at these conferences, specimen syllabuses of studies were presented and discussed and various other matters of educational value considered. The Madras Teachers' Guild held its annual Educational Conference at Madras in December last with an opening address by the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick. Papers on several important questions including those relating to the formation of Provident funds for teachers employed in institutions under private management were read and discussed. Modern school books and appliances were also exhibited on the occasion by the several firms and book agents in Madras.

Educational Conferences.

159. The Postmaster-General, Madras, has again remarked favourably on the satisfactory working of the system of utilizing the services of Government and Local Board schoolmasters as branch postmasters. The number of offices in charge of such teachers is reported to have increased by 2·2 per cent., the corresponding increase in the previous year being 10·2 per cent. The proportion of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters of all classes to the total number of extra departmental branch offices continued to be almost the same as in the previous year, viz., about 40 per cent.

Schoolmasters as Postmasters.

GENERAL REMARKS.

160. Service registers and verified copies of them, as also inventories of valuable stock, are reported to have been properly maintained. Detailed instructions are being issued for the systematic verification of service registers and the prompt preparation of pension applications with a view to minimise the delays in the submission of such applications.

Service registers and inventories of valuable stock.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

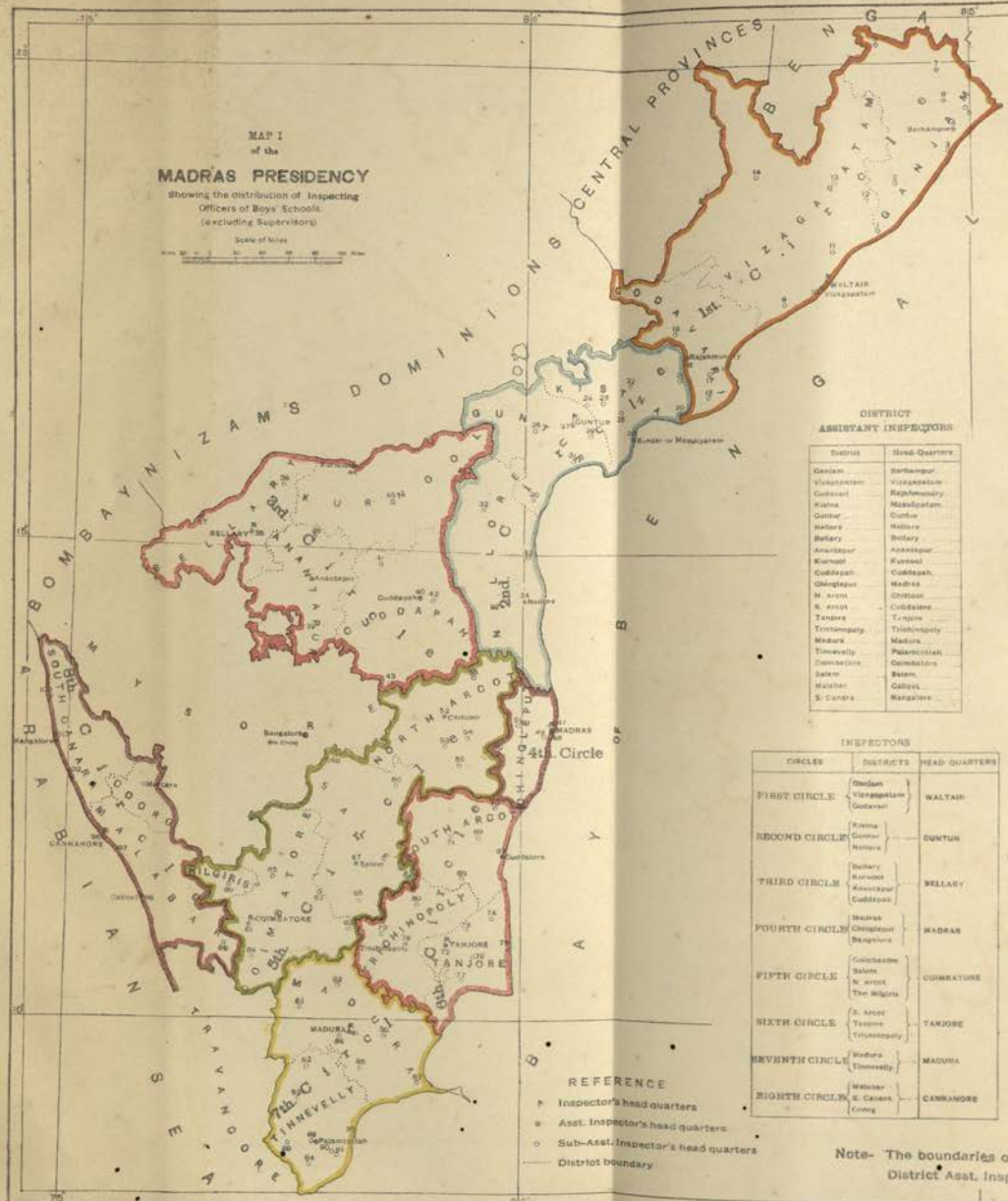
A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

MAP I
of the

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Showing the distribution of Inspecting Officers of Boys' Schools
(excluding Supervisors)

Scale of Miles



DISTRICT ASSISTANT INSPECTORS

District	Head-Quarters
Ganjam	Berhampur
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam
Godavari	Rajahmundry
Kistna	Masulipatam
Guntur	Guntur
Nellore	Nellore
Bellary	Bellary
Anantapur	Anantapur
Kurnool	Kurnool
Cuddapah	Cuddapah
Chingleput	Madras
N. Arcot	Chittoor
S. Arcot	Cuddalore
Tanjore	Tanjore
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly
Madura	Madura
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah
Coimbatore	Coimbatore
Salem	Salem
Malabar	Calicut
S. Canara	Mangalore

INSPECTORS

CIRCLES	DISTRICTS	HEAD QUARTERS
FIRST CIRCLE	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari	WALTAIR
SECOND CIRCLE	Kistna, Guntur, Nellore	GUNTUR
THIRD CIRCLE	Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah	BELLARY
FOURTH CIRCLE	Madras, Chingleput, Bangalore	MADRAS
FIFTH CIRCLE	Coimbatore, Salem, N. Arcot, The Nilgiris	COIMBATORE
SIXTH CIRCLE	S. Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly	TANJORE
SEVENTH CIRCLE	Madura, Tinnevelly	MADURA
EIGHTH CIRCLE	Malabar, S. Canara, Coorg	CANNANORE

REFERENCE

- Inspector's head quarters
- Asst. Inspector's head quarters
- Sub-Asst. Inspector's head quarters
- District boundary

RANGES OF SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.

GANJAM DISTRICT.

1. Chicacole
2. Partakimedi
3. Ichchhapuram
4. Berhampur
5. Purushottapur
6. Aska
7. Bobbilikonda
8. Balliguda hill range.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

9. Yellamanchili
10. Vizagapatam
11. Vizianagram
12. Palkonda
13. Parvatipuram
14. Jeypore hill range.

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

15. Cocanada
16. Rajahmundry
17. Ramachandrapuram
18. Amalapuram
19. Polavaram

KISTNA DISTRICT.

20. Narasapur
21. Tanuku
22. Ellore
23. Gannavaram
24. Bezwada
25. Gudivada
26. Bunder or Masulipatam

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

27. Guntur
28. Narasaraopet
29. Tenali
30. Ongole
31. Bapatla

NELLORE DISTRICT.

32. Kanigiri
33. Kavali
34. Nellore

BELLARY DISTRICT.

35. Bellary
36. Adoni
37. Nosperi

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

38. Gooty
39. Penukonda

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

40. Cuddapah
41. Jammalamadugu
42. Siddhavattam
Nandalur (Head quarters)
43. Madanapalle

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

44. Kurnool
45. Nandyal
46. Markapur

MADRAS DISTRICT

47. George Town
48. Triplicane

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

49. Sehapet
50. Conjeevaram
51. Tiruvallur

N. ARCOT DISTRICT.

52. Chittoor
53. Vellore
54. Walajapet
55. Arni
56. Tiruvatti

SALEM DISTRICT

57. Salem
58. Namakkal
59. Hosur
60. Tiruppattur

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

61. Coimbatore
62. Erode
63. Karur
64. Pollachi
65. Satyamangalam
Gobichettipalayam (Head quarters)

NILGIRI DISTRICT.

66. Nilgiris
Ootacamund (Head quarters)

S. ARCOT DISTRICT

67. Cuddalore
68. Vriddhachalam
69. Villupuram
70. Tindivanam
71. Tirukkoyilur

TANJORE DISTRICT.

72. Tanjore
73. Kumbakonam
74. Mayavaram
75. Negapatam
76. Mannargudi
77. Pattukkottai

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

78. Trichinopoly
79. Kulittalai
80. Perambalur
Ariyalur (Head quarters)

MADURA DISTRICT.

81. Madura
82. Dindigul
83. Periyakulam
84. Tirumangalam
85. Sivaganga
86. Tirumuti
Aruppukottai (Hd. quarters)
87. Ramnad

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

88. Tinnevelly
89. Ambasamudram
90. West Srivaikuntam
91. East do.
Perunkulam (Head quarters)
92. Sankaranayinarkoyil
93. Srivilliputtur
94. Nanguneri
95. Tuticorin

MALABAR DISTRICT

96. Cannanore
97. Tellicherry
98. Calicut
99. Palghat

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

100. Udipi
101. Mangalore
102. Kasaragod

Note- The boundaries of the Circles are indicated by colours and those of the District Asst. Inspectors' in each Circle by dotted lines.

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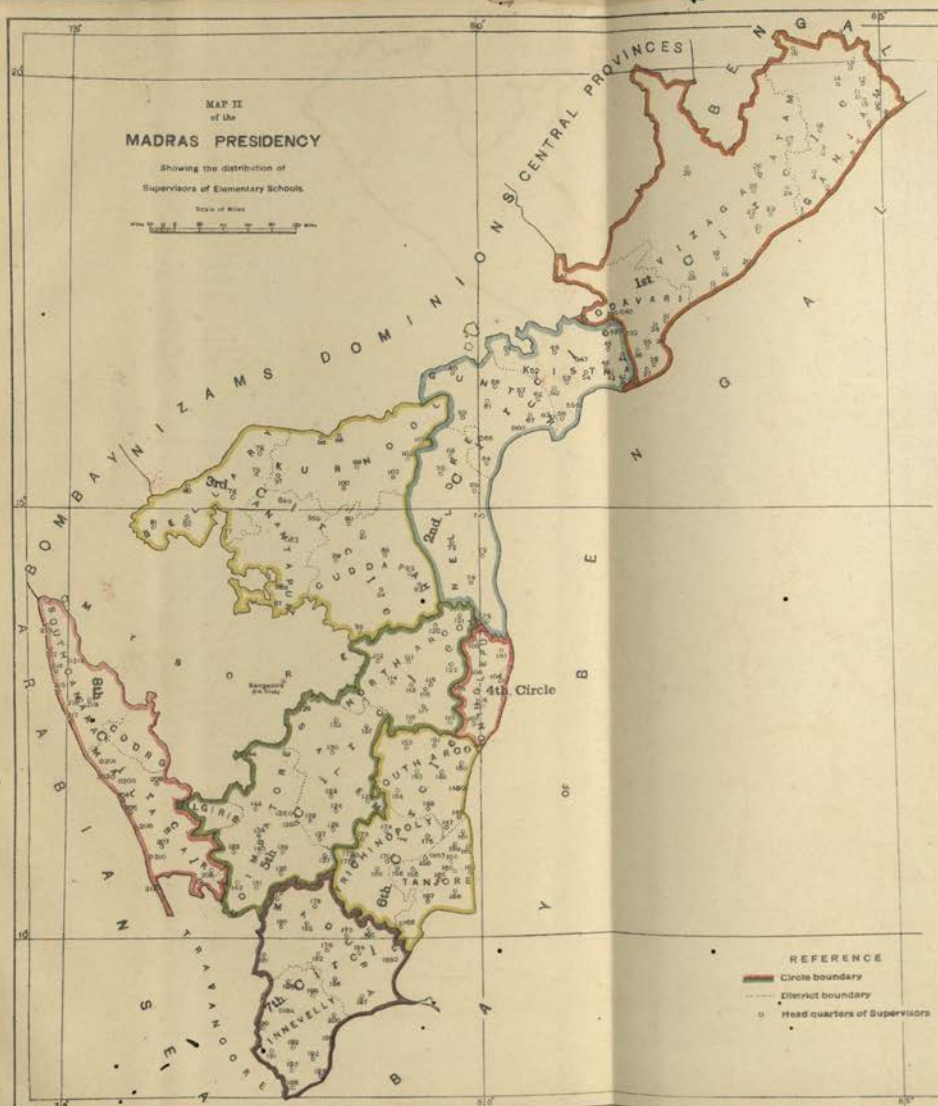

SUPERVISORS.

	GANJAM DISTRICT.
1.	Chicacole
2.	Tekkali
3.	Parlakimedi (for Agency)
4.	Parlakimedi (for Taluk.)
5.	Chichhapuram
6.	Sompeta
7.	Berhampur
8.	Chatrapur
9.	Purushottapur
10.	Bayirani
11.	Aska
12.	Bellidoddero
13.	Russelkonda
14.	Surada
15.	Belliguda
16.	Udayagiri
	VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.
17.	Vellamanchili
18.	Chodavaram
19.	Anakapalle
20.	Vizagapatam
21.	Vizianagram
22.	Gajapatinagaram
23.	Chipurupalle
24.	Palkonda
25.	Bobbili
26.	Parvatipuram
27.	Gunupur
28.	Narasapatnam
29.	Jeypore
	GODAVARI DISTRICT.
30.	Cocanada
31.	Pithapuram
32.	Rajahmundry
33.	Nagaram
34.	Peddapuram
35.	Ramachandrapuram
36.	Alamur
37.	Amalapuram
38.	Mummidivaram
39.	Polavaram
40	Purushottapatnam
41	Bhadrachalam
	KISTNA DISTRICT.
42.	Narsapur
43.	Bhimavaram
44.	Tanuku
45.	Pentapadu
46.	Unali
47.	Ellore
48.	Konvur
49.	Nuzvid
50.	Vuyyuru
51.	Nandigama
52.	Bezwada
53.	Gudivada
54.	Kaikalur
55.	Bunder or Masulipatam
56.	Avanigadda
	GUNTUR DISTRICT.
57.	Guntur
58.	Battenapelle
59.	Vinukonda
60.	Gurazala
61.	Narasaraopet
62.	Tenali
63.	Repalle
64.	Ongole
65.	Addanki
66.	Gopatla
67.	Ponnur
	NELLORE DISTRICT.
68.	Podili
69.	Kandukur
70.	Kanigiri
71.	Kavali
72.	Atmakur
73.	Nellore
74.	Gudur
75.	Sullurpet

	BELLARY DISTRICT.
76.	Bellary
77.	Rayadrug
78.	Adoni
79	Alur
80.	Hospet
81.	Harpanahalli
82.	Kudligi
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.
83.	Anantapur
84.	Gooty
85.	Tadpatri
86.	Penukonda
87.	Hindupur
	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.
88.	Cuddapah
89.	Pulivendla
90.	Jammalamadugu
91.	Proddatur
92.	Nandalur
93.	Pullampet
94.	Rayachoti
95.	Madanapalle
	KURNOOL DISTRICT
96.	Kurnool
97.	Pattikonda
98.	Nandikotkur
99.	Nandyal
100	Koilkuntla
101.	Markapur
102.	Cumbum
103.	Giddalur
	CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.
104.	Saidapet
105.	Chingleput
106.	Conjeeveram
107.	Madurantakam
108.	Tiruvellur
109.	Sattiyavedu
110.	Poneeri
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.
111.	Chittoor
112.	Palmaner
113.	Vellore
114.	Gudiyattam
115.	Walajanet
116	Arcot
117	Arni
118.	Polur
119.	Wandiwash
120.	Tirupati
121.	Kalahasti
122.	Tiruttani
	SALEM DISTRICT.
123.	Salem
124.	Rasipuram
125.	Attur
126.	Namakkal
127.	Paramati
128.	Tiruchengodu
129.	Hosur
130.	Dharmapoori
131.	Tiruppattur
132.	Krishnagiri
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT
133.	Coimbatore
134.	Avanashi
135.	Erode
136.	Bhavani
137.	Karur
138.	Dharapuram
139.	Kangayam
140.	Palladam
141.	Udumalpet
142.	Pollachi
143.	Satyamangalam
144.	Koilegal

	SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.
145.	Chidambaram
146.	Cuddalore
147.	Mannagudi
148.	Vriddhachalam
149.	Villupuram
150.	Vanur
151.	Gingee
152.	Tiruvannamalai
153.	Tirukoyilur
154.	Kallakurchi
	TANJORE DISTRICT
155.	Tanjore
156.	Tirukkattupalli
157.	Kumbakonam
158.	Papanasam
159.	Mayavaram
160.	Porayar
161.	Shiyali
162.	Negapatam
163.	Tiruvalur
164.	Nannilam
165.	Mannargudi
166.	Tirutturaipoondi
167.	Pattukkottai
168.	Arantangi
	TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT
169.	Trichinopoly
170.	Lalgudi
171.	Kulittalai
172.	Musiri
173.	Turaiyur
174.	Perambalur
175.	Udaiyarpalaiyam
	MADURA DISTRICT.
176.	Madura
177.	Melur
178.	Dindigul
179.	Palni
180.	Periyakulam
181.	Uttamapalaiyam
182.	Tirumangalam
183.	Nilakkottai
184.	Sivaganga
185.	Tiruppattur
186.	Tirumuli
187.	Muthukulattur
188.	Tiruvadanai
	TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.
189.	Tinnevelly
190.	Tenkasi
191.	Ambasamudram
192.	Srivaikuntam
193.	Kuleseksarpatnam
194.	Sankaranayinarkoyil
195.	Srivilliputtur
196.	Satur
197.	Nanguneri
198.	Radhapuram
199.	Tuticorin
200.	Vilattikulam
	MALABAR DISTRICT.
201.	Taliparamba
202.	Ancharkandi
203.	Kottuparamba
204.	Badagara
205.	Quilandi
206.	Calicut
207.	Malapuram
208.	Manantoddy
209.	Palghat
210.	Tirur
211.	Chowghat
	SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.
212.	Udipi
213.	Coondapoor
214.	Karkal
215.	Mangalore
216.	Mulki
217	Kasaragud
218.	Vittal
219.	Puttur

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GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.			Institutions and scholars.		Public			
					Collegiate education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
			Institutions	For males	32	5	554	22,412
				For females	1	...	249	862
				Total ...	33	5	803	23,274
141,866	Towns 234	Males 18,841,971						
	Villages 54,625	Females 19,368,391	Scholars ...	Males	4,227	772	112,441	689,817
				Females	38	15	30,992	135,784
	Total ... 54,859	Total ... 38,210,362						
				Total ...	4,265	787	143,433	825,601

* These relate to European and Non-European Secondary
† These relate to European Primary Schools and other

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†	Training schools.	All other special schools.‡	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	7,23,353	2,50,238	25,33,120	31,59,883	2,87,866	4,09,972	73,64,432
For females	6,622	.....	5,51,931	3,60,990	73,594	37,624	10,30,761
Total ...	7,29,975	2,50,238	30,85,051	35,20,873	3,61,460	4,47,596	83,95,193
2. (*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	8·20	6·27	16·42	6·25	10·54	7·51	55·19
(*b*) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	5·00	82·56	1·11	·74	89·41
(*c*) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	3·63	.....	13·70	67·39	·14	·37	85·23
(*d*) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	6·22	2·13	26·28	29·98	3·08	3·81	71·50
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	133 11 0	198 6 3	14 14 11	90 11 10	131 5 11	149 3 9	34 3 10
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12 6	0 3 10	0 1 10
Total cost ...	199 9 4	285 0 2	17 14 10	10 1 4	133 11 3	170 15 7	41 15 5
District Board institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to District Funds	.....	.....	4 12 7	5 1 7	95 6 1	75 12 6	5 4 0
Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 15 8	5 12 4	95 6 2	158 6 0	6 13 10
Municipal institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	2 6 6	.....	.....	.....	0 9 10
Cost to Municipal Funds	39 5 10	.....	2 14 11	6 1 9	.....	1 8 9	5 11 9
Total cost ...	164 10 1	.....	23 3 7	6 10 7	.....	2 2 2	12 4 0
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	12 14 2	4 11 3	.....	.....	8 10 2
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	30 2 9	.....	3 7 2	0 1 0	81 15 5	12 15 9	0 13 8
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 12 2	2 0 9	.....	0 8 11	1 13 6
Total cost ...	156 10 8	.....	25 0 2	4 3 2	139 2 7	100 15 6	8 7 8
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	253 8 10	.....	19 8 7	2 1 10	44 1 9	28 14 11	5 6 10
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	53 12 4	198 6 3	3 5 2	0 3 6	105 14 2	51 6 2	1 9 11
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	3 4 8	.....	1 2 4	2 7 10	8 10 0	4 2 3	2 5 2
Total cost ...	172 3 3	285 0 2	22 7 3	4 6 8	130 10 10	110 3 1	8 13 11

* These relate to European and Non-European Secondary Schools
† These relate to European Primary Schools and other Elementary
‡ The totals in this column include as part of the cost the 'expenditure

Madras Presidency for the official year 1908–1909.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
65	62	23,130	285	4,600	28,015	Institutions to number of towns and villages ...	51·0
19	19	1,150	6	95	1,251		2·3
84	81	24,280	291	4,695	29,266		53·3
2,387	3,412	813,056	6,738	97,260	917,054	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ...	32·4
457	881	168,167	264	14,130	132,561	Female scholars to female population of school-going age	6·3
2,844	4,293	981,223	7,002	111,390	1,099,615		19·2

Schools and Elementary Schools with standards above the fourth.
Elementary Schools.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1908–1909.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instructior.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
3,70,625	71,653	6,70,980	1,45,362	7,11,899	17,261	13,57,944	33,45,724	1,17,40,917
3,70,625	71,653	6,70,980	1,45,362	7,11,899	17,261	13,57,944	33,45,724	1,17,40,917
5·25	2·58	19·50	3·00	8·84	·62	5·02	44·81	100·00
.....	.....	5·46	·36	4·67	.....	·10	10·59	100·00
.....	.....	3·83	·05	8·76	.....	2·08	14·77	100·00
3·16	·62	5·71	1·24	6·06	·15	11·56	28·50	100·00

and Elementary Schools with standards above the fourth.
Schools.
met from sale-proceeds in Technical and Industrial and other schools.

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Classes of institutions.	Public											
	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys	4	971	1,087	817	3	212	235	195	...	...	...	...
English ... ... For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	971	1,087	817	3	212	235	195	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	1	323	304	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	248	248	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	140	257	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	76	69	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	787	878	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English (*a*) ...	6	1,439	1,363	1,230	26	9,930	9,534	8,257	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle schools, English (*b*) ...	2	161	212	181	64	8,276	7,718	6,616	1	125	122	93
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular (*c*) ...	3	272	249	190	43	5,246	5,031	4,088	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, English (*a*) ...	2	154	131	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English (*b*) ...	2	467	437	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular (*c*) ...	61	8,455	8,146	5,622	2	289	298	279	...	...	...	...
Total ...	76	10,948	10,538	7,628	135	23,741	22,581	19,240	1	125	122	93
Primary schools.												
For boys (*d*)	147	7,049	6,794	5,717	3,602	200,233	194,514	160,952	6	152	132	83
For girls (*d*)	116	8,665	8,056	5,763	16	1,383	1,188	898	...	...	...	...
Total ...	263	15,714	14,850	11,480	3,618	201,616	195,702	161,850	6	132	132	83
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	31	1,660	1,654	1,532	19	249	217	207	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses ...	5	142	120	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	1	477	415	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	324	324	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools (*f*) ...	...	...	...	...	1	28	28	19	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1	216	245	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1	208	208	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (*e*)	1	53	50	41	4	225	263	170	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44	3,080	3,616	2,801	24	502	508	396	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	392	31,500	30,369	23,547	3,780	226,071	219,026	181,681	7	257	254	176
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Qurán—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	392	31,500	30,369	23,547	3,780	226,071	219,026	181,681	7	257	254	176

(*a*) European High Schools and Non-European Secondary Schools with forms higher than the third.
(*b*) European Middle Schools, Non-European Secondary Schools with no forms higher than the third, and also Preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
(*c*) Elementary Schools with standards above the fourth.
(*d*) European Primary schools, Elementary schools with standards up to and including the fourth and other Elementary Schools.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1908–1909.

Institutions.												
Under private management.										Number of scholars on the 31st March learning		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.		A classical language.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total or institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24*a*	24*b*	25*a*	25*b*
21	2,900	2,733	2,517	4	179	179	151	32	4,262	4,098	35	1,106	7
1	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	..	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	2,903	2,738	2,522	4	179	179	151	33	4,265	4,098	38	1,106	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	323	323	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	248	235	13	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	140	140	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	76	74	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	787	772	15	...	...
104	39,238	37,772	33,220	33	15,727	14,903	12,951	169	66,334	62,439	378	11,119	53
132	17,412	16,802	14,137	40	6,445	6,154	5,192	239	32,419	26,451	846	2,224	33
90	9,239	9,173	7,524	10	512	475	384	146	15,269	6,645	398	77	...
29	3,634	3,434	3,042	1	48	50	50	32	3,836	309	3,448	71	783
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	4,099	3,831	3,419	1	22	24	23	47	4,588	397	5,248	22	219
98	11,475	10,805	8,762	9	768	739	542	170	20,987	182	3,758	21	122
497	85,097	81,817	70,104	94	23,522	22,345	19,142	803	143,433	96,423	12,076	13,534	1,210
13,893	452,778	438,036	359,064	4,764	115,603	110,225	94,743	22,412	775,795	26,481	1,676	17,289	4,892
628	35,364	33,934	26,059	102	4,394	4,094	3,229	862	49,806	449	1,736	234	1,600
14,521	488,142	471,970	385,123	4,866	119,997	114,319	97,972	23,274	825,601	26,930	3,412	17,523	6,492
13	458	460	431	2	46	45	39	65	2,413	85	1	...	...
14	289	270	262	...	...	...	...	19	431	...	54	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	477	142	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	324	305	19	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	291	211	188	6	156	141	134	(*g*) 16	475	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	216	167	2	...	...
1	9	9	8	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	208	...	...	...	...
28	1,656	1,581	1,370	24	650	587	490	(*h*) 37	2,584	931	273	...	...
65	2,703	2,531	2,259	32	852	773	663	165	7,137	1,643	359		...
15,105	578,845	559,056	460,008	4,996	144,550	137,616	117,928	24,280	981,223	129,866	15,960	32,163	7,709
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	3,003	75	...	2,886	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	3,068	48	...	3,051	17
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	174	...	...	8	166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,267	50,228	256	11	1,918	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	125	...	5	2	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	29,069	...	...	20,832	7,323
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	3,260	...	...	456	2,762
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,494	29,419	68	1	1,090	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,986	118,392	447	17	30,243	10,536
15,105	578,845	559,056	460,008	4,996	144,550	137,616	117,928	29,266	1,099,615	130,313	15,977	62,406	18,245

(*e*) These relate to Higher class Technical or Industrial schools.
(*f*) These relate to Lower class Technical or Industrial schools.
(*g*) Of these 7 schools with 248 pupils were for girls.
(*h*) Of these 12 schools with 570 girls and 13 boys were for girls.

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1908-1909—continued.

Classes of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—*cont.* A vernacular language.		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
					Hindus.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
	26*a*	26*b*	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys...	2,343	17	25	367	2,974	808	84	...	...	4	35	...
English ... ... For girls...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,343	20	25	370	2,974	808	84	...	...	4	35	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	...	...	1	13	254	50	5	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	26	48	87	81	5	1	...	...	13	...
Engineering	...	...	13	8	105	13	1	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	2	7	62	5	...	...	...	...	2	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	42	76	508	149	11	1	...	...	15	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys. High schools, English ...	54,967	384	1,733	6,078	30,837	23,975	3,650	8	21	32	469	...
For boys. Middle schools. English ...	29,540	719	1,356	2,836	11,343	15,193	1,668	1	17	5	1,104	...
For boys. Middle schools. Vernacular ...	14,130	1,567	10	3,225	2,061	8,299	1,662	...	...	12	1,533	...
For girls. High schools. English ...	98	2,322	1,311	1,873	54	571	5	2	18	2	...	324
For girls. High schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle schools. English ...	223	3,221	1,395	2,801	290	582	11	...	9	...	...	465
For girls. Middle schools. Vernacular ...	705	20,069	9	3,479	4,875	12,129	491	...	1	3	...	736
Total ...	99,663	28,282	5,814	19,792	49,460	60,749	7,487	11	66	54	3,106	1,525
Primary schools.												
For boys	695,397	89,142	530	52,406	66,080	576,629	75,719	6	...	4,425	88,825	...
For girls	2,674	47,453	560	7,175	8,692	27,895	5,459	10	8	7	...	2,847
Total ...	698,071	136,595	1,090	59,581	74,772	604,524	81,178	16	8	4,432	88,825	2,847
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	2,302	25	1	534	770	945	159	1	...	3	26	...
Do. for mistresses	...	377	37	317	4	53	20	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	299	16	24	51	15	373	13	1	...	...	26	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	44	52	93	106	22	5	1	1	19	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	199	263	...	240	22	182	31	...	...	...	15	...
Commercial schools	47	...	3	18	92	58	45	...	...	...	2	...
Agricultural schools	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	208	...	...	9	2	173	24	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1,082	298	274	899	585	613	211	...	...	2	1	13
Total ...	4,146	979	383	2,129	1,563	2,503	525	7	1	6	89	13
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	804,223	165,876	7,354	81,948	129,297	668,733	89,285	35	75	4,496	92,070	4,385
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For boys ...	381	35	...	...	...	...	3,003	...	...	...	35	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For girls ...	...	46	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... ... For boys ...	177	10	...	1	2,874	192	1	...	...	...	17	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... ... For girls ...	4	81	...	...	120	54	...	...	...	...	...	8
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	46,415	2,651	...	866	2,725	44,215	2,378	...	...	44	2,694	...
For girls	6	119	...	...	46	36	43	...	...	...	...	6
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys	2,665	496	...	...	...	...	29,069	...	...	...	7,406	...
For girls	43	687	...	...	...	...	3,260	...	...	...	...	461
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	27,596	1,091	...	720	2,289	24,658	1,750	...	...	2	1,112	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	77,287	5,216	...	1,587	8,054	69,155	39,550	...	...	46	11,264	475
Grand total ...	881,510	171,092	7,354	83,535	137,351	737,888	128,835	35	75	4,542	103,334	4,860

(3a)—*Number of scholars on the 31st March 1909, classified according to sex, race or creed.*

Classes of institutions.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts Colleges—										
Collegiate education.	English — For boys	Male	17	348	2,969	805	84	...	...	4
		Female	8	19	5	3	...	...	...	...
	English — For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges for professional training—									
	Law	Male	1	13	254	50	5	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	Male	20	43	87	79	5	1	...	...
		Female	6	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	Male	13	8	105	13	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	Male	...	7	62	5	...	...	...	...
		Female	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	67	446	3,482	957	95	1	...	4
Secondary schools—										
School education, general.	For boys. — High schools, English (*a*)	Male	1,606	5,908	30,752	23,890	3,650	8	19	32
		Female	127	170	85	85	...	...	2	...
	For boys. — Middle schools do. (*b*)	Male	863	2,655	11,130	14,985	1,666	1	10	5
		Female	493	181	213	208	2	...	7	...
	For boys. — Do. Vernacular (*c*)	Male	8	2,587	1,845	7,623	1,662	...	...	11
		Female	2	638	216	676	...	...	...	1
	For girls. — High schools, English (*a*)	Male	199	72	5	41	2	2	1	2
		Female	1,112	1,801	49	530	3	...	17	...
	For girls. — Do. Vernacular.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls. — Middle schools, English. (*b*)	Male	297	130	9	24	2	...	3	...
		Female	1,098	2,171	281	558	9	...	6	...
	For girls. — Do. Vernacular. (*c*)	Male	2	253	83	367	31	...	...	...
		Female	7	3,226	4,792	11,762	460	...	1	3
	Primary schools—									
	For boys (*d*)	Male	347	38,488	50,863	526,096	66,879	6	...	4,291
		Female	183	13,918	15,217	50,533	8,840	...	...	134
	For girls (*d*)	Male	233	662	209	1,339	397	...	4	3
		Female	327	6,513	8,483	26,556	5,062	10	4	4
		Total	6,904	79,373	124,232	665,273	88,665	27	74	4,486
Schools for special instruction—										
School education, special.	Training schools for masters.	Male	1	515	768	940	159	1	...	3
		Female	...	19	2	5	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	37	317	4	53	20	...	...	...
	School of Arts	Male	9	48	15	365	13	1	...	...
		Female	15	3	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	Male	32	47	93	104	22	5	1	1
		Female	12	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial schools. (*e*)	Male	...	93	16	100	3	...	...	...
		Female	...	147	6	82	28	...	...	...
	Commercial schools	Male	1	18	92	58	45	...	...	...
		Female	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools	Male	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reformatory schools	Male	...	9	2	173	24	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools (*f*)	Male	27	582	584	607	211	...	...	2
		Female	247	317	1	6	...	...	...	...
		Total	383	2,129	1,583	2,503	525	7	1	6
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.			7,354	81,948	129,297	668,733	89,285	35	75	4,496
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—									
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian for boys.	Boys	...	...	...	...	2,968	...	...	...
		Girls	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
	(*b*) Arabic or Persian for girls.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...
	(*c*) Sanskrit for boys	Male	...	1	2,861	188	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Sanskrit for girls	Male	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	118	48	...	...	...	...
	(*e*) Any other Oriental classic.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching— A Vernacular only or mainly—									
	For boys	Male	...	753	2,513	41,939	2,285	...	...	44
		Female	...	113	212	2,276	93	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	46	36	37	...	...	...
	3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—									
	For boys	Male	...	...	...	...	21,663	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	7,406	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	461	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	2,799	...	...	...
	4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—									
	For boys	Male	...	490	2,191	23,901	1,723	...	...	2
		Female	...	230	98	757	27	...	...	...
	For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of private institutions		...	1,587	8,054	69,155	39,550	...	...	46
	Grand total		7,354	83,535	137,351	737,888	128,835	35	75	4,542

(*a*) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
(*b*) European Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third and also Preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
(*c*) Elementary schools with standards above the fourth.
(*d*) European Primary schools and other Elementary schools.
(*e*) These relate to Lower class Technical or Industrial schools.
(*f*) These relate to Higher class Technical or Industrial schools.

(3b)—*Return of European colleges and schools, and scholars*

Classes of institutions.	Public															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education. English — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	12	10
Collegiate education. English — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	12	10
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. For boys... High schools, English...	2	304	299	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	1,302	1,263	1,114
School education, general. For boys... Middle schools English ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,382	1,315	1,070
School education, general. For girls... High schools, English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,389	1,352	1,230
School education, general. For girls... Middle schools English ...	1	155	149	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,251	1,140	981
Total ...	3	459	448	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	5,324	5,070	4,395
Primary schools.																
School education, general. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	405	389	312
School education, general. For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	545	512	448
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	950	901	760
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. Industrial schools * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. Other schools †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	285	237	202
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	285	237	202
Total of public institutions	3	459	448	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	6,577	6,220	5,367
Private Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Grand total ...	3	459	448	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	6,577	6,220	5,367

* These relate to lower class technical or industrial schools.

† These relate to higher class technical or industrial schools.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1908–1909.

Institutions.															
management.															
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.						
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	18	18	6	4	11	7	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	18	18	6	4	11	7	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	12	1,606	1,606	875	438	1,520	65	9	7	5	132	...
...	...	...	...	21	1,382	1,382	143	436	1,322	27	11	...	22	507	...
...	...	...	...	13	1,389	1,389	774	27	1,269	80	18	1	21	...	228
...	...	...	...	20	1,406	1,406	241	419	1,357	34	8	2	5	...	303
...	...	...	...	66	5,783	5,783	2,033	1,320	5,468	206	46	10	53	639	531
1	22	21	21	10	427	427	4	64	415	12	...	...	...	174	...
1	36	33	29	11	581	581	...	77	557	18	1	...	5	...	243
2	58	54	50	21	1,008	1,008	4	141	972	30	1	...	5	174	243
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	‡ 3	285	285	...	...	260	21	4	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	3	285	285	...	...	260	21	4	...	...	...	13
2	58	54	50	91	7,094	7,094	2,043	1465	6,711	264	51	10	58	820	787
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	58	54	50	91	7,094	7,094	2,043	1465	6,711	264	51	10	58	820	787

‡ All these are girls' schools with 272 girls and 13 boys.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or			
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English for boys	1,45,319	...	...	69,249	...	(a) 2,381	2,16,949	...	...	13,951	24,126
English for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	(b) 27,909	...	5	27,914	...	...	...	...
Medicine	60,330	...	...	28,432	...	502	89,264	...	...	...	...
Engineering	85,376	...	...	16,981	...	(c) 736	1,03,093	...	...	...	...
Teaching	28,481	...	...	930	...	556	29,967	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,19,506	...	...	1,43,501	...	4,180	4,67,187	...	...	13,951	24,126
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools, English*	(d) 55,946	...	...	25,113	...	1,127	(e) 82,186	13,525	10,531	7,317	1,98,282
For boys... Middle schools. English †	2,734	...	...	662	...	...	3,396	3,410	33,704	6,052	88,302
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular‡	4,272	...	...	461	...	...	4,733	...	29,069	6,150	10,127
For girls... High schools. English*	8,810	...	...	465	...	...	9,275	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English †	(f) 7,796	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 7,796	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular‡	77,800	...	...	3,264	...	454	81,518	...	1,111	1,135	97
Total ...	1,57,358	...	...	29,965	...	1,581	1,88,904	(h) 16,935	74,415	20,654	2,96,758
Primary schools— For boys §	71,651	...	...	4,042	...	22	75,715	...	8,93,832	1,16,608	1,27,404
For girls §	72,973	...	...	1,014	...	9	73,996	...	1,793	6,056	106
Total ...	1,44,624	...	...	5,056	...	31	1,49,711	...	8,95,625	1,22,664	1,27,510
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	2,07,196	(i) 2,621	(j) 541	229	...	660	2,11,247	...	20,687	10	...
Do. for mistresses	25,853	...	...	90	...	...	25,943	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	36,135	...	...	3,502	...	7,357	46,994	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1,26,923	...	...	5,756	...	548	1,33,227	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	2,142	...	...	4,028	...	...	6,170	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	15,476	...	...	...	...	5,156	20,632	...	...	...	...
Other schools	(k) 4,674	...	300	355	...	...	(l) 5,329	...	14,384	1,136	164
Total ...	4,18,399	2,621	841	13,960	...	13,721	4,49,542	...	35,071	1,146	164
Buildings	(m) 2,15,168	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,168	...	97,669	33,679	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,15,168	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,168	...	97,669	33,679	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	12,55,055	2,621	841	1,92,432	...	19,513	14,70,512	16,935	11,02,780	1,92,094	4,48,558

* European High schools and non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
† European Middle schools, non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third and, preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
‡ Elementary schools (Non-European) with standards above the fourth.
§ European Primary schools and other Elementary (non-European) schools.

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 664.
(b) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 22,722.
(c) Non-departmental, Rs. 68.
(d) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial Grant, Rs. 16,027.
(e) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Total cost, Rs. 16,027.
(f) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 7,796.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1908–1909.

institutions.

management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Managed by Native States.							Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	611	38,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,733	...	...	1,83,458	9,149	1,47,990	4,22,330
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	...	...	315	...	5,435	6,622
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	611	38,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,605	...	...	1,83,773	9,149	1,53,425	4,28,952
16	730	2,30,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,980	...	80	7,16,847	36,403	2,80,800	11,60,110
1,471	668	1,33,607	...	...	...	549	1,023	...	1,572	61,188	512	973	1,42,685	12,866	1,34,117	3,52,341
180	55	45,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	20,684	5,284	20,523	4,187	42,014	94,232
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,815	...	...	40,273	6,388	1,03,198	2,00,674
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,642	...	...	19,753	5,081	43,722	1,04,198
...	...	2,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,854	9,026	25,683	11,802	12,839	68,373	1,34,577
1,667	1,453	4,11,882	...	...	...	549	1,023	...	1,572	2,82,019	30,222	32,020	9,51,883	77,764	6,72,224	20,46,132
471	996	11,39,311	...	...	...	176	337	108	621	15,772	7,85,988	99,176	3,39,970	27,913	4,45,197	17,24,016
...	...	7,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,073	44,865	37,193	11,972	15,538	1,35,097	2,57,738
471	996	11,47,266	...	...	...	176	337	108	621	28,845	8,30,853	1,36,369	3,51,942	53,451	5,80,294	19,81,754
...	2	20,699	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	31,715	...	...	...	2,387	19,833	53,935
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,120	...	...	97	542	18,892	47,651
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
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...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	1,000	...	3,233	6,326	23,383	35,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	23	...	1,523	1,706
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,654	32,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,275	...	...	11,240	18,566	93,164	1,44,245
...	16,656	53,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,220	1,000	...	14,593	27,821	1,56,795	2,83,429
...	...	1,31,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,513	..	...	...	44,903	2,81,093	3,56,509
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,261	...	...	...	...	...	17,261
...	...	1,31,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,774	...	...	...	44,903	2,81,093	3,73,770
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,138	19,716	17,32,221	...	...	...	725	1,360	108	2,193	5,24,463	8,62,075	1,68,389	15,02,191	2,13,088	13,43,831	51,14,03

(*g*) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Total cost, Rs. 7,796.
(*h*) Net cost of Municipal schools.
(*i*) Non-lepartmental.
(*j*) Non-lepartmental.
(*k*) Lawrence Asylum, Technical class, Provincial grant, Rs. 3,504.
(*l*) Do. do. Total cost, Rs. 3,504.
(*m*) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1908-1909—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*										
	Unaided.										
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
									Private.	Public.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	11,183	90	34,113	45,386	2,27,052	...	13,951	2,58,016	1,94,334	...	7,23,353
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	872	...	...	315	5,435	...	6,622
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,909	5	...	27,914
Medicine	...	...	...	...	60,330	...	...	28,432	502	...	89,264
Engineering	...	...	...	...	85,376	...	...	16,981	736	...	1,03,093
Teaching	...	...	...	...	28,481	...	...	930	556	...	29,967
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,183	90	34,113	45,386	4,02,111	...	13,951	3,62,583	2,01,568	...	9,80,213
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys { High schools, English*	2,73,702	2,743	65,350	3,41,795	1,95,451	10,531	7,397	12,13,894	3,87,169	...	18,14,442
For boys { Middle { English† ...	56,020	4,535	17,731	78,286	67,332	34,216	7,025	2,88,218	1,72,411	...	5,69,202
For boys { Middle { Vernacular‡	1,433	200	3,297	4,930	5,812	49,753	11,434	32,544	49,933	...	1,49,476
For girls { High { English* ...	470	...	4,919	5,389	59,625	...	...	41,208	1,14,505	...	2,15,338
For girls { High { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { Middle { English † ...	...	...	834	834	43,488	...	...	19,753	49,637	...	1,12,828
For girls { Middle { Vernacular‡	84	481	4,762	5,327	84,654	10,137	26,818	15,247	86,909	...	2,23,765
Total ...	3,31,709	7,959	96,893	4,36,561	4,56,312	1,04,637	52,674	16,10,864	8,60,564	...	30,85,051
Primary schools—											
For boys §	1,19,031	11,790	89,399	2,20,220	87,423	16,79,820	2,15,784	5,90,623	5,86,233	...	31,59,883
For girls §	826	2,595	17,880	21,301	86,046	46,658	43,249	13,918	1,71,119	...	3,60,990
Total ...	1,19,857	14,385	1,07,279	2,41,521	1,73,469	17,26,478	2,59,033	6,04,541	7,57,352	...	35,20,873
School education, special.											
Schools or special instruction—											
Training schools for masters	...	...	1,985	1,985	2,38,911	23,308	551	229	24,867	...	2,87,866
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	52,973	...	...	187	19,434	...	73,594
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	36,135	...	...	3,502	7,357	...	46,994
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	1,26,923	...	...	5,756	548	...	1,33,227
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	1,924	1,924	1,950	1,000	...	3,233	31,633	...	37,816
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	2,142	...	...	4,028	...	...	6,170
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	23	1,523	...	1,706
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	15,476	...	...	...	5,156	...	20,632
Other schools	7,108	50	11,981	19,139	25,949	14,384	1,436	18,867	1,40,415	...	2,01,051
Total ...	7,108	50	15,890	23,048	5,01,619	38,692	1,987	35,825	(*n*)2,30,933	...	(*o*)6,09,056
Buildings	...	3,135	5,739	8,874	2,45,681	97,669	33,679	...	3,34,870	...	7,11,899
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	17,261	...	...	...	...	...	17,261
Total ...	...	3,135	5,739	8,874	2,62,942	97,669	33,679	...	3,34,870	...	7,29,160
University	...	...	...	...	1,45,750	...	...	(*p*)2,00,748	24,127	...	3,70,625
Direction	...	...	...	...	71,653	...	...	...	...	...	71,653
Inspection	...	...	...	...	5,41,889	1,14,169	14,922	...	...	...	6,70,980
Scholarships held in											
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	12,894	168	...	...	13,572	...	26,634
Medical colleges	...	...	...	...	2,391	385	...	...	18,701	...	21,477
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	4,908	...	...	...	1,391	...	6,299
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	41,639	154	91	...	3,435	...	45,319
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	6,606	120	...	...	...	...	6,726
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	7,337	...	...	...	5,112	...	12,449
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	530	121	...	...	...	...	651
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	7,047	6,472	90	...	12,198	...	25,807
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,39,339	2,162	7,986	4,35,727	7,72,730	...	(*q*)13,57,944
Total ...	...	...	...	...	9,81,983	1,23,751	23,089	6,36,475	8,51,266	...	26,16,564
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	4,69,857	25,619	2,59,914	7,55,390	(*r*)27,78,436	20,91,227	3,84,413	32,50,288	32,36,553	...	1,17,40,917

* European High Schools and non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
† European Middle Schools and non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third.
‡ Elementary Schools (non-European) with standards above the fourth.
§ European Primary Schools and other Elementary (non-European) schools.

(*n*) and (*o*) Include an expenditure of Rs. 97,105 met from sale-proceeds in technical and industrial and other schools.
(*p*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 79,137.
(*q*) Includes expenditure on Private schools (fees, Rs. 1,63,724, other sources, Rs. 1,93,570 and total, Rs. 3,57,294).
(*r*) Includes grants to Orphanages not paid through the department, Rs. 1,555; grants to Private schools, Rs. 2,990; grant to the Indian Institute of Science, Rs. 50,000.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 14,70,512 + 16,935 + 5,24,463)		20,11,910
Add—Indirect charges—		
University	1,45,750	
Direction	71,653	
Inspection	5,41,889	
Scholarships	88,352	
Contribution to District Boards	11,46,639	
do. to Municipal Boards	92,474	
Miscellaneous	2,85,636	
		23,67,393
		43,79,303
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and Schools	2,32,059	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,87,624	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the department	1,555	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	3,894	
Building charges met from Public Works funds	2,15,168	
		6,40,300
Total expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement ..		37,39,003

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1908–1909.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																						
	Under public management.																						
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English { For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys { High schools, English	23,578	...	...	1,002	...	...	24,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English	7,796	...	...	..	...	...	7,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31,374	...	...	1,002	...	...	32,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	3,504	...	...	...	...	...	3,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,504	...	...	...	...	...	3,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships { Art colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
{ Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
{ Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total expenditure on European schools	34,878	...	...	1,002	...	...	35,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1908-1909—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Public institutions—*continued.* Under private management. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources. Private.	Public.	Grand Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English For boys	3,558	...	...	843	14	3,939	8,354	...	...	...	...	3,558	...	...	843	3,953	...	8,354
English For girls	500	...	...	315	..	2,718	3,533	..	...	...	...	500	...	...	315	2,718	...	3,533
Total	4,058	...	...	1,158	14	6,657	11,887	...	...	...	...	4,058	...	...	1,158	6,671	...	11,887
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys High schools, English	43,444	...	..	25,397	7,394	50,552	1,26,787	...	...	...	...	67,022	...	...	26,399	57,946	...	1,51,367
For boys Middle schools, English	26,115	...	...	11,473	4,049	53,272	94,909	...	...	...	...	26,115	...	...	11,473	57,321	...	94,909
For girls High schools, English	32,540	...	...	26,765	2,384	53,809	1,15,498	...	...	...	...	32,540	...	...	26,765	56,193	...	1,15,498
For girls Middle schools, English	19,755	...	...	11,111	2,025	21,216	54,107	...	...	...	...	27,551	...	...	11,111	23,241	...	61,903
Total	1,21,854	...	...	74,746	15,852	1,78,849	3,91,301	...	...	...	..	1,53,228	...	...	75,748	1,94,701	...	4,23,677
Primary schools— For boys	5,680	..	...	958	2,663	3,541	12,782	219	...	558	777	5,680	...	...	1,177	6,702	...	13,559
For girls	5,832	...	...	2,270	1,486	7,200	16,788	135	...	1,067	1,202	5,832	...	...	2,405	9,753	...	17,990
Total	11,512	...	...	3,228	4,089	10,741	29,570	354	...	1,625	1,979	11,512	...	...	3,582	16,455	...	31,549
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	450	...	...	3,225	240	4,665	8,580	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	3,225	5,352	...	9,027
Other schools	2,550	...	...	6,877	91	6,311	15,829	...	...	...	...	6,054	...	...	6,877	6,402	...	19,333
Total	3,000	...	...	10,102	331	10,976	24,409	...	...	...	...	6,504	...	...	10,102	11,754	...	28,360
Buildings	7,412	...	...	...	...	5,128	12,540	...	...	...	...	7,412	...	...	...	5,128	...	12,54
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,404	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	...	...	...	...	1,404	...	...	...	...	...	1,404
Total	8,816	...	...	...	...	5,128	13,944	...	...	...	...	8,816	...	...	...	5,128	...	13,944
Scholarships Art colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,589	...	...	...	70	...	2,659
Scholarships Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,818	...	...	...	360	...	4,178
Scholarships Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	...	...	...	...	...	435
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,633	...	...	90,286	1,71,628	...	3,31,547
Tota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,475	...	...	90,286	1,72,058	...	3,38,819
Total e penditure on European schools	1,49,240	...	...	89,234	20,286	2,12,351	4,71,111	354	...	1,625	1,979	2,60,593	...	...	1,80,876	4,06,767	...	8,48,236

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1908-1909.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. (c) Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English (a)	8	1,600	484	...	484	556	...	556	160	2	162	334	7	341	57	...	57	1,591	9	1,600
For boys ... Government ... Vernacular (b)	3	272	...	...	...	76	...	76	31	1	32	101	28	129	31	4	35	239	33	272
For boys ... District Board ... English	68	11,756	1,349	4	1,353	5,266	40	5,306	2,159	35	2,194	2,654	80	2,734	153	16	169	11,581	175	11,756
For boys ... District Board ... Vernacular	38	4,602	...	...	...	667	1	668	598	9	607	2,430	164	2,594	596	137	733	4,291	311	4,602
For boys ... Municipal ... English	22	6,450	1,865	1	1,866	2,731	12	2,743	856	4	860	859	30	889	90	2	92	6,401	49	6,450
For boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	5	644	...	...	...	52	...	52	64	...	64	413	8	421	102	5	107	631	13	644
For boys ... Native States ... English	1	125	...	...	...	32	1	33	15	1	16	43	3	46	26	4	30	116	9	125
For boys ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided ... English	236	56,650	13,500	50	13,550	21,958	228	22,186	6,780	127	6,907	12,703	647	13,350	562	95	657	55,503	1,147	56,650
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	90	9,239	...	...	...	1,713	129	1,842	1,345	119	1,464	4,719	851	5,570	304	59	363	8,081	1,158	9,239
For boys ... Unaided ... English	73	22,172	5,411	1	5,412	3,831	46	3,877	3,053	25	3,078	4,606	97	4,703	87	15	102	21,988	134	22,172
For boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	10	512	...	...	...	213	...	213	67	...	67	213	18	231	1	...	1	494	18	512
For boys ... Total	554	114,022	22,609	56	22,665	42,095	457	42,552	15,128	323	15,451	29,075	1,933	31,008	2,009	337	2,346	110,916	3,106	114,022
For girls ... Government ... English (a)	4	621	...	23	23	...	142	142	...	84	84	18	333	351	...	21	21	18	603	621
For girls ... Government ... Vernacular (b)	61	8,455	...	...	...	...	662	662	2	664	666	141	5,429	5,570	8	1,549	1,557	151	8,304	8,455
For girls ... District Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... District Board ... Vernacular	1	55	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	49	49	...	...	...	...	55	55
For girls ... Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	1	234	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	26	26	...	190	190	...	...	...	...	234	234
For girls ... Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ... English	73	7,733	...	488	488	72	1,896	1,968	47	960	1,007	583	3,372	3,955	66	249	315	768	6,965	7,733
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	98	11,475	...	...	...	19	1,397	1,416	38	996	1,034	485	7,682	8,167	43	815	858	585	10,890	11,475
For girls ... Unaided ... English	2	70	...	12	12	3	55	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	67	70
For girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	9	768	..	...	...	...	57	57	...	64	64	...	480	480	...	167	167	..	768	768
For girls ... Total	249	29,411	...	523	523	94	4,232	4,326	87	2,795	2,882	1,227	17,535	18,762	117	2,801	2,918	1,525	27,886	29,411
Total, Secondary schools ...	803	143,433	22,609	579	23,188	42,189	4,689	46,878	15,215	3,118	18,333	30,302	19,468	49,770	2,126	3,138	5,264	112,441	30,992	143,433
Primary schools—(d)																				
For boys ... Government	147	7,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	10	919	3,839	134	3,973	2,619	138	2,157	6,767	282	7,049
For boys ... District Board	3,324	180,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,734	487	12,121	118,961	17,694	136,655	23,829	7,436	31,265	154,424	25,617	180,041
For boys ... Municipal	278	20,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,377	63	1,440	14,269	1,473	15,742	2,627	383	3,010	18,273	1,919	20,192
For boys ... Native States	6	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	1	81	50	1	51	130	2	132
For boys ... Aided	13,893	452,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,312	866	17,178	333,652	37,592	371,244	52,126	12,230	64,356	402,090	50,688	452,778
For boys ... Unaided	4,764	115,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	40	1,230	85,792	6,846	92,638	18,504	3,431	21,735	105,286	10,317	115,603
For boys ... Total	22,412	775,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,422	1,466	32,888	556,593	63,740	620,333	98,955	23,619	122,574	686,970	88,825	775,795
For girls ... Government	116	8,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	532	537	161	5,784	5,945	49	2,134	2,183	215	8,450	8,665
For girls ... District Board	6	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	457	457	...	46	46	...	507	507
For girls ... Municipal	10	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	774	774	...	76	76	...	876	876
For girls ... Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided	628	35,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	2,066	2,199	1,929	26,082	28,011	275	4,879	5,154	2,337	33,027	35,364
For girls ... Unaided	102	4,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	95	98	265	3,102	3,367	27	902	929	295	4,099	4,394
For girls ... Total	862	49,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	2,723	2,864	2,355	36,199	38,554	351	8,037	8,388	2,847	46,959	49,806
Total, Primary schools ...	23,274	825,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,563	4,189	35,752	558,948	99,939	658,887	99,306	31,656	130,962	689,817	135,784	825,601
Grand total ...	24,077	969,034	22,609	579	23,188	42,189	4,689	46,878	46,778	7,307	54,085	589,250	119,407	708,657	101,432	34,794	136,226	502,258	166,776	969,034

(a) These relate to European High and Middle Schools and Non-European Secondary Schools.
(b) These relate to Elementary Schools with standards above the 4th.
(c) The statistics of pupils in standards 5th to 7th of Elementary Schools with standards above the 4th appear under this head.
(d) These relate to European Primary Schools and other Elementary Schools.

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1908–1909.

Classes of Institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	2	304	10	...	10	87	...	87	46	...	46	139	...	139	22	...	22	304	...	304
For boys ... Aided	31	2,684	149	19	168	578	130	708	276	66	342	939	348	1,287	103	76	179	2,045	639	2,684
Total	33	2,988	159	19	178	665	130	795	322	66	388	1,078	348	1,426	125	76	201	2,349	639	2,988
For girls ... Government	1	155	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	21	21	...	79	79	...	...	...	...	155	155
For girls ... Aided	32	2,640	...	129	129	30	511	541	25	242	267	420	1,130	1,550	56	97	153	531	2,109	2,640
Total	33	2,795	...	129	129	30	566	596	25	263	288	420	1,209	1,629	56	97	153	531	2,264	2,795
Total, Secondary schools	66	5,783	159	148	307	695	696	1,391	347	329	676	1,498	1,557	3,055	181	173	354	2,880	2,903	5,783
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	9	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	23	59	177	108	285	31	30	61	244	161	405
For boys ... Unaided	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	8	11	6	3	9	9	13	22
Total	10	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	25	61	180	116	296	37	33	70	253	174	427
For girls ... Aided	10	545	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	24	41	186	263	449	29	26	55	232	313	545
For girls ... Unaided	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	10	20	30	...	...	...	11	25	36
Total	11	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	29	47	196	283	479	29	26	55	243	338	581
Total, Primary schools	21	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	108	376	399	775	66	59	125	496	512	1,008
Grand total	87	6,791	159	148	307	695	696	1,391	401	383	784	1,874	1,956	3,830	247	232	479	3,376	3,415	6,791

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1908-1909.

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	14	14	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	6	5	14	174	418	122	292	1,006	125	264	79	97	565	1	58	394	103	9	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	6	6	15	173	412	120	440	1,145	99	189	69	76	433	2	40	315	70	6	...	...	...
4. Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	6	6	15	156	335	98	103	692	140	270	82	63	555	4	50	401	92	8	...	...	...
4. Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. Arts	7	25	17	49	362	1,217	461	647	2,687	189	473	250	157	1,069	10	105	731	204	17	...	1	1
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																						
Law.																						
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	...	1	101	...	27	239	367	37	...	3	66	106	...	4	87	14	1	...	...	...
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	...	1	152	...	37	196	385	75	...	12	69	156	1	8	110	36	1	...	...	...
Medicine.																						
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine (final M.B. and C.M.)	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18	7	...	...	...	7	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S. (Final)	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20	11	...	...	...	11	...	2	3	6	...	...	...	...
5. Third M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	40	34	...	...	...	34	3	4	17	9	1	...	...	...
6. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	..	1	28	...	...	...	28	18	...	...	...	18	4	1	6	7	...	...	...	...
7. First M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	..	...	1	42	...	...	...	42	19	...	...	...	19	1	5	5	7	1	...	...	...
8. Second L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	26	19	...	...	...	19	2	3	9	5	...	...	...	...
9. First L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	44	23	...	...	...	23	1	4	9	9	...	...	...	...
10. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1908-1909—continued.

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—*cont.*																						
Engineering.																						
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Civil	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Mechanical	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	..	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	37	...	...	...	37	11	...	...	...	11	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.																						
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	103	...	...	...	103	85	...	...	...	85	1	13	63	7	...	...	...	1
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Practical					130	...	...	...	130	89	...	...	...	89	1	10	69	8	...	...	...	1
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																						
Upper Secondary Examination. { Boys	15	63	22	100	127	435	70	145	777	8	38	9	7	62	...	2	51	7	2	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination ... { Boys	28	103	92	223	518	2,457	1,499	807	5,281	267	1,201	773	183	2,424	48	208	1,580	595	42	...	1	...
Matriculation Examination ... { Girls	1	17	14	32	1	101	109	...	211	...	55	55	...	110								
Lower Secondary Examination. { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																						
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Upper	5	2	...	7	387	98	...	...	485	281	60	...	...	341	...	71	262		8	...	...	...
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Lower	29	10	1	40	951	257	11	...	1,219	567	180	11	...	758	...	253	458		32	...	...	15
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Upper	2	4	1	7	70	97	8	...	175	54	73	8	...	135	31	89	14		1	...	...	...
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Lower	2	11	...	13	26	139	...	...	165	13	74	...	...	87	...	79	1		2	...	...	5
3. School of Arts Examination	12	14	...	26	510	175	...	2,045	2,730	286	115	...	930	1,331	72	254	398	544	59	2	...	2
4. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	79	...	...	4	83	63	...	...	3	66	6	5	17	34	3	1	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	105	...	...	68	173	86	...	...	28	114	...	9	82	20	3	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	4	19	...	23	89	239	...	127	455	72	151	...	82	305	23	122	17	116	23	...	...	4
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1908–1909.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1908-1909.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by District Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education.															
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys — High schools, English	12	4,467	4,281	3,713	...	10,531	...	85,529	...	337	96,397	...	...	...	10,531
For boys — Middle schools, English	56	7,289	6,863	5,887	...	33,704	...	76,672	1,471	351	1,12,198	...	...	512	34,216
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	38	4,602	4,339	3,582	...	29,069	...	9,297	180	55	38,601	...	...	20,684	49,753
For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	1	55	56	47	...	1,111	...	19	...	...	1·130	...	...	9,026	10,137
Total	107	16,413	15,539	13,229	...	74,415	...	1,71,517	1,651	743	2,48,326	...	...	30,222	1,04,637
Primary schools—															
For boys	3,324	180,041	175,201	145,447	...	8,93,832	...	1,16,377	471	995	10,11,675	...	...	7,85,988	16,79,820
For girls	6	507	420	340	...	1,793	...	...	...	...	1,793	...	...	44,865	46,658
Total	3,330	180,548	175,621	145,787	...	8,95,625	...	1,16,377	471	995	10,13,468	...	...	8,30,853	17,26,478
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	19	249	217	207	...	20,687	10	...	...	2	20,699	2,621	...	...	23,308
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2	165	203	150	...	14,384	1,000	164	...	16,602	32,150	...	...	...	14,384
Total	21	414	420	357	...	35,071	1,010	164	...	16,604	52,849	2,621	...	1,000	38,692

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,669	...	...	...	...	97,669	...	...	...	97,669
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,669	...	...	...	...	97,669	...	...	...	97,669
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,169
Scholarships held in Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Scholarships held in Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Scholarships held in Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Scholarships held in Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,472
																					2,162
							Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,751
							Grand total	...	3,458	197,375	191,580	159,373	...	11,02,780	1,010	2,88,058	2,122	18,342	14,12,312	2,621	...	8,62,975	20,91,227

		RS.	RS.
NOTE A.—Net cost of District Boards as per column 16	...	20,91,227	
Miscellaneous charges	...	12,888	
Add—Cost met from Municipal grants	...	1,010	
Do. Fees	...	2,88,058	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	...	20,464	
			24,13,647
Deduct—Cost of Buildings under Grant I	...	...	97,669
***Gross* expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement**	...	...	**23,15,978**

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1908-1909—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education. — *Arts colleges*— English	3	212	235	195	...	13,951	...	24,126	...	611	38,688	...	...	...	13,951	13,951
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	212	235	195	..	13,951	...	24,126	...	611	38,688	...	...	...	13,951	13,951
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys — High Schools, English	14	5,463	5,253	4,544	13,525	7,317	...	1,12,703	16	393	1,33,954	...	...	80	7,397	17,928
Middle schools — English	8	987	855	729	3,410	6,052	...	11,630	...	317	21,409	...	...	973	7,025	41,241
Middle schools — Vernacular	5	644	692	506	...	6,150	...	330	...	...	6,980	...	...	5,284	11,434	61,187
For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools — Vernacular	1	234	242	232	...	1,135	...	78	...	...	1,213	...	...	25,683	26,818	36,955
Total	28	7,328	7,042	6,011	16,935	20,654	...	1,25,241	16	710	1,63,556	...	...	32,020	52,674	1,57,311
Primary schools— For boys	278	20,192	19,313	15,505	...	1,16,608	...	11,027	...	1	1,27,636	...	...	99,176	2,15,784	18,95,604
For girls	10	876	768	558	...	6,056	...	106	...	...	6,162	...	...	37,193	43,249	89,907
Total	288	21,068	20,081	16,063	...	1,22,664	...	11,133	...	1	1,33,798	...	...	1,36,369	2,59,033	19,85,511
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	541	10	...	551	23,859
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	1	28	28	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2	60	60	20	...	136	...	...	...	52	188	300	1,000	...	1,436	15,820
Total	3	88	88	39	...	136	...	...	...	52	188	841	1,010	...	1,987	40,679

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,679	...	...	...	...	33,679	...	...	...	33,679	1,31,348
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,679	...	...	...	...	33,679	...	...	...	33,679	1,31,348
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,922	1,29,091
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Scholarships held in Medical college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385
Scholarships held in Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	245
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Scholarships held in Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Scholarships held in Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	6,562
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,986	10,148
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,089	1,46,840
Grand total ...	325	28,696	27,446	22,308	16,935	1,91,084	...	1,60,500	16	1,374	3,69,909	841	1,010	1,68,389	3,84,413	24,75,640

NOTE B.—

	Rs.	Rs.
Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31	3,84,413	
Miscellaneous charges	1,043	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	16,935	
Do. Fees	1,60,500	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	1,390	
		5,64,281
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant 1	...	
		33,679
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		5,30,602

(8)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1908–1909.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Elementary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males.								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	9	792	269	98	94	185	146	* 9,564	...	† 1,07,391	63,071	1,80,026
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	5	338	...	...	211	127	...	...	...	13,276	1,602	14,878
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	10	791	...	...	289	502	...	22,162	188	36,857	28,179	87,386
4. Unaided	127	5,526	582	7	2,644	1,793	500	...	...	2,03,074	1,13,158	3,16,232
Total ...	151	7,447	851	105	3,238	2,607	646	31,726	188	3,60,598	2,06,010	5,98,522
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	1	164	...	...	55	100	9	* 11,109	...	‡ 35,742	...	46,851
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	15	714	...	...	163	517	34	26,798	50	35,342	22,631	85,721
4. Unaided	80	4,498	7	...	1,223	2,984	284	...	...	1,33,411	36,825	1,70,236
Total ...	96	5,376	7	...	1,441	3,601	327	37,907	950	2,04,495	59,456	3,02,808
Grand total ...	247	12,823	858	...	4,679	6,208	973	69,633	1,138	5,65,093	2,65,466	9,01,330

* Lawrence Asylum Provincial Grant. † Lawrence Asylum Miscellaneous Receipts Rs. 1,03,883.
‡ Lawrence Asylum Miscellaneous Receipts.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction for 1908-1909.

Order—No. 662, Educational, dated 23rd December 1909.

The Director of Public Instruction submits his annual report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the year 1908–1909.

2. The chief events of the year are mentioned in paragraphs 2 to 5 of the report. Among the measures which have been under consideration and which have either been carried out or in regard to which a settled decision has been arrived at may be noted the change in the system of payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools in municipal and local fund areas. The amount previously provided as subsidy towards the grants on behalf of these schools is now distributed direct instead of through local bodies. Another measure taken in the year was the provincialization of the agency of supervisors of elementary schools.

The gentlemen nominated to the two additional posts of Inspectors sanctioned towards the close of 1907–1908 arrived in January 1909 and, as the number of Inspectors excluding the Inspector of European and Training Schools was thus increased from six to eight, a redistribution of the territorial charges of the Inspectors was made with effect from the 1st March 1909. An important change was also made in the arrangements for the inspection of educational institutions, each district, except Madras and the Nilgiris, being placed under the charge of a District Assistant Inspector who was to be mainly responsible for the elementary education of the district and who was to be also the chief educational adviser to the Local Boards and Municipal Councils in the district.

A scheme for the establishment of training schools for the training of higher elementary teachers and also for the general reorganization of the training institutions in this Presidency was formulated by the Director of Public Instruction and generally approved by Government. A special grant of Rs. 50,000 was disbursed to the University towards the cost of establishing University vacation lectures and sanction was accorded to the utilization by the University of the income from the fee-fund for the establishment of University Lectureships and Research Scholarships. Steps were also taken to strengthen the staff of Government colleges so as to raise their efficiency to the standard required by the new University Regulations and to cope with the increased work entailed by their affiliation to the University in certain additional subjects.

The Committee appointed towards the close of 1907–1908, to consider and report on the proposal to institute a School Final examination, submitted a scheme for the award of a certificate to be called the "School Leaving Certificate" on the completion

of the secondary school course. The Committee's report and proposals were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the opinions of certain bodies and gentlemen likely to be interested in them were specially invited. The suggestions received on the subject were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year and the scheme has since been approved.

3. *General statistics.*—There was a further advance in the total number of educational institutions (public and private) and in the number of students attending them, the total number of pupils in educational institutions of all classes and grades being 1,099,615 or 42,445 more than in the previous year, which represents an increase of more than 4 per cent. The increase both in the number and attendance was entirely under public institutions, while private institutions showed a decline in both respects, which was partly due to the transfer of some of the advanced Sanskrit and elementary vernacular schools to the list of public institutions. The percentage of male and female pupils under instruction in all institutions to those of school-going age, calculated on the census figures of 1901, rose from 31·3 and 5·9 to 32·4 and 6·3, respectively.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, from fees and from other sources, amounted to 117·40 lakhs against 106·91 lakhs in the preceding year. Of the total, 83·95 lakhs were "direct" expenditure, that is, expenditure on colleges, primary and secondary schools, and special, professional and training institutions, and inclusive of rent, contingencies and the like and also of stipends in training schools; while 33·45 lakhs were classed as "indirect" expenditure, or expenditure on the University and on direction and inspection, scholarships, buildings, grants for furniture and apparatus, and "miscellaneous", of which over 9 lakhs were spent on hostels and boarding-houses. This gross expenditure was made up of (*a*) a net expenditure from Provincial funds of 39·95 lakhs, (*b*) 9·44 lakhs from Local funds, (*c*) 2·91 lakhs from Municipal revenues, (*d*) 32·73 lakhs from fees and (*e*) other sources 32·36 lakhs. The increase appeared under all heads, but was conspicuous under "other sources" being an advance of over 20 per cent. on the previous year. The increase under this head is satisfactory and, as observed in the review of the report for 1907–1908, indicates that private agencies spend more from their own funds on the maintenance of their schools. There was an increase of over $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the expenditure on Board Schools (secondary and elementary) which was due to the improvements effected in the establishments of these schools under the new rules. Of the total expenditure from public funds of $27\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 85 per cent. related to the latter.

5. *Elementary and Secondary schools.*—Public elementary schools for boys rose in number by 546 and in strength by 44,294. Of the total number, 146 schools with 15,269 pupils, against 81 schools with 8,684 pupils in the previous year, contained standards above the fourth and 4,342 schools contained the fourth and lower standards. The increase in the number of higher elementary schools which is ascribed to the transfer of a number of the so-called incomplete secondary schools to the list of elementary schools is encouraging. But the number of these institutions as compared with the total number of elementary schools is still inconsiderable and special endeavours should be made to develop them. A large proportion of the schools was under private management, and aided schools showed as in the previous year an increase both in number and in strength while unaided schools declined in both these respects. There was also an increase in the number of schools maintained by local and municipal bodies, and in view of the increased efficiency of the staff of supervisors of elementary schools which will result from the recent reorganization, and of the larger funds which local and municipal bodies will be able to devote to elementary education consequent on the relief granted to them by the provincialization of this agency, the Government look forward to a further extension of the operations of these bodies in the cause of elementary education either by grants-in-aid or by opening schools. Judged by the increase in the total number and strength of elementary schools, elementary education may be considered to have made an advance during the year. There has also been an improvement both in the number and qualifications of the teachers employed in elementary schools and the Government trust that the efforts made to improve the qualifications of the staff in these schools will be sustained.

There was a further decline in the number of secondary schools for boys which fell from 421 to 375, but the attendance in them rose from 94,603 to 95,765. The decrease in the number of secondary schools was the result of the revised classification according to which, as already stated, some of the existing lower secondary schools became elementary schools of the higher grade. At the same time it is observed that some lower secondary schools were recognised during the year as incomplete secondary schools. The Government recognise that in this matter of the classification of schools as secondary and elementary the position is still not entirely satisfactory. It seems very doubtful whether in most cases the supervision of the incomplete secondary schools by the manager of a neighbouring high school is not so ineffective as to be almost valueless, while the strong objection which exists in many parts of the country to the removal of young children from their homes will probably prevent many children from enjoying the advantages of secondary education unless they can obtain facilities for doing so, so far as the earlier stages are concerned, near their own homes. Where, however, such a course is possible the Government desire that every effort should continue to be made to resist the attempts of managers to bring into existence a number of incomplete secondary schools. The efforts made by managers of high schools to improve the staff, accommodation and appliances of secondary schools in order to satisfy the requirements of the Educational Rules, and the resultant improvement in the methods of teaching in the important subjects of the secondary school curriculum are noted. From paragraph 63 of the report, however, it appears that a great deal yet remains to be done before secondary education can be considered to be on an entirely satisfactory footing.

6. *The University and Collegiate education.*—The affiliation of the Basel German Mission Institution, Calicut, as a second-grade college was sanctioned during the year, while three second-grade colleges, namely, the Wardlaw College, Bellary, the St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore, and the Presentation Convent College, Georgetown, were closed. The number of first and second-grade colleges was thus 33 against 35 in the previous year. The balance (Rs. 53,500) which remained for payment at the end of the previous year of the grant of Rs. 2,77,500 sanctioned for the first-grade colleges and selected second-grade colleges, to assist the college authorities in complying with the new Regulations of the University in regard to accommodation and equipment, was disbursed during the year. In addition to the grant of Rs. 50,000 mentioned above, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was also paid towards the travelling expenses of fellows and inspection charges.

7. *The training of teachers.*—The number of masters who attended training schools fell from 2,321 to 2,164, the decrease being confined to the elementary teachers. This decrease is probably due to the extension of the period of training and the Director hopes it will not be permanent. The strength of the training schools for mistresses, however, rose from 394 to 431, the increase being notably among secondary teachers. With the progress of elementary education, the demand for qualified elementary teachers is increasing, and although the number of certificated elementary teachers rose from 10,349 to 11,796 or by about 14 per cent., the number is still inadequate, being only about 34·1 per cent. of the total number of teachers in elementary schools. Not quite 8,000 teachers were fully trained.

8. *Female education.*—The total number of girls under instruction showed a further advance, being 178,867 or 10,170 more than in the previous year, but more than half of the number of girls (102,514) attended mixed schools intended primarily for boys. Female education is still confined mainly to the elementary stage, the total number of girls who received instruction beyond that stage being only 1·2 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction. The Director of Public Instruction rightly remarks on the unwillingness of parents who can afford to provide funds for the education of their girls to spend any thing upon this object.

9. *European education.*—The total number of pupils under instruction in European schools remained almost stationary. There was a slight increase in the number of trained teachers employed in these schools, but the difficulty of securing qualified European or Eurasian teachers especially for higher standards continued as before. It is to be regretted that no European teacher in this Presidency has yet availed himself of the training afforded in the Government Training School at Sanáwar.

10. *General remarks.*—The year was marked by an advance especially under elementary education, and the thanks of Government are due to Dr. Bourne and the officers of the department for their work during the year.

(True Extract.)

N. S. Brodie,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 663, Educational, dated 23rd December 1909.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

N. S. Brodie,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1909-1910.

VOLUME I.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1910.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 12*th October* 1910.

C. No. 6685-A of 1910.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. A. G. BOURNE, D.SC., F.R.S., C.I.E.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction. I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency for the year 1909–1910.

Events of the year. 2. The most important events of the year are mentioned below :—

(i) To meet the requirements of the new University regulations relating to the B.A. Pass and Honours courses, the staffs in the Government First-grade Colleges have been strengthened by the addition of four appointments to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, three to the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service and seven to the cadre of the subordinate collegiate service. Accordingly a lecturer in Physics was added to the staff of the Kumbakónam College, and one in History to the staff of the Rajahmundry College, during the year, both the appointments being included in the Provincial Educational Service. The third appointment in this service has been reserved for future consideration. Additional chairs have been created in the Presidency College in English, History and Chemistry and a new chair in Geology, the present lecturer in Geology continuing to be his assistant. To the first office Mr. H. Dodwell has been appointed on paper, but allowed to continue as acting Vice-Principal in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and to the second and third Messrs. E. W. Green and J. L. Simonsen have been appointed. These two gentlemen joined their respective appointments in January last. To the last chair Mr. Murray Stuart of the Geological Survey has since the close of the year been deputed. The lecturer in Zoology in the Presidency College has been gazetted as Professor in that subject and the several temporary appointments sanctioned in that institution in connection with the Intermediate course have been made permanent.

(ii) The post of Headmaster in the Central High School, Mercara (Coorg), has been removed from the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service and included in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, a special appointment on Rs. 500—50—750 having been sanctioned for the purpose by the Secretary of State, Mr. Ransford who was selected to fill this appointment joined his post in January last.

(iii) The Upper Secondary examination has been abolished and a scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates has been sanctioned. This scheme has been introduced from 1st January last, and the first public examination under it has been fixed for March 1911. The details of the scheme are fully discussed in chapter IV headed Secondary Education.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

(iv) A special class has been working in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, since January last for the training of graduates and undergraduates as teachers in the commercial group of the secondary school leaving certificate scheme. The class has been started as an experimental measure for three years, and 12 scholarships of Rs. 25 each and an equal number of Rs. 20 each have been sanctioned for award.

(v) During the year proposals for the revision of the school fee notification were submitted to Government by the Director, and they were subsequently discussed at a Conference of representative gentlemen interested in education. Orders thereon were passed after the close of the year, and the chief aspects of the revised notification will be noticed in the report for the current year.

The Educational Rules.

3. (i) Government delegated to the Director with the previous sanction of the Government of India the powers hitherto vested in the Local Government, by rule 2 to article 57 of the Civil Service Regulations and articles 160-A, 230-A, 411 and 1138-A as amended by corrections, dated the 15th February 1909, to grant certain concessions to teachers and students, who are selected to undergo a course of training in a training school, college or other institution. The Director is thus empowered to fix the salaries and travelling allowances of teachers employed in Government schools who are selected to undergo training (including students selected with a view to employment in such schools), subject to the condition that the pay allowed to such teachers shall not exceed the substantive pay of their appointments and Rs. 50 per mensem in the case of students who are not in Government service, similar powers being exercised by the Presidents of local boards and Chairmen of municipal councils in respect of teachers employed in schools under their respective management.

Private students admitted for training are to be allowed travelling allowance from public funds for a single journey on joining the training institutions.

(ii) Revised forms of agreement to be entered into by stipendiary students in training institutions have been substituted for the forms given in Appendix U to the Educational Rules.

The Grant-in-Aid Code.

4. Beyond the addition of a few names to the list of backward classes no change was made in the Grant-in-Aid Code during the year.

The Code of Regulations for European Schools.

5. Government have approved of a form of trust-deed for use by managers who are, owing to the operation of the Canon law, unable to execute the deed in the form given in Appendix III to the Code of Regulations for European Schools in connection with payment of building grants.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Institutions and scholars.

6. From the supplemental statistics furnishing the number and strength of institutions of all classes and grades at the close of the year it will be observed that both public and private institutions had advanced during the year, the former having risen in number and strength from 24,280 and 981,223 to 24,967 and 1,051,966, or by 2·8 per cent. and 7·2 per cent., respectively, and the latter from 4,986 and 118,392 to 5,329 and 127,082, or by 6·9 per cent. and 7·3 per cent. The rate of increase in the strength of institutions was larger than that in their number, and this is evidence of the greater consolidation of schools resulting from the working of the revised Educational Rules and the new University Regulations. The introduction and carrying out of the scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates is calculated to lead to a further augmentation of the number of pupils under instruction.

Institutions and scholars by districts.

7. Twenty districts witnessed an increase in schools, while all the districts contributed to the increase in scholars. The three districts which lost schools were Ganjám, Anantapur and Madras.

8. All classes of institutions both under public and private management including the indigenous and private institutions contributed to the increase in schools as well as in scholars, and the variations under each of the heads will be found explained in the chapters that follow.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

9. The proportion of scholars to population of school age showed a further increase both under males and females, the percentage having risen from 32·4 to 34·7 in the one case and from 6·3 to 6·8 in the other. The percentage of the total number of scholars, both male and female, to the total population of school age also increased from 19·2 to 20·6.

Education in relation to population of school age.

The increase in the percentage of scholars to population of school age was shared by all the districts, the percentages which varied in the different districts ranging from 87·5 in the Madras City to 19·3 in Vizagapatam in the case of males and from 32·4 in the Madras City to 3·3 in Salem in the case of females.

10. All the main classes of the population except Europeans had an accession to their number. There was a decline, though slight, in the number of European boys and girls.

Scholars according to classes of the community.

11. The number of boys and girls studying English was larger than in the previous year in both public and private institutions. The direct method of teaching English, of the advantages of which several teachers are still in ignorance, is being gradually introduced, especially in the northern districts where the scheme appears to have been well received, the experiments made and the example set by Mr. Yates, by M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar of Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College, Vizagapatam, and by M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu of Raja's College, Parlákimedi, having helped the promulgation of the system in many of the schools. Among the classical languages, Arabic held its own with a larger number of adherents than last year, while Sanskrit lost its position in public institutions in the case of male scholars, of whom 10,955 brought up the subject against 13,276 in the preceding year. The several vernaculars were well represented in both public and private institutions.

Scholars according to languages studied.

12. The number of male and female scholars unprotected from small-pox was, as might be expected, fewer, the former having fallen from 6,406 to 5,024 and the latter from 1,346 to 1,314. The improvement was visible in both secondary and elementary schools, while in non-European colleges and special schools 2 and 13 boys, respectively, remained unprotected.

Scholars unprotected from small-pox.

13. Education was extended in both municipal and non-municipal areas as is evidenced from the increase in the number of institutions and scholars in both the areas.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

14. The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, on education, amounted to Rs. 1,19,39,280, the largest figure on record. The expenditure from the several sources is shown in the margin. Compared with the previous year, there was increased expenditure from provincial funds, municipal funds and fees. Under "other sources", there was a decrease of about 5 per cent. which was mainly under 'schools special'—in consequence of the transfer of Industrial schools to the control of the Director of Industries.

General statistics of receipts and charges.

	Rs.
Provincial funds	41,29,458
Local funds	9,32,599
Municipal funds	3,06,717
Fees	34,89,031
Other sources	30,81,475

Owing to the larger amounts expended on Arts colleges and schools, general, the total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 83,95,193 to Rs. 85,39,660, public funds and fees alone contributing to the increase. The indirect expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,42,142 against Rs. 29,88,430 in the previous year.

15. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and schools, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, provincial receipts aggregated Rs. 2,18,422 against Rs. 2,40,958 in the previous year, the decrease being wholly under

Provincial receipts and charges.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

professional colleges owing to the B.L. and the F.L. classes not having been in existenceduring the first term of the current calendar year. The charges, however, rose from Rs. 41,86,230 to Rs. 42,98,522, the increase being mainly under "inspection" in consequence of the appointment of two additional Inspectors and the provincialization of the agency of supervisors of elementary schools.

The budget grant for the year under "22. Education" was Rs. 37,81,000 and the altered grant Rs. 38,36,000 or, including printing at private presses, Rs. 38,36,760. The expenditure under the above heads was Rs. 37,90,237 or Rs. 46,523 less than the altered grant. This amount which agrees with the Accountant-General's final statement is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 42,98,522, mentioned above, the sum of Rs. 2,26,926 spent on the Medical College and schools and debited to "24. Medical" and also Rs. 2,81,359 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 40,80,100, of which Rs. 1,90,554 was the net cost of the Medical College and schools including scholarships and Rupees 2,81,359 the outlay on educational buildings. The net expenditure on "22. Education" including printing at private presses was thus Rs. 36,08,187 which is the same as the Accountant-General's figure *less* Rs. 2,450, the interest on the Mangalore college and the Hobart Training school endowments which is credited to a different major head.

Column 34 of General Table No. 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 39,06,777. The difference between this figure and the net expenditure given above, viz., Rs. 36,08,187 is explained by the addition to the former of Rs. 2,12,501, contribution to local boards and Rs. 10,180, contribution to municipal councils and the deduction from the total of Rs. 1,90,554, the net cost of the Medical College and schools, Rs. 2,81,359 outlay on Government educational buildings, Rs. 48,000 grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and Rs. 1,358 grants to orphanages not paid through this department.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

16. There was increased expenditure on all classes of institutions except board and unaided institutions. The direct expenditure on Government institutions rose from Rs. 12,28,017 to Rs. 12,80,612, the increase being shared by all kinds of institutions except professional colleges. On board institutions practically the same amount was spent as in the previous year, the expenditure being Rs. 16,50,067 against Rs. 16,50,873. The expenditure on aided institutions rose from Rs. 47,40,267 to Rs. 49,24,420, fee receipts alone covering more than the increase. Under unaided institutions there was a fall from Rs. 7,46,516 to Rs. 6,49,697 owing to some of the unaided institutions having gone to the aided list during the year. In aided and unaided institutions together, there was an increase of over Rs. 87,000. Taking schools for general education only, there was an increase of nearly ten lakhs in the expenditure from provincal funds and a decrease of over eight lakhs in the expenditure from local and municipal funds owing to the fact that the subsidies which formerly were paid to local and municipal boards to enable them to pay grants to elementary schools were paid to the schools direct from provincial funds. Of the total expenditure from public funds of nearly 29 lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 85 per cent. appertained to the latter.

Average cost of education.

17. The average cost of education per head of population was As. 5, of which public funds provided As. 2–3.

School fees.

18. The total fee income rose from Rs. 28,00,259 to Rs. 29,35,320 and notwithstanding the increase in the average number on the rolls, the average fee per head rose from Rs. 2·68 to Rs. 2·72. Of the total direct expenditure, 33 per cent. was covered by fees and the proportion would have been greater, but for the fact that in a large number of institutions fees are levied at lower than the standard rates.

Scholarships.

19. There was a slight decrease from Rs. 1,45,362 to Rs. 1,43,486 in the total expenditure on scholarships during the year, though provincial funds contributed more. Particulars of the scholarships in the different classes of institutions are given in the succeeding chapters.

20. Including the special grant of half a lakh to the Indian Institute of Science, the total amount of grants-in-aid paid from public funds to institutions under private management rose from Rs. 16,55,322 to Rs. 17,52,163. From a special return furnished by heads of missionary bodies it is seen that institutions under mission management received over 42 per cent. of the total amount spent on grants-in-aid, though the proportion of mission institutions to the total number of aided institutions was only 24·7 per cent.

Grants-in-aid.

21. The grants paid from provincial funds to institutions under private management and the contributions to local and municipal funds aggregated Rs. 18,52,079. Of this amount, Rs. 16,06,400, including the special grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Indian Institute of Science, were paid to institutions under private management against Rs. 6,24,858 in the previous year. This large increase is mainly, as stated above, due to teaching grants to Elementary schools having been paid direct from provincial funds instead of through local or municipal boards. European institutions received Rs. 16 000 more than last year. There was a large increase in the amount paid as building grants. The contributions to local boards were Rs. 2,12,501 and those to municipal boards Rs. 33,178, including Rs. 22,993 paid as the net cost of the maintenance of certain schools.

Grants-in-aid and subsidies from provincial funds.

22. Grants to the amounts of Rs. 28,387 and Rs. 1,17,376 were paid from local and municipal funds respectively in aid of schools under private management. With the exception of a sum of Rs. 1,000 paid by the Vizagapatam district board to technical section attached to Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam, the whole of the grants were paid to elementary schools.

Grants-in-aid from local and municipal funds.

23. The statistics containing the distribution of the provincial grants by districts show that the institutions in Madras City had, as usual, the largest share, namely, 12·97 per cent., Malabar following with 8·79 per cent., while Anantapur occupied the last place with 1·49 per cent.

Distribution of provincial grants by districts.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

24. I was in charge of the department throughout the year. I made three tours during the year and visited 103 schools and colleges. During two of the tours, I accompanied the Commission appointed by the University to inspect affiliated colleges.

Direction.

25. The first, third, fifth and eighth circles were in uninterrupted charge of Messrs. Yates, Champion, Kershaw and Braithwaite respectively, but there were a few unavoidable changes in the other circles and in the office of Inspector of European and Training Schools. The office of Inspector of Technical Schools having merged in that of Director of Industries, the technical schools still under the control of the Educational Department were inspected and reported upon by the Circle Inspectors with the help of specialists where necessary.

Inspectors.

26. There were practically no changes in the *personnel* of the Inspectresses, Miss Arnold and Mrs. Rhenius who went on leave having relinquished charge only just before the close of the year.

Inspectresses.

27. The system of District Assistant Inspectors referred to in the last report was at work during the year. The 21 officers of this class inspected among them 3,577 schools with 176,424 pupils and their work was generally satisfactory. About the advantages of this system of having an Assistant Inspector for each district, Mr. Grieve states that the system "especially where the Assistant Inspector is a senior man enables the department to have a much clearer view of the state of elementary education and to control the subordinate inspecting agency in a far more thorough manner. The whole district

Assistant Inspectors.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

can be visited and much more can be done to train and watch Supervisors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors", while Mr. Braithwaite remarks that the particular value of the new system lies in the co-ordination of the district.

These Assistant Inspectors have no tour programmes of their own, but follow those of the Inspectors under special instructions from the latter issued from time to time.

Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.

28. All the girls' ranges except the Gódávari, South Arcot-Tanjore and Tinnevelly Ranges changed hands during the year. On an average, each Assistant Inspectress inspected 125 schools with 8,447 pupils and spent 166 days on circuit, while each Sub-Assistant Inspectress inspected 90 schools with 5,540 pupils and spent 176 days on circuit.

Sub-Assistants of Boys' Schools.

29. The total number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors excluding those for Muhammadan schools remained the same as last year, viz., 102. The various officers who held charge of the ranges during the year inspected on the whole 20,005 schools with 691,543 pupils against 20,249 schools with 668,301 pupils the previous year. The work of these officers was on the whole satisfactory.

The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools.

30. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools inspected 77 schools with 2,500 pupils and spent 126 days on circuit, the rest of his time being devoted to office work and correspondence. As in previous years, he inspected also the Sanskrit classes of some of the Colleges and Secondary schools. During the year the Sub-Assistant was deputed, with the sanction of Government, on a tour to Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab with a view to study the working and organization of the Sanskrit Schools in those provinces.

Supervisors of Elementary Schools.

31. This agency was provincialized with effect from 1st March 1909 and it was satisfactory to note that during the year under report the Supervisors were able to turn out better work than in the previous year. Besides supervising the work of the existing schools under their charge, they visited 2,432 villages without schools, started 1,049 schools and brought 2,561 schools under inspection and 2,253 unaided schools on to the aided list, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,162, 965, 2,015, and 2,011. Speaking generally of their work, Mr. Braithwaite remarks as follows:—"The Supervisors have as a body been working well. Elementary schools were kept under closer supervision than before, receiving on an average four visits a year".

The Sub-Assistants' Test.

32. At the Sub-Assistants' Test held in April 1909, twelve candidates excluding those for the clerical test, were examined but only one came out successful.

Supervisors' Test.

33. For the Supervisors' Test held at the same time, 56 candidates appeared, of whom only two passed.

III.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

(*a*) THE UNIVERSITY.

Additional Regulations.

34. During the year Government sanctioned new regulations for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching. Alterations and additions in regard to the regulations dealing with the grouping and with the subjects of the courses for the Intermediate Examination received the sanction of Government. The regulations for the Titles in Oriental learning were also sanctioned by Government. Regulations providing for the establishment of University Lectureships in the Honours Courses, and for the institution of Research Studentships were approved by Government. The introduction of the scheme for the award of Secondary School Leaving Certificates necessitated certain additions to and alterations in the regulations being made.

35. Seven colleges were affiliated during the year in certain additional groups, and applications for further affiliation were received from a few colleges.

Affiliation.

Inspection of colleges.

36. The Inspection Commission visited eleven colleges and submitted its report to the Syndicate.

University teaching.

37. The vacation lectures to teachers were continued and courses were given at the same centres in History, Geography, Physics and Chemistry. Books to the value of Rs. 31,320 were acquired for the University library which now contains 4,879 works.

University examinations.

38. The Matriculation examination under the new regulations was held for the first time in December, and the results were not satisfactory. Of the 7,381 candidates examined 1,373 passed, of whom 490 were reported by the examiners to have failed but were permitted by the University to be declared as having passed, an arrangement sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 206, Educational, dated 15th April 1910.

For the First Examination in Arts 2,610 candidates were examined, of whom 850 were declared to have passed, giving a percentage of 32·6 against a percentage of 39·8 of the previous year. Thirteen of the successful candidates were females. Of the 1,465 candidates who sat for the English Language Division of the B.A. Degree Examination, 755 passed, which gives a percentage of 51·5 as against a percentage of 37·8 last year. Eight candidates were placed in the first class, while 9 of the successful candidates were females. For the Second Language Division 972 candidates were examined and 819 were declared successful. For the Science Division 1,189 candidates appeared and 54·6 per cent. were successful. The lowest percentage of success was in Mathematics, the highest in Zoology. History far outstripped the other optional subjects in popularity, while Mathematics and Physics came next. Sixty-two candidates sat for the various branches of the M.A. Degree Examination, of whom one was placed in the second and 19 in the third class. Of the 62 candidates, 14, 9 and 11 appeared for English Language, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and History, respectively.

The following statement exhibits the results of the University Examinations in the different professional collegiate courses :—

Name of examination.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
L.T. Degree (written)	120	103	85·8
Do. (practical)	135	103	76·3
First Examination in Law	...	...	...
B.L. Degree	...	...	...
M.L. Degree	...	...	...
First L.M. & S.	50	32	64·0
Second L.M. & S.	29	12	41·4
Final do.	28	13	46·4
First M.B. & C.M.	45	31	68·9
Second do.	29	19	65·5
Third do.	24	15	62·5
Final do.	31	16	51·6
First Examination in Engineering	34	9	26·5
B.E. Degree, Civil	7	2	28·6
Do. Mechanical	10	3	30·0

Government grants.

39. A grant of Rs. 15,000 was made towards the travelling expenses of the Inspection Commission.

Finance.

40. The receipts of the University for the year amounted to Rs. 2,82,093 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,73,514, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,579 to the credit of the University on the transactions of the year.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

(*b*) ARTS COLLEGES.

Number and management.

41. The C.S.M. College, Madras, was reduced to the grade of a high school and the A.B.M. College, Ongole, was not in existence on the 31st March 1910. The total number of Arts Colleges was thus 31, of which 10 were of the first grade. Four colleges were managed by Government, 3 by Municipal Boards, and 21 and 3 were respectively aided and unaided institutions. Of the 24 colleges under private management, 13 were managed by missions and the rest by private bodies.

Equipment.

42. Improvements continued to be effected in accommodation, construction of laboratories and supply of furniture and apparatus and books to meet the requirements of the new University regulations.

Staff.

43. There were 276 professors and teachers, 56 of whom held non-Indian diplomas.

Attendance.

44. Owing to the poor results of the Matriculation examination and the smaller number that passed the First Examination in Arts, the number on the rolls in the first and third year classes was lower than it was in the previous year, and there was consequently a decline in the strength of the Arts Colleges from 4,265 to 3,948. There were 42 post-graduate students, of whom 28 were studying in the Presidency College, 12 in the Madras Christian College, and 2 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Of the students for the intermediate course 38·6 per cent. were reading in second-grade colleges.

Residence of students.

45. About one-quarter of the total number in the Arts Colleges lived in the 20 hostels attached to these institutions, while the remaining students lived with their families or made their own arrangements for boarding and lodging.

Discipline.

46. There were no serious cases of breach of discipline.

Scholarships.

47. The Government of India State Technical scholarship was, after the close of the year, awarded for a course of study in Metallurgy in England. All the six post-graduate scholarships were awarded and of the 24 collegiate scholarships, only 15 were awarded, there being no eligible applicants for the remaining nine.

Income and expenditure.

48. The total expenditure on Arts Colleges during the year was Rs. 8,11,511 of which Rs. 3,00,171 or 37 per cent. was met from fees, and the net contribution from public funds was Rs. 2,67,640 or 33 per cent. The cost of educating each student was Rs. 201. In addition to the regular maintenance charges, a sum of Rs. 2,75,249 was spent on scholarships and buildings, of which Rs. 70,922 or 26 per cent. was met from public funds.

(*c*) PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

The Law College, Madras.

49. The attendance rose from 323 to 327. Two hundred and seventy-five of the students were reading in the F.L. and B.L. classes and 52 were preparing for the Pleadership examination.

The Medical College, Madras.

50. The number of students on the rolls studying for a University degree was 240 against 220 in the preceding year. Of these students 15 were women. In the Apothecary department there were 30 students preparing for departmental certificates. There were no students for the Chemist and Druggist department. Fifteen Hospital Assistants underwent a course of post-collegiate training during the year and 52 Sanitary Inspector students were prepared for the Government Technical examination in Sanitary Science. The results of the working of both these sessional classes continued to be satisfactory. There were 48 military pupils against 37 in the preceding year. The new laboratories for Physiology and Hygiene referred to in the last report had not been completed. The total charges of the maintenance of the college amounted to Rs. 86,180, of which Rs. 31,474 or 37 per cent. was met from fees. The net cost of training each student was Rs. 198.

The College of Engineering, Madras.

51. The number of students in the Engineer classes preparing for the University degree was the same as last year, viz., 36; but the strength in the upper and lower subordinate classes had risen from 104 to 156, thus proving that the fall in strength noted in last year's report was only of a temporary nature. There were 19 military students. A survey camp was formed for the senior division of the Engineer class under the old rules, while under the new rules a camp was held for all classes in January. The results of the examinations conducted by the College Staff were satisfactory. The results of the University examinations were fair. The cost of the maintenance of the College during the year was Rs. 96,875, the receipts amounting to Rs. 16,631. The net cost of instructing each student was thus Rs. 382.

Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Training College, Rajahmundry.

52. Owing to a fall in the strength of the L.T. class of the Training College, Rajahmundry, there were 69 graduates under training as against 76 in the previous year. There were no women teachers under training. The results of the L.T. degree examination were good. There was an increase in the strength of the model school attached to the Teachers' College, while there was a further decline in the strength of the higher forms of the Model School at Rajahmundry. The re-organization of these two colleges is still under the consideration of Government. The total charges of the two training colleges amounted to Rs. 31,850.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

The Upper Secondary Examination.

53. The number of candidates (all non-Europeans) that appeared for the Upper Secondary examination held for the last time in December last was 812, of whom 111 or 14 per cent. were successful. Eighteen candidates completed the test during the year bringing the total number of passed candidates to 158.

The Matriculation Examination.

54. For the Matriculation Examination held in December last 7,239 (including 30 Europeans) out of 7,362 registered male candidates presented themselves, of whom 1,347 passed (including 13 Europeans), 16 in the first class, 217 in the second and 1,114 in the newly-constituted third class. Only 874 candidates actually passed the examination at the outset, but 473 more were subsequently declared to have passed by the Senate. Permission to join the Intermediate or the First-year class in a college was accorded to these latter in anticipation of the sanction of Government. The proportion of the number passed to that examined was only 18·6 per cent., the largest number of failures being in English, notwithstanding the steps taken in improving the methods of teaching English in secondary schools. The majority of the examinees were as usual Brahmans, and they were followed in order by non-Brahman Hindus, Native Christians and Muhammadans, while the same order was maintained by the successful candidates except in the case of Native Christians, who obtained the largest percentage, viz., 20·0, the percentage secured by the other three classes of the community being respectively 19·7, 15·4 and 12·9.

Admissions and promotions though regulated with somewhat more care and judgment than formerly still leave very much to be desired as will appear from the following extracts from the reports of Inspectors of Schools :—

M.R.Ry. G. V. SUBBARAYUDU SASTRI writes—

"In most of the schools promotions and admissions are not rigidly made, and the numbers in the high school forms have considerably swelled.

The annual examinations conducted in many of the schools in the Kistna District appeared to have had no value in guiding the teachers to regulate promotions, and wholesale promotions were made."

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

MR. H. CHAMPION writes in more or less the same strain:—

"I have had to remark in nearly every inspection report upon the laxity with which promotions are made. Without the co-operation of the Headmaster, the admonitions of Inspecting officer can have but little effect, and although the spirit is willing, yet I fear that in most cases the influence of parents and members of committees render the co-operation of the headmaster impossible. The incomplete secondary schools are the chief offenders and several flagrant instances of lax promotion have been brought to my notice. The scheme for the award of school leaving certificates which insists upon the boy's daily work being taken into account will doubtless do much to bring about a better state of things."

(b) *Non-European Public Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Public secondary schools for boys.

55. Public secondary schools for boys sustained a further loss, though slight, in their number, but it is gratifying to note that this loss was more than compensated for by an appreciable increase in their strength which is a healthy sign of consolidation among secondary schools. The strength rose from 95,765 to 101,082, while the number fell from 375 to 362: this was due to the conversion of four of the incomplete secondary schools under public management and of a few others under private management into elementary schools of the higher grade.

Of the pupils, 64,094 were reading in the forms and 36,988 in the classes below them, the increase in strength noticed above being shared by all the forms except the first and the third and by all the classes. It is to be hoped that the importance of attending secondary schools for even the earliest stages of higher education is becoming more widely recognised.

Secondary schools according to management.

56. Of the 92 schools under public management, five were under departmental management, and 22 and 65 under the management of municipal and local boards respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 6, 22 and 68. The decrease under Government schools was due to the decision of Government to work their secondary school at Bhadráchalam as a higher grade elementary school.

Of the schools under private management 200 were aided and 69 unaided, of which 106 and 11, respectively, were under Mission management. The Jubilee school at Sandur continued to be the only secondary school returned as a Native State School.

Secondary schools and pupils according to districts.

57. As regards the distribution of secondary schools according to districts, Tanjore again stood first with 38 schools, and Tinnevelly and Malabar ranked next as last year, with 37 schools each, while Madras and Kistna made the nearest approach with 24 schools each. As regards also the relative strength of the schools, the above districts maintained the places they occupied last year, Tanjore and Madras taking the lead with 12,148 and 11,495 pupils, respectively. The Nilgiris continued to possess the smallest number of schools and pupils, viz., 2 and 373, respectively. Each of the ceded districts showed, I am glad to say, improved attendance during the year.

In regard to the proportion of boys under instruction to the male population of school age, Madras, as usual, headed the list, while the lowest place continued to be occupied by Cuddapah, the percentages in the two cases being 30·84 and ·91, respectively.

Scholarships in secondary schools.

58. The Government Scholarship notification was revised during the year with a view to separate the scholarships held in secondary schools from those held in elementary schools. Provision has been made under the revised rules for the continuity of the scholarships for the six years of the secondary course. Out of 144 scholarships allotted for award in secondary schools for boys, 143 were awarded, 6 to Uriyas, 25 to backward classes, 16 to Muhammadans, and the rest to general classes, the scholarships being tenable this year for three terms from January 1910. The total expenditure on scholarships in secondary schools for boys was Rs. 25,871 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 21,380.

59. The total expenditure on non-European secondary schools for boys was Rs. 22,14,711, and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 22–14. Government schools cost Rs. 56,412; board, aided and unaided schools, Rs. 3,78,658, Rs. 14,52,979 and Rs. 3,24,862 respectively.

Expenditure in secondary schools.

The total expenditure from public funds was Rs. 2,17,247, and the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 15,66,909. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 16–3. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 22–9, Rs. 16–6 and Rs. 16–8, respectively. The total fees covered 71 per cent. of the total expenditure.

(c) *General.*

60. There were 100,222 male pupils in all the secondary schools or 5,133 more than in the preceding year. The figures in the margin show the number of male pupils in the various forms and classes during the past two years. From a special return obtained from the inspecting officers it appears that of the number of pupils in the first forms of recognised secondary schools 1 out of every 8 pupils in that form was admitted from an elementary school as in the previous year. It is hoped that as secondary schools come to feel the necessity for opening all the preparatory or lower classes from the fourth down to the infant the proportion of pupils admitted into their first forms from elementary schools will be much less.

Male pupils in secondary schools.

	Number of pupils in 1908–09.	Number of pupils in 1909–10.
Sixth form	7,561	9,427
Fifth „	6,397	6,508
Fourth „	8,492	8,949
Third „	10,459	10,426
Second „	12,513	12,965
First „	15,782	15,613
Fourth class	12,723	13,427
Third „	9,201	10,096
Second „	4,905	5,462
First „	3,790	4,116
Infant „	3,266	3,233
Total ...	95,089	100,222

61. The number of teachers of all classes and grades rose from 4,097 to 4,242, of whom all but 278, or 93 per cent., held some form of certificate or other. Of this 93 per cent., 28 per cent. of the teachers held general education certificates only, while the rest had professional certificates and non-Indian diplomas. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the number of teachers holding professional certificates under each of the grades—collegiate, secondary and elementary—, and an increase in the number of those who have qualified themselves for general education certificates, in other words the supply of trained teachers was insufficient to meet the unusually large demand. Steps are being taken to increase the supply of qualified teachers.

Qualifications of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

At the close of the year there were 300 drawing masters and 387 drill and gymnastic instructors, and of the latter, 361 were trained men.

62. The introduction with effect from 1st January 1910 of the new scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates marks a new era in the history of secondary education in this presidency. The scheme has been so organized as to embrace a wider range of studies than the Matriculation examination of the local university and to guarantee not merely that a pupil has passed a certain test but also that he has gone through a definite course of study in a recognised secondary school and that during the period he has spent at such a school he has conducted himself in a satisfactory manner. To this end the secondary school leaving certificate will take into account the school work done by the pupil from the fourth form upwards under a system of awarding marks for each subject and will also contain the results of a public examination conducted by a Board consisting of the Director of Public Instruction as President, four officers of the Government Educational Service and four non-official members with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations as Secretary to the Board. The subjects of study are classed under three groups, and the public examination will include the subjects of the first group and any of the subjects of the last group.

Character and scope of secondary education.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The school year will in future be held to commence after the summer vacation and the first term certificate will relate to the term extending from the commencement of the school year up to Christmas and the second term certificate to the term extending from the opening of the school after the Christmas holidays up to the summer vacation. The first public examination under the new scheme will be held towards the close of March 1911. Holders of completed secondary school leaving certificates are eligible for admission not only into a school of professional or technical training which is not connected with the University but have also been declared by the University to be eligible to pursue the Intermediate course of study in an affiliated college with the approval of the head of the institution and by the Government to be eligible for appointment to any post in the superior service which under existing rules is open to candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the local University or the late Upper Secondary Examination. The development and progress of secondary education under the scheme sketched above will be watched with immense interest, and it rests with the higher Inspecting officers of the department to see that the scheme is properly understood and efficiently worked.

Judged by the increase in the number of pupils secondary education may be considered to have made a fair progress during the year. Attempts have been made in most of the complete secondary schools to improve the teaching staff and the methods of teaching adopted in them, though in respect of accommodation and equipment most schools still leave much to be desired owing presumably to lack of funds. One of the Inspectors reports that he ventures to think that "teachers' ideas regarding their work have widened and that consequently teaching has become to a certain extent more intelligent and thorough." The incomplete secondary school still presents an unsolved problem. Its staff is generally neither adequate nor efficient, and the grouping system adopted in many cases has not had the desired effect, but it has to be continued until managers of schools are in possession of more funds and until the supply of certificated teachers especially of the higher grades is at least equal to the demand. There appears to be a strong tendency on the part of managers to evade the responsibility and expense of attaching the preparatory department to complete as well as to incomplete secondary schools. Such an evasion is fatal to the interests of secondary education, and the inspecting officers and the Director have on all possible occasions been urging the necessity of making a secondary school complete in respect of the lower classes. No breach of school discipline of any magnitude occurred during the year.

V.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Public elementary schools.

63. Public elementary schools for boys rose further in number from 22,548 to 23,260 and in strength from 790,637 to 854,137 including 100,825 girls, and of these 162 schools with 18,981 pupils as against 146 and 15,269, respectively, in the previous year contained standards above the fourth, and 4,161 schools with 267,344 pupils as against 4,342 and 260,419, respectively, contained the fourth and lower standards. The further slight increase in the number of higher elementary schools which was due partly to the conversion of a few incomplete secondary schools into elementary schools and partly to the opening of higher standards in lower elementary schools is hopeful, as also the accession to the strength of schools with the fourth and lower standards notwithstanding the fall in the number of such schools. As might be expected the percentages of strength to total male population of school-age again rose from 28·0 to 30·3. One hundred and fifty-four schools with higher standards, 4,008 schools with the first five standards and 14,988 schools with the first four standards had been recognised, and the rest, chiefly schools of the last type, were awaiting recognition.

Schools according to management.

64. The various classes of schools under public management except the Native State schools, as also both aided and unaided schools under private management had an accession both to their number and strength. The increase under Government schools was due to the transfer during the year of the schools in three of the taluqas of the Central Provinces to the Bhadráchalam taluk of the Gódávari Agency, while that in the number of schools under board management which was but inconsiderable was indicative of the fact that municipal and local boards have not shown as much activity as they should towards the spread of elementary education. There is yet a wide scope for extending their operations, and it behoves these bodies to gradually bring under their own management as many as possible of the aided and unaided elementary schools which, at present, swell the number of public elementary schools and are mostly of a ephemeral character. To ascertain the educational needs of important villages with a population of 1,000 and over, where there are no schools and where schools, if established are likely to flourish, I have obtained lists of such villages with a view to place them before local boards. If any boards require extra financial help for starting and maintaining elementary schools, the provincial revenues might, I think, come to the rescue. 23·4 per cent. of the aided schools and 16·7 per cent. of the unaided ones were under mission management. The subjoined statement furnishes the particulars of elementary schools at the beginning and close of the year as required in G.Os., No. 311, Educational, dated 27th April 1908, and No. 137, Educational, dated 9th March 1909.

Number of Elementary Schools for Boys during the year 1909–1910.

Managing agency.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1909.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1910.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no aided or board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description, whether board, aided or unaided, formerly existed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government ...	150	...	9	1	160	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board ...	283	5	14	...	292	3	...	...	...
Local Board ...	3,362	26	41	2	3,379	9	1	1	1
Native States ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Aided	13,974	1,909	2,470	4	14,539	...	...	...	...
Unaided	4,773	2,753	2,863	1	4,884	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,548	4,693	5,397	8	23,260	12	1	1	1

The figures speak for themselves, the number of elementary schools closed during the year nearly equalizing those newly opened.

Scholarships in elementary schools.

65. Out of the 24 scholarships allotted to higher elementary schools for boys, ten were awarded from the beginning of January last to general classes, one to a Muhammadan and five to other backward classes. No award has yet been made of the scholarships allotted to the lower elementary schools, of which 220 are intended for distribution to Mappillas and 75 for Savaras, Khonds and Koyas. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 5,799.

Expenditure in elementary schools.

66. The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys was Rs. 34,13,064, towards which public funds contributed Rs.21,29,131, fees Rs. 6,61,237, and other sources Rs. 6,22,696. Government schools cost Rs. 91,234, and board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 12,02,980, Rs. 18,93,332, and Rs. 2,24,990, respectively. Public funds met 63 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 19 per cent. and other sources 18 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4–2. Each pupil in a Government school

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(mostly in Agency tracts) cost Rs. 11-9, in a board school Rs. 5-13, and in an aided school Rs. 3-13. The figure for mission schools (including all elementary schools under mission management) is Rs. 6-9. Fees met 5 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 11 per cent. in board schools and 21 per cent. in aided schools.

Male pupils in public elementary schools.

67. The figures in the preceding paragraphs relate to all the pupils under instruction in elementary schools for boys and include therefore girls in such schools and exclude boys in girls' schools. Dealing with boys alone, the total number under instruction on the 31st March last in public elementary schools for both boys and girls was 757,471, which represents 26·8 per cent. of the total male population of school-age, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 703,793 and 24·9 per cent. As regards the proportion of male pupils under instruction, all the districts had a larger percentage of such pupils than in the previous year, Tinnevelly standing first as usual with 39·5 per cent. and Vizagapatam continuing to occupy the last place with 16·7 per cent.

Part-time and night schools.

68. From a special return obtained again from the inspecting officers, it is observed that there were on the 31st March last 30 part-time schools, of which one was under public management and the remaining 29 were under private management, all but one of the latter being aided mission schools. Most of the schools were found in Tanjore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Madura, none having been returned again from the Northern, Ceded and West Coast districts, except from Bellary and South Canara which have contributed one school each. North Arcot which contained the largest number of schools last year has presented a 'nil' return this year, owing presumably to the misconception of part-time and night schools. There was also a decrease under night schools which numbered 635 on the 31st March last against 726 in the previous year, and of these only 310 or 48·8 per cent. were under the charge of day schoolmasters. These schools which are intended mainly for children of the backward and labourers' classes are gradually losing their popularity and importance, and it does not seem possible to force education on children who are inherently either averse or indifferent to it.

Extension of elementary education.

69. In indigenous elementary schools for which returns have been received there were 103,445 boys under instruction at the close of the year. Including these, the total number of boys in both public and private elementary schools was 860,916, and the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-age was 30·5. A statement in the supplemental statistics classifies villages into four groups according as they contain a population of from 1,000 to 2,000, from 500 to 1,000, from 200 to 500 and less than 200. In the first group there were 6,987 villages, in the second 7,941, in the third 9,521 and in the fourth 18,284; of these 77 per cent. in the first, 53 per cent. in the second, 24 per cent. in the third and 2 per cent. in the fourth group were provided with one or more public or private elementary schools. Compared with the statistics of last year, a larger proportion of the villages in each of the first three groups enjoyed facilities for the instruction of the young. I have already dwelt upon the duties of local bodies in the dissemination of elementary education in important school-less villages where there may be evidence of the real demand for such education.

Number and qualifications of teachers in elementary schools.

70. The further rise in the number of elementary schools was naturally accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of teachers employed in them, of whom there were 36,433 at the close of last year, 31,321 of them being returned as holders of either professional or general education certificates, mostly of the elementary grade. Most of the inspecting officers are able to record an improvement in the qualifications of the staffs in elementary schools, especially in board schools in which more liberal salaries are paid than elsewhere and in the success that has attended their efforts in introducing the new scheme of studies so far at any rate as the compulsory subjects are concerned, though the bulk of the teachers are as yet considered unfit to teach the important optional subjects.

71. The year under report was on the whole favourable to the cause of elementary education as may be evidenced from a further increase both in the number and strength of the elementary schools for boys as well as in the total number of male pupils under instruction in all elementary schools both for boys and girls. People have not yet rightly understood the aim of higher elementary schools, and are still clamouring for secondary education in the belief that every boy, rich or poor, should render himself eligible for Government service or for some other higher walk of life, and it will be some years before it can be brought home to the minds of dispassionate persons in towns and rural areas that a sound elementary education of a somewhat practical character is essential for the mass and that a foundation for such education should be laid in the elementary school. The sessional and training schools are doing their best in improving the general and professional qualifications of the elementary teachers, and their work is often supplemented by Teachers' Associations, and by central classes in which the subordinate inspecting officers seem to have evinced a lively interest. Little improvement seems to have taken place in regard to the housing of village schools, only 15,350 of the schools against 14,793 in the previous year being held in their own or rented buildings, but in the matter of apparatus and appliances required for realistic teaching better provision is reported to have been made especially by board schools. Schools under private management are susceptible of considerable improvement in these respects, and unless the village revenue officers co-operate with the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors of elementary schools in emphasising the need for staffing and equipping these schools more satisfactorily, it is difficult to look for any better results in the near future. School gardens as a part of nature study are being started wherever there is space for them and there is a well or some other source of water-supply close by. The Agricultural Department has kindly issued hints and suggestions for the development of these gardens, and the Deputy Directors of Agriculture are always ready to afford the necessary help and guidance in the laying out of gardens. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Division, has prepared a syllabus of a school garden in the Vizagapatam District, and copies of a Telugu translation of it which I had arranged for and printed have been distributed to all the elementary schools in that district. It is hoped that the example will be followed in the other districts.

General remarks.

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72. Excluding for purpose of comparison the industrial schools which have passed to the control of the Director of Industries, the number of special schools and their strength stood at the close of the year at 126 and 5,339 against 124 and 5,134, respectively at the beginning. The technical or art schools alone contributed to the increase in the number of schools and all classes of schools except the sessional and medical schools to their strength. The variations under each head will be dealt with in the paragraphs that follow.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

(A) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

73. At the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' certificates held in December last 213 candidates appeared for the secondary grade and 1,749 for the elementary, of whom 175 and 1,115 or 82 and 64 per cent., respectively, passed. The increase from 69 to 82 per cent. in the proportion of passes in the examination for the secondary grade was marked and was presumably the result of the possession of higher attainments by candidates of that grade. The elementary candidates fared no better than last year. The successful candidates included 27 females of the secondary grade and 235 of the elementary, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 20 and 207. Out of 65 schools that presented teachers for the examination of the elementary grade, all but 10 passed not less than 50 per cent. of the

Teachers' Certificate examinations—General.

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examinees, and eight schools passed all the candidates that appeared. At the final examination for Teachers' certificates 104 candidates (103 trained and 1 untrained) were examined for the secondary grade and 869 (862 trained and 7 untrained) for the elementary, of whom 83 including the only untrained candidate and 586 including 6 untrained candidates were successful, the secondary teachers having acquitted themselves better than the elementary teachers even here. A higher proportion of passes to the number of elementary teachers examined might reasonably have been expected seeing that all the candidates have to satisfy the inspecting officers that their teaching is satisfactory before they can be admitted to the examination. These officers will in future be required to exercise greater care and judgment in testing the work of the probationary teachers. The increase in the number examined in each of the grades was due to the fact that many who passed the Preliminary Examination in the years previous were able to count 18 months' attested and approved service during the year.

Number of Teachers' certificates issued.

74. One thousand four hundred and sixty-seven probationary teachers' certificates and service registers were issued during the year, 44 to the teachers who passed the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' certificates held before December 1905 and the rest to those who qualified themselves for them under the present rules.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(a) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

75. Training Schools for Masters remained stationary at 46, but their strength rose from 2,164 to 2,302, of whom 131 students were of the secondary and 2,171 of the elementary grade, against 116 and 2,048, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the number of teachers under each grade is encouraging. Fourteen districts, notably Gódávari, contributed to the increase in the number of students, seven contained fewer students than in the previous year and one, viz., Bellary had the same number of students, while the Nilgiris continued to be unrepresented, there being no training school of any kind in that district for some years'. Of the 46 training schools, 31 were under departmental management, and the rest under private management, 14 of them being aided and the remaining one unaided.

General condition of training schools for masters.

76. At the beginning of the year the general control and the annual inspection of training schools were handed over to the Circle Inspectors. The Inspector of European and Training Schools remained, as explained in the last report, in charge of the curriculum, the certificate examinations and large questions affecting the training schools as a whole, such as designs for buildings and furniture, and the supply of furniture, apparatus and books. This dual control of training schools has not led to any serious difficulty so far, and the change has been distinctly for the benefit of the schools in most circles, the Circle Inspectors who are expected to know the needs of the schools in their circles better than the Inspector of Training Schools, being able, owing to the recent reduction in their territorial jurisdiction, to devote fairly sufficient time to the improvement of the training schools under their charge. There were 17 Licentiates in Teaching and one Bachelor of Arts with a Secondary Teachers' certificate on the staffs of training schools, which were somewhat disturbed during the year by the transfer of 15 members of them as supervisors of elementary schools and by the temporary promotion of two of the Headmasters to the office of Sub-Assistant Inspector. The schools, however, maintained their general efficiency and tone, and had an improved supply of library books, furniture and apparatus. In the matter of accommodation every endeavour has been made to provide the schools with suitable accommodation mostly in their own and in a few cases in rented buildings. The hostels attached to six of the Government training schools are reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year. The type design for hostels referred to in the last report was revised during the year by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose and the designs and specifications have been forwarded to the Chief Engineer for further action. The strength and work of the

model schools attached to the training schools have generally improved, but until a better class of teachers, *i.e.*, teachers holding at least certificates of a higher grade than elementary, becomes available for employment in them, it does not seem practicable to organize the work of the staff in such a way as to be a helpful model to the normal students. Teachers' Associations are attached to almost all the training schools and they are doing useful work. Excursions were also made during the year by the students of several of the Government Training schools at their own expense under the supervision of the Headmasters and one or two members of the staffs and they were on the whole educationally profitable to them. Vacation classes open to members of the staff in all training schools were held at the Government Training School, Saidapet, during the last Christmas holidays and were well attended. Instruction was given in Surveying and Levelling, Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Drawing, Botany, Civics, etc., and the courses in almost all the subjects included lectures delivered by special lecturers on the aim and scope of the subjects in the school curriculum and methods of teaching them. The "Scheme of work in training schools" upon which the curricula followed in the secondary and elementary training classes are based seems to admit of some revision and the matter will receive due attention. The number of students who obtained employment during the year as teachers in their districts was 1,095 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 326.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

77. Of the 168 teachers employed in training schools, 2 held non-Indian diplomas, 156 professional certificates mostly of the secondary grade and 9 general education certificates.

Stipends in training schools for masters.

78. The total expenditure on stipends amounted to Rs. 1,53,802, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,46,286.

Expenditure in training schools for masters.

79. Special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, the total expenditure on training schools for masters including the outlay on stipends amounted to Rs. 3,00,276, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,47,692, local and municipal funds Rs. 26,303, and fees and other sources Rs. 26,281. Provincial funds contributed 82 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 83 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 124 against Rs. 121.

(b) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

80. There were as last year 19 training schools for mistresses with 434 students, or 3 more than in the previous year, of whom 19 were of the secondary and the remaining 415 of the elementary grade. Muhammadans and Panchamas were, it is gratifying to note, more largely represented, while Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus were fewer than in the previous year. Five of the schools continued to be under departmental management and four were secondary in character. The A.E.L.M. training school for mistresses, Rajahmundry, which was the only school of the kind in Gódávari was closed during the year; otherwise there was no change in the list of districts provided with schools of this class.

General condition of training schools for mistresses.

81. At the Preliminary examination for teachers' certificates held in December last, 27 secondary and 235 elementary mistresses were successful, the corresponding passes at the Final Examination being 4 and 49. The number of students who obtained employment as teachers in their districts was 243 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 103.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for mistresses.

82. The number of teachers employed in training schools for mistresses was the same as last year, viz., 55, of whom 7 held non-Indian diplomas, 47 professional certificates mostly of the secondary grade, and 1 general education certificate of the above grade.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

83. The total expenditure on stipends amounted to Rs. 31,366, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 30,901.

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Expenditure in training schools for mistresses.

84. To the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 83,162, Provincial funds contributed 70 per cent. and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 134 against Rs. 138.

(c) *Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.*

85. For the examination in drill and gymnastics conducted by a special Board of Examiners, 48 were examined at the Saidapet centre, the only centre now allowed, and 44 or 92 per cent. were successful. The passed candidates included the 10 students trained in the special gymnastic class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(d) *Sessional Schools.*

86. The same number of sessional schools as in the previous year, viz., 49, were at work, but the number of teachers admitted for training fell from 726 to 675. The extended course of training now undergone in training schools by teachers of the elementary grade which enables them to devote more time to the study of general educational subjects accounts mainly for the decrease in the number of teachers admitted for training in sessional schools. Five hundred and ninety-nine teachers or 49 less than in the previous year, completed their course during the year in these schools.

(B) TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Changes in the syllabuses, etc.

87. There was only one change in the syllabuses of the Government Technical examinations and it related to the revision approved in G.O., No. 1612 L., dated 3rd December 1908, of the syllabus in Minor Sanitary Engineering caused by the addition of a practical examination in the subject and the consequent redistribution of the marks awarded for the written and practical examinations.

Government Technical Examinations.

88. The total number of subject-candidates for the various technical examinations was 7,960, of whom 3,228 were successful. There was, as compared with the previous year, an increase in the number of candidates examined and passed as well as in the percentage of passes for the intermediate grade, and a decrease in the number examined and passed for the elementary grade, while the same proportion of passes as in the previous year was maintained; on the other hand a larger number of candidates appeared for the advanced grade, but a smaller number and percentage than in the preceding year were successful.

The marked decrease in the number of entries for the Elementary examinations was presumably the result of the raising of the fee for registration sanctioned in G.O., No. 757, Educational, dated 10th November 1908, which probably discouraged several ill-prepared candidates of this grade from applying for the examinations. Six of the subject-candidates for the Advanced grade, 56 of those for the Intermediate, and 186 of those for the Elementary were female candidates, and all the candidates for the advanced grade, and 43 and 89 respectively of the other two grades were successful. Twenty-six diplomas, of which 17 were for Agriculture, and 58 group certificates, among which there was one for Machine construction were isssed during the year.

(i) *Schools of Art.*

89. These will be dealt with under (v) below.

(ii) *Law Schools.*

90. There are no Law schools in this Presidency. The Government Law College, which has already been dealt with in Chapter III, continues to be the only institution that provides legal education for candidates preparing for the B.L. degree and the Pleadership examinations as well as those for the special tests.

(iii) *Medical Schools.*

91. There were on the 31st March last 153, 42 and 57 pupils on the rolls of the Government Medical Schools at Rayapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, against 173, 55 and 48, respectively, in the previous year. In the school department of the Medical College there were at the close of the year 64 apothecary students (including 15 women), 52 Sanitary Inspectors and 15 Sub-Assistant Surgeons undergoing post-collegiate training or 131 in all.

All the 8 students including 4 women who were in their fourth year course appeared for and passed the final examination for apothecaries held by the Board of Examiners, and of the 48 students of the Sanitary Inspectors' class who appeared for the Government Technical examinations in Hygiene and Physiology held in January last, 47 with 16 in the first class passed in the former subject and 44 with 12 in the first class in the latter. For the final examination for Hospital Assistants (Sub-Assistant Surgeons) held in March last 28, 4 and 8 were presented from the schools at Rayapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, and 27 and 5 from the first and third schools, and all the pupils from the second passed, and the Government gold medal was on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners awarded to a pupil in the Rayapuram Medical school. There was again no chemist and druggist student in the Medical College. Government have allowed the Tanjore Medical school to continue on its present basis until further orders. The building specially constructed for the Medical school, Vizagapatam—the gift of Maharani Gajapati Rao —has been completed and is ready for occupation. The expenditure on Medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,30,350, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,26,060 and fees and other receipts Rs. 4,290. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 135 at Rayapuram, Rs. 328 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 79 at Tanjore.

(iv) *Engineering and Surveying Schools.*

92. The College of Engineering, the only Government institution in which instruction is provided in engineering subjects, has already been dealt with in Chapter III relating to collegiate education. Schools of this class under private management will be dealt with under (v) below.

(v) *Technical Schools other than Medical Schools.*

93. There were at the close of the year 8 schools of this class with 904 pupils, of whom 79 were found in the only school intended for Europeans. The small number of schools under this head was due to the transfer during the year of the strictly industrial schools with the exception of the School of Arts and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the control of the Director of Industries. These two industrial schools provided instruction in drawing, jewellers' work, wood and metal work, textile industries, painting, modelling, engraving and tailoring, while the subjects taught in the other six technical schools comprised drawing, music, dress-making, electrical engineering and practical telegraphy, and commerce including shorthand and type-writing. Two of the schools only had 100 pupils or more,—the School of Arts with a strength of 368 including 22 females and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, with a strength of 234. The morning drawing classes except the ladies' class and the evening drawing classes attached to the School of Arts have been closed, and the system of levying fees from pupils has been discontinued except in the case of the ladies' drawing class. For the Government Technical Examinations in drawing a smaller number appeared, but the percentage of passes was higher. Better results were also obtained in the examinations in the industrial subjects. In future the pupils of the school will be awarded certificates of merit on the results of examinations conducted by the officers of the school. The number of scholarships, viz., 30, allotted to the industrial section of the school is not considered adequate. The Reformatory School, Chingleput, had an accession of 26 pupils to its strength which stood at 234 on the 31st March last. Improved

The number and strength of higher class schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination Scheme.

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accommodation was provided during the year and the school now affords sleeping accommodation for 250 pupils, the maximum limit fixed by Government. The working of the school continued to be efficient.

Number and strength of higher class technical schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination Scheme.

94. There were 31 schools of this class with 1,082 pupils, one of them with 69 pupils being intended for Europeans. The range of subjects in which instruction is given in these schools covered a small area comprising various forms of drawing, commerce, electrical engineering and practical telegraphy. Further particulars about these schools and classes are given in Appendix D. The two Government institutions coming under this class are the School of Commerce, Calicut, and the Art Class, Kumbakónam, which is under the supervision of the Principal, Kumbakónam College. They had on their rolls on the 31st March last 253 and 57 pupils against 216 and 53, respectively, in the previous year. For the Government Technical Examinations held in April 1909, the same number of students as in the previous year, viz., 157 appeared from the former institution, and 76 or 48·4 per cent. passed, while in the Final School Examination held at the end of the course in May 1909, 36 students of the vernacular section were examined and 17 or 47·2 per cent. passed and thus qualified themselves for certificates awarded by the school. Government have approved of the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for a new building for the school. A special class for the training of teachers in commercial subjects in order to meet the demand of secondary schools preparing pupils for the commercial group of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme was sanctioned tentatively for three years in connection with this school, and the first batch of students entered on their course in January 1910. The Art class, Kumbakónam, which gives instruction in the various drawing subjects, also fared satisfactorily at the Government Technical Examinations.

Number and strength of lower class technical schools.

95. Only one school of this class has been returned for the year, viz., the Native Music class for boys, Masulipatam, which had the same number of pupils as last year, viz., 60. The other schools returned last year have passed to the Department of Industries.

(vi) *Commercial Schools.*

96. These schools have been dealt with above.

(vii) *Other Schools.*

97. Fourteen institutions for General Education with 1,318 pupils had special classes at work in various technical subjects such as drawing, manual training, practical telegraphy, etc. Of these, the drawing class attached to the Municipal High School, Chicacole, is the largest with a strength of 460.

Qualifications of teachers in technical schools.

98. The number of teachers employed in technical schools was 115, of whom 4 were educated in Europe, and all the rest except nine possessed the requisite technical qualifications.

Scholarships in technical schools.

99. In the revised scholarship notification no provision has been made for the award of scholarships in technical schools since most of the technical subjects for which scholarships were hitherto granted are now included in the scheme for the award of Secondary School Leaving Certificates and they are regarded as forming part of the general education course. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 27,248, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 17,504.

Expenditure on technical schools.

100. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 1,21,225, towards which provincial funds contributed 54 per cent., local and municipal funds 1 per cent., fees 21 per cent., and other sources 24 per cent.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(*a*) GENERAL CONDITION OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

General condition of female education.

101. The year witnessed an increase in the number as well as in the strength of both public and private institutions, the former of them having risen from 1,103 with 76,821 pupils to 1,121 with 80,391 pupils and the latter from 101 with a strength of 3,605 to 116 with a strength of 3,907. Of the public institutions, 185 were maintained by Government and 29 by Local and Municipal Boards while 795 were aided and 111 were unaided. One school which was in the Sandur State was classed as a Native State school. Including girls in boys' schools, there were in all 193,350 girls under instruction on the 31st March last, boys' schools alone contributing 113,927 or nearly 59 per cent. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total non-European female population of school age rose further from 6·2 to 6·7. As usual Madras ranked first with 29·5 per cent. and was again followed by the Nilgiris, Malabar and Kistna with 13, 12·3 and 12·2 per cent. respectively, while Salem occupied the last place with 3·2 per cent.

(*b*) UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

University Examinations.

102. For the Matriculation Examination of December 1909, 112 females presented themselves—10 Brahmans, 8 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 94 Native Christians—of whom 20,—2 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 18 Native Christians,—passed, forming a percentage of 17·9 against 18·3, the average for the Presidency. Of these, only three actually passed the examination, and the remaining 17 were subsequently declared to have passed by the Senate with the approval of Government accorded in their order No. 206, Educational, dated 15th April 1910. It is matter for regret that none of the Brahman girls met with success.

For the First Examination in Arts 23 females presented themselves (two Brahmans, one non-Brahman caste Hindu and 20 Native Christians), of whom nine passed (the two Brahmans, the non-Brahman Hindu and six Native Christians). The success of all the three Hindu girls is encouraging. Up to the present, 73 females have passed this examination—10 Brahmans, 6 non-Brahman Hindus and 57 Native Christians.

Seven females—a Brahman, a non-Brahman Hindu and five Native Christians—appeared for the English Language Division of the B.A. Degree Examination, of whom all but the Brahman passed. All the five that went up for the Second Language Division came out successful, and in the Science Division, out of the two non-Brahman Hindus and the three Native Christians that entered all but one of the former passed.

(*c*) COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Colleges for women.

103. The only college for native women, viz., the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, had six students on the rolls against three in the previous year. Including the 26 females in colleges intended for men (15 in the Presidency College, five in the Zamorin's College, Calicut, two in the B.G.M. College, Calicut, and one each in the Government College, Mangalore, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, Municipal College, Salem, and Wesley College, Rayapet), there were in all 32 female students in the collegiate stage of instruction, or one more than in the previous year.

(*d*) SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Secondary schools for girls.

104. Owing mainly to the re-classification of some of the secondary schools which resulted in the transfer of some of them to the elementary list, secondary schools for girls fell during the year from 46 with 5,629 pupils to 37 with 4,382 pupils. Two of these were Government institutions, and the rest were under Mission management, all but one being aided. It is under contemplation to open a Government secondary school for girls at Coimbatore. As usual, Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus formed

FEMALE EDUCATION.

the bulk of the strength, while Brahmans were very poorly represented with 3·3 per cent. of the total strength, against 6 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of girls in secondary schools including girls in boys' schools was 5,242, Madras alone contributing nearly a fifth of the total number, while Anantapur with but one pupil and Bellary with six pupils were the most backward in point of secondary education. Of the 37 schools, 34 had buildings of their own, one was held in a rented building and one in a building owned by the management, while one, the Home Education Classes, Madras, had, for obvious reasons, no building of its own.

(*e*) PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Public elementary schools for girls.

105. Public elementary schools for girls rose during the year from 1,021 with 70,212 pupils to 1,062 with 75,422 pupils. Of these 186 were schools with standards above the fourth, 450 had standards up to and including the fourth, and the remaining 426 had the lower standards only. One hundred and six schools were closed during the year and 141 were newly opened, while six which were secondary became elementary. Taking secondary and elementary schools together, an increase was visible both in their number and strength. Of the 1,062 schools at the end of the year, 178 were Government institutions, 29 were managed by Local and Municipal Boards and one was in the Native State of Sandur, having been newly opened during the year; while of the remaining 854, 523 or over 61 per cent. were under mission agencies. In regard to accommodation, 956 or 90 per cent. of the total number either had buildings of their own or were held in rented buildings, while 32 were held in châvadis, chattrams, etc., and 72 in the manager's or headmaster's own residences, the two remaining institutions being Home Education classes in which instruction was given in the houses of the pupils themselves. No new elementary school buildings were constructed during the year. The total number of girls in public elementary schools including girls in boys' schools rose from 157,056 to 172,088 or from 5·4 per cent. to 5·9 per cent. of the total female non-European population of school age, all the main classes of the population having contributed to the increase. Madras had, as usual, the highest percentage (25·0) while ten other districts had over 5 per cent. and the rest between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. As in the preceding year Malabar was credited with the largest number of pupils and the Nilgiris the smallest.

(*f*) SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXPENDITURE IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Scholarships in girls' schools.

106. Sixteen scholarships were awarded to girls in secondary schools and 27 to girls in higher elementary schools, the number being in the former case equally divided between Hindus and Native Christians, while in the latter case the majority of the recipients were Hindus. On the results of the Matriculation Examination only one scholarship was given to a Native Christian female pupil. Out of the 63 scholarships allotted to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 40 were awarded, nine of them to Muhammadans and the rest to Hindus. The total expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 19,028, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 18,928.

Expenditure in girls' schools.

107. The expenditure in secondary and elementary schools for girls was Rs. 7,56,381, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,13,810, local and municipal funds Rs. 43,805, fees Rs. 52,182, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,46,584. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 9-14-0 and the average cost to public funds Rs. 4-11-0. The average fee paid by each pupil was As. 11-0.

(*g*) GENERAL.

Female pupils in the different classes or forms.

108. The statistics distributing the pupils in public secondary and elementary schools for girls according to the different classes and forms show that, while, in the case of secondary schools, the figures do not exhibit any marked peculiarities, a striking variation is visible in the case of elementary schools when the fourth standard is reached,

only less than a fourth of the pupils in this standard passing to the next higher standard. This marks the period at which the bulk of Hindu girls give up their education.

Qualifications of teachers.

109. The increase in the number of pupils in public secondary and elementary schools for girls led to a corresponding increase in the number of teachers in them, which rose from 3,658 to 3,821—30 holding non-Indian diplomas, 2,437 professional certificates and 1,027 general education certificates, while 327 had no certificates. Taken as a whole, the supply of teachers would seem sufficient for at least 30,000 more pupils than are at present to be found in these schools, though the need for more teachers possessing higher grade certificates cannot be denied. Of the 3,464 teachers who held Indian certificates, 40 were of the collegiate grade, 344 of the secondary grade and 3,080 of the elementary grade.

Zenana Agencies.

110. As in the previous year, three groups of classes of this description were at work during the year, one secondary and two elementary, with 90 pupils under instruction or four less than in the previous year. Of the 34 pupils in the secondary school maintained by the United Free Church Mission at Madras, two were in the first form and the rest in the lower classes. Both the elementary classes were maintained by the National Indian Association, one at Madras and the other at Cuddalore.

VIII.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Number and strength of institutions intended wholly or chiefly for Europeans.

111. There were at the close of the year 87 institutions with a total strength of 6,956 (3,386 boys and 3,570 girls), the respective figures for 1908–1909 being 91 and 7,094 (3,400 boys and 3,694 girls). The variation in the number of schools was due to their regrading, the transfer of one school to the control of the Director of Industries, the closure of certain schools and the starting of certain others, the amalgamation of two schools and the omission of the manager of one school to furnish the returns this year. Of the total number on the rolls, 404 or 5·8 per cent. were non-Europeans, the figures for the previous year being 383 and 5·4 per cent. The total number of Europeans and Eurasians on the rolls of all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 7,202, against 7,354 in 1908–1909.

Collegiate education.

112. In the Doveton Protestant College which is the only European College for men, there were 5 women out of a total strength of 11. Out of this strength again 4 were Native Christians. The total number of Europeans and Eurasians studying in the Arts Colleges in the Presidency was 31, in the Professional Colleges 49 and in the Training Schools 38, against 25, 42 and 38, respectively, in 1908–1909. In the First Examination in Arts 5 out of 10 from European Colleges passed, the total number of Europeans from all colleges in the Presidency examined and passed being 17 and 8 respectively. In the B.A. degree examination 6 were examined in English and 4 in the second language and all of them passed. In the Science division 5 passed out of 8 examined.

School education.

113. There were at the end of the year 26 high schools, 12 for boys and 14 for girls with a strength of 1,568 and 1,529 respectively. The number of middle and primary schools was 38 (21 for boys and 17 for girls) and 20 (10 for boys and 10 for girls) with 2,606 and 1,095 pupils respectively. There were 944 girls reading in boys' schools and 699 boys reading in girls' schools.

Examinations.

114. The conduct of the examinations under the Code of Regulations for European schools was placed under a Board during the year, and the examinations were held for the first time under the revised curricula and syllabuses approved by Government. For the High school and scholarship examination 55 appeared and 17 passed, for the Middle school and scholarship examination 117 appeared and 36 passed, and for the Primary scholarship examination 42 appeared and 24 passed. The results were better than those of the

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

previous year. Under special permission accorded under article 18 of the Code of Regulations for European schools, 24 appeared for the Matriculation examination and 6 passed.

Staff.

115. The total number of teachers in European institutions on the 31st March last was 611, of whom 112 held non-Indian diplomas, 311 Professional certificates, 152 General education certificates, while 36 held no certificates. The difficulty of securing qualified European and Eurasian teachers continued to be felt during the year. The Government Training class at Sanawar has so far attracted no teacher from this Presidency, and it seems desirable to consider the question of opening a similar institution in connection with the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Certification of teachers.

116. The examination in school management and in the art of teaching for European teachers in European schools in this Presidency was held for the first time in December 1909. Five candidates (2 for the Middle school grade and 3 for the Primary school grade) appeared, and two, who applied for the Middle school teachers' certificates, passed. The preparation of the list of teachers to be exempted under article 64 (*a*) of the Code of Regulations for European schools begun last year could not be completed as particulars for all the candidates eligible for exemption had not been received. During the year applications were invited from European teachers for the issue of certificates under article 64 (*c*) of the Code of Regulations for European schools.

Curricula.

117. The revised curricula, subjects of examination and syllabuses for European schools were brought into force from the beginning of 1909. It would appear that the existing staff of teachers in many schools is not sufficiently strong to cope with the complete curricula suggested. Whether any modifications are necessary or desirable may be considered after the revised curricula have been in force for some time longer.

Accommodation.

118. Accommodation was very fair in the case of the better class of schools, and in several cases extensions were completed, begun or contemplated during the year. Advances towards building grants were paid during the year in the case of the undermentioned schools :—

(1) St. Thomas Convent Girls' High School, San Thomé, Madras.
(2) Do. Girls' Orphanage, do.
(3) St. Philomena's High School, Bellary.

Vacation classes.

119. For the benefit of the teachers in European schools vacation classes were held in December 1909 at Saidapet, and were attended by a fair number of teachers. There is evidence that some of the teachers have benefited by the courses of lectures, which were intended to introduce them to more modern methods of teaching certain subjects.

Boarding grants.

120. There were large demands for these grants both under articles 40 and 42 of the Code of Regulations for European schools, and grants amounting to over Rs. 13,000 in excess of the budget provision were given last year from savings under other heads.

Scholarships.

121. The total amount of scholarships awarded in the European schools was Rs. 6,286 against a budget allotment of Rs. 5,000. The excess was partly due to the payment of certain renewed scholarships sanctioned before the Code of Regulations for European schools came into force.

Expenditure in European schools.

122. The total expenditure in European institutions which was Rs. 8,48,236 in 1908–1909 rose to Rs. 8,54,651 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 2,75,271 or 32 per cent., fees Rs. 1,67,356 or 20 per cent., and private funds Rs. 4,12,024 or 48 per cent., the corresponding percentages in 1908–1909 being 31, 21 and 48, respectively.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

123. Judged by the statistics, the education of Muhammadans may be considered to have made further progress during the year. The number of institutions specially intended for them rose from 2,049 to 2,147 and their strength from 87,925 to 97,287, the increase being shared both by public and private institutions. Unaided institutions, however, presented a decrease in both respects owing to the transfer of some of them to the aided list. The opening of the Government Muhammadan Girls' school, Mylapore, raised the number of Government schools from 55 to 56. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes and grades of schools rose from 128,835, including 24,867 girls, to 136,428 including 26,317 girls, the percentage to the total Muhammadan population of school age being 37 against 34·9 in the previous year. Gódávari had, as usual, the largest percentage, viz., 65 while Nellore stood last with 20 per cent.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

124. There was a fall from 84 to 69 in the number of Muhammadans in Arts Colleges. The Madras Christian College had again the largest number, 22 and the Presidency College, 12. For the English Language Division of the B.A. degree examination, 27 Muhammadans appeared, of whom 17 came out successful, and out of the 14 that went up for the Second Language division, all but one passed. In the Science division 11 were declared to have passed out of 21 that sat for the examination. In the First Examination in Arts 8 passed out of 43 examined.

Collegiate education.

125. Owing to the closure of an incomplete secondary school in the Kistna district, the number of secondary schools for boys fell from five to four and their strength from 980 to 927. Of the four schools, two were complete secondary schools, viz., the Madrasa-i-Azam with 240 pupils and the Harris High school with 341 pupils. The total number of Muhammadans in public secondary schools was 5,822 including 15 girls. For the Matriculation examination 154 Muhammadan boys appeared and 20 passed, the percentage of success, which was 13, being below the average for the Presidency. At the Upper Secondary examination 15 Muhammadans were examined of whom only two passed.

Secondary education.

126. There was a large increase in the number of public elementary schools for Muhammadans which on the 31st March last stood at 1,018 with 57,311 pupils against 947 with 49,117 pupils on the corresponding date in the previous year. Both boys' and girls' schools contributed to the increase. Private institutions also advanced both in number and in strength. The total number of Muhammadans in public elementary schools was 88,724 including 15,223 girls, three of the latter being found in Primary schools for European girls.

Elementary education.

127. The number of public institutions for girls rose by two and their strength by 505, elementary schools having received an addition of three to their number. Private institutions also advanced in both respects. Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, there was a satisfactory increase in the number of Muhammadan girls under instruction, of whom there were 26,317 at the close of the year against 24,867 at the beginning.

Female education.

128. Owing to the transfer of the three industrial schools to the control of the Director of Industries, the number of special institutions fell from seven to four of which two with 91 students were training schools for masters and the other two with 36 students training schools for mistresses. In professional colleges, there were 12 males—six in the Law College, four in the Medical College and two in the College of Engineering. Of the 164 males under training, 61 were in the Muhammadan Training School, Madras, 29 in the Malappuram Training School and 20 in the Ráyachóti Training School, the rest being distributed among the other training schools; and of the 38 mistresses under training, 30 were found in the Hobart Training School, Madras, six in the Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr, and the

Special education.

EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

remaining two in the Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut. There were 27 Muhammadans in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, nine in the School of Arts, 17 in the Medical Schools and 50 in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

Education of Mappillas.

129. There was a large increase in the number of institutions specially intended for Mappillas, boys' schools, both public and private, being responsible for the increase. Public institutions for boys numbered 303 with 20,691 pupils. One of these was a Government institution, 77 were managed by local boards, 190 were aided and 35 unaided. Girls' schools remained the same in number, viz., 15; but they received an accession of 120 to their strength. Private schools, which numbered 332 with 11,139 pupils were credited with an increase of 54 schools and 2,801 pupils. The number of teachers in Mappilla schools was 940, of whom about a third were unqualified. It is understood that steps are being taken to reduce this proportion. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year was Rs. 88,833 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 24,502, local funds Rs. 40,822, fees Rs. 4,967 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 18,542.

Education in the Laccadive islands.

130. The usual report furnished by the Collector of Malabar shows that the schools at Androth and Kavarathi continued to work satisfactorily, though there was a slight fall in their strength. These as well as the school at Kalpenni did well at the Divisional Officer's inspection. It is reported that a student who was trained in the Training School at Calicut has been sent to Agathi to organize a school there. The entire charges for education in these islands are met from the island funds and no fees are levied from the pupils.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

131. Three scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans on the results of the Matriculation examination, and out of the scholarships allotted for Secondary and Higher Elementary Schools, 16 and one, respectively, were given to Muhammadans. Special scholarships were given to 38 boys of Carnatic Stipendiaries and to 20 Mappillas of the School of Commerce, Calicut.

Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools.

132. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools aggregated Rs. 3,88,653, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 93,109, local funds Rs. 1,15,187, municipal funds Rs. 40,969, fees Rs. 51,365 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 88,023. In other words, public funds met 64 per cent., fees 13 per cent. and other sources 23 per cent.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

133. There was an increase both in the number and strength of schools intended for Panchamas, which on the 31st March last numbered 3,983 with 102,018 pupils against 3,457 with 82,962 pupils on the corresponding date last year. The increase in the number of schools was shared by both public and private institutions while that in their strength was confined to the former, and among them to institutions under private management, viz., the aided and unaided schools. The number of secondary schools rose from one to four owing to two of the schools returned as non-Panchama schools last year having been classed in the current year's returns as those intended for Panchamas and to one of the elementary schools having been converted into a secondary school while the transfer of industrial schools to the control of the Director of Industries reduced the number of special schools from six to four.

Panchama scholars in all classes of institutions.

134. The number of Panchama scholars in public institutions of all classes rose further from 64,846 (55,183 boys and 9,663 girls) to 67,847 (57,545 boys and 10,302 girls). There was again not a single pupil in a college. In secondary schools, there were 303 boys and 63 girls, or 9 and 25, respectively, fewer than in the previous year.

Sixty-six males and 10 females were undergoing training in training schools and 39 boys were receiving instruction in other special schools. Taking public and private institutions together, there were 69,963 pupils including 10,367 girls against 66,658 including 9,779 girls in the previous year, the percentage to the corresponding population of school age having risen from 18·6 to 19·5 in the case of boys and from 3·1 to 3·2 in the case of girls. The percentage of male pupils under instruction to the male population of school age was the largest, viz., 91·5, in Tinnevelly, and Madras came next with 68 per cent., while South Canara held the last place with 1·5 per cent. thus maintaining the places they held last year. Taking boys and girls together, the percentage had risen from 10·7 to 11·2. This is, so far as the figures go, satisfactory. But, as remarked in my last report, little reliance can be placed on the statistics furnished.

Expenditure in Panchama schools.

135. The expenditure on Panchama schools during the year aggregated Rs. 5,42,068, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 1,33,289, Local funds Rs. 73,809, Municipal funds Rs. 36,085, fees Rs. 15,198 and other sources Rs. 2,83,687. Public funds met 45 per cent., fees 3 per cent. and private funds 52 per cent.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

136. According to the annual returns, there were at the close of the year in the three agencies of Gánjam, Vizagapatam and Gódávari 253 schools for the aborigines with 7,326 pupils against 220 with 6,353 pupils in the previous year. Excepting the two private schools in the Vizagapatam Agency, all were public institutions, 121 being managed by Government and 22 by local boards, while 84 were aided and 24 unaided. The number of Government schools remained the same as in the previous year in Ganjám and Vizagapatam, but increased by nine in Gódávari owing to the addition of the schools in the three taluqas of Nugur, Cherla and Albaka which were transferred during the year from the Central Provinces to the Bhadráchalam taluk of the Gódávari Agency. Of the total number of pupils in these schools, 3,685 belonged to the aboriginal tribes and, including 414 pupils of these classes reading in other schools in these agencies, there were in all 4,099 pupils under instruction on the 31st March 1910.

Besides the schools in the above agencies, there were a few others for the aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Gódávari, there were 23 schools with 375 pupils, six under Government and the rest under Board management. In Kistna, the only school for Koyas maintained by the local board at Buchampet continued to work during the year with 11 pupils and the school did fairly well at the inspecting officer's annual inspection. There is a school for Lambadis at Gandikanamala in the Guntúr district which was close to a state of collapse last year, and it has since been reported to be growing in strength and efficiency through the exertions of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Narasaraopet range. The Lambadi boy who was studying in the third form of the Board Secondary school, Narasaraopet, last year with a scholarship from local funds has obtained promotion to the fourth form in that school. In Anantapur, the school for Lambadis in the village of Makudiki, in the Kalyandrug taluk had 34 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, but it is reported that much improvement cannot be expected unless a teacher knowing Telugu, the vernacular of the district, is employed in it and arrangements are made to feed the pupils. In the Kurnool district there were four schools for Chenchus—two already maintained by the local board and two others newly started by private agencies. The two board schools fell slightly in strength. The pupils in them continued to be fed, clothed and supplied with books, etc., by the board. An aided school for Lambadis was newly opened during the year at Bandabasapur in the Bellary district, but it is reported to have ceased to exist shortly after the close of the year for want of support. Steps are however being taken to revive it and work it as a board school. The two board schools for Malayalis in the Trichinopoly district had an accession to

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

their strength and the results of the inspection were also fairly good. In Madura the American Mission continued to maintain the school for Pulayars on the Adalur hills, and in Coimbatore the board school for Malasas on the Satyamangalam Ghâts had 18 pupils on the rolls, *i.e.*, one less than in the previous year. The number of schools for Malayalis in the Salem district fell from three to two and their strength from 59 to 49 owing to the closure of one of the schools. In the Nilgiris, there were, as in the previous year, five schools for Kotas with 89 boys, while, for the Todas, there was only one school with 28 pupils, the board school which was returned in the previous year having been closed in January last for want of pupils. The surviving school which was provided with a building of its own during the year is maintained by the C.E.Z. Mission. For Badagas (not treated as aborigines) there were 39 schools with 1,419 pupils against 35 with 1,249 pupils in the preceding year.

In all classes and grades of institutions, there were under instruction on the 31st March last 6,011 boys and 201 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes against 4,260 boys and 117 girls on the corresponding date in the previous year. The increase is noteworthy.

Expenditure in schools for the aborigines and hill tribes.

137. The expenditure on schools for the aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 45,272, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 40,589, local funds Rs. 4,298, fees Rs. 350, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 35.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

Schools for the blind.

138. As in the previous year, there were two schools for the blind in Tinnevelly—one for boys and the other for girls—both at Palamcottah. Both of them were aided from public funds. They had on their rolls on the 31st March last 70 pupils or four less than in the previous year, 49 being Native Christians, 13 Non-Brahman Caste Hindus and eight Panchamas. Both the schools are reported to have acquitted themselves satisfactorily at the inspection. The industrial class for boys which, it is stated, was separated from the school classes in January last contained 16 pupils, and these were taught grass mat-weaving, rattan work, brush-making, basket-making, rope-making, weaving, gardening, punkah-pulling and rickshaw drawing. Of the former pupils who had passed the Primary Examination, 18 are employed as assistant teachers in various schools, five of them holding trained teachers' certificates. The industrial home and school house for boys referred to in the last report was completed during the year with the help of a Government grant. For the girls' school, new buildings are under construction.

Owing, it is stated, to the absence of the Honorary Secretary from India, no report on the working of the school for the education of the South Indian Blind, Madras, has been submitted by the acting Secretary. It is, however, reported that it was decided at a meeting of the Committee held in February last to close the school which was accordingly done soon after the close of the year.

School for deaf-mutes.

139. The school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah under Miss Swainson continued to do good work. It had 99 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last—48 boys and 51 girls. The pupils are drawn not only from this Presidency but also from such distant places as Calcutta, Bombay, etc. The blind, deaf and dumb Brahman girl in the school is reported to be making good progress. English is taught to pupils coming from beyond the Tamil districts, and steady progress appears to have been made by the speech classes which have been working for some years. Besides the subjects of general education, the boys are taught weaving, tailoring and carpentry and the girls basket-making, cooking and all kinds of plain and fancy sewing. The school was liberally aided from public funds during the year.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.

140. The number of wards under instruction at Newington continued to be the same, viz., 12. The son of the Zamindar of Tiruvur, though not a ward of the Court, is reported to have been admitted into the institution about the middle of 1909. One of the wards, viz., the Komaramangalam ward, is continuing his studies in the Madras Christian College (for the B.A. Degree Examination). The senior wards received special instruction in Revenue Law and Accounts before leaving Newington, and three of them have been sent home to their estates to receive the prescribed preliminary training in estate management under their guardian-instructors. In the cold weather of 1908–1909 all the wards accompanied by Messrs. Morrison and de la Hey made an extended tour through Northern India. The advisory committee of the institution met twice during the year and offered various suggestions. The wards continued to receive regular moral and religious instruction and their conduct would appear to have been satisfactory.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Sanskrit schools.

141. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 77 schools, of which 51 were in receipt of grants. Returns were received from 265 schools or from 18 more than in the previous year and there was an increase in their strength from 4,991 to 5,036. Seven of the schools were for girls against six in the previous year.

Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions.

142. There was a large increase in the number and strength of private institutions which numbered 5,329 with 127,082 pupils against 4,986 with 118,392 pupils on the 31st March 1909, both secondary and elementary schools having contributed to the increase. Of the total number of schools, 332 including eight girls' schools were schools teaching either Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature, 2,716 were schools teaching a Vernacular only and 1,012 were Quran schools, while 1,269 were schools not conforming to departmental standards. Tanjore had the largest number of schools, namely, 745, while Malabar showed, as usual, the largest number of pupils.

High class indigenous schools.

143. There were 332 high class indigenous schools at the close of the year, of which 265, including seven girls' schools, were Sanskrit schools with 5,036 pupils and 67, including a girls' school on the Nilgiris, were Arabic schools with 3,293 pupils. Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the shape of teaching grants and special grants for furniture, etc., which aggregated Rs. 4,955 or Rs. 1,995 more than in the preceding year. Other schools are maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques and chattrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depend upon fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts.

Proposals were submitted to Government during the year by the President, District Board, Tanjore, for the re-organization of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvádi, which is one of the most important of the Sanskrit institutions in the Presidency, so as to work the institution on modern lines, and orders sanctioning them with certain modifications have been passed since the close of the year.

Elementary indigenous schools.

144. Elementary indigenous schools increased both in number and in strength, from 4,695 with 111,390 pupils to 4,990 with 118,418 pupils, 108 of them with 3,649 pupils being for girls against 95 with 3,385 pupils in the previous year.

This increase is interesting, but I am unable at present to offer any explanation of the phenomenon. It is fairly certain that the majority of the pupils attending these schools pay comparatively high fees, as most of the schools depend solely upon the fee income for their maintenance.

Books.

XV.—BOOKS.

The Text-Book Committee.

145. The committee that was appointed with reference to G.O., No. 376, Educational, dated 30th August 1906, having completed their term of office by the 31st August 1909, a fresh committee with the Rev. W. Meston as Secretary was appointed by the Director for a period of three years from that date. The number of members of the Text-Book Committee exclusive of the President had been limited to 20, but as the number of vernaculars and other languages rendered it difficult to secure adequate help with regard to each language without any reduction in the number of members whose interests were more general, Government in their order No. 646, Educational, dated 14th December 1909, sanctioned the Director's proposal to increase the maximum number of members of the committee from 20 to 24. Four additional members were accordingly appointed in March 1910. Two meetings of the committee were held during the year, and out of 591 books considered in them 319 were found suitable for use in schools.

Oriental Manuscripts Library.

146. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar continued to hold the office of Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library.

The proposals called for by Government for the improvement of the library were duly submitted to them and the scheme of reorganization of the staff which those proposals embodied has been sanctioned and introduced after the close of the year. The question of improving the accommodation of the library is still under correspondence with the Curator.

The number of manuscripts acquired for the library fell from 757 to 389 during the year. The decrease was, it was reported, due partly to the inability of the Curator to undertake more than one tour for the purpose or to depute any of the members of his staff on such tours without detriment to the current work of the library and partly to the greater care and attention bestowed on the choice of the manuscripts purchased and to the stricter economy exercised in utilizing the amount allotted for their purchase.

Out of the 389 manuscripts acquired, 175 were purchased and 120 were secured by presentation, 56 by transcription and 386 by restoration. Classified according to the subject-matter, the manuscripts under "Religion" preponderated, those under "Philosophy" ranking next. The largest collection again occurred under Sanskrit. There was also a fall in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted by them during the year, but the total number of Granthas copied and supplied to outsiders was noticeably larger than in the previous year. The work relating to the Descriptive Catalogue had also made fair progress, two volumes, viz., Volumes VI and VII having issued from the press. The printing of the Tamil Descriptive Catalogue and the preparation of slips for the Telugu Catalogue received all possible attention.

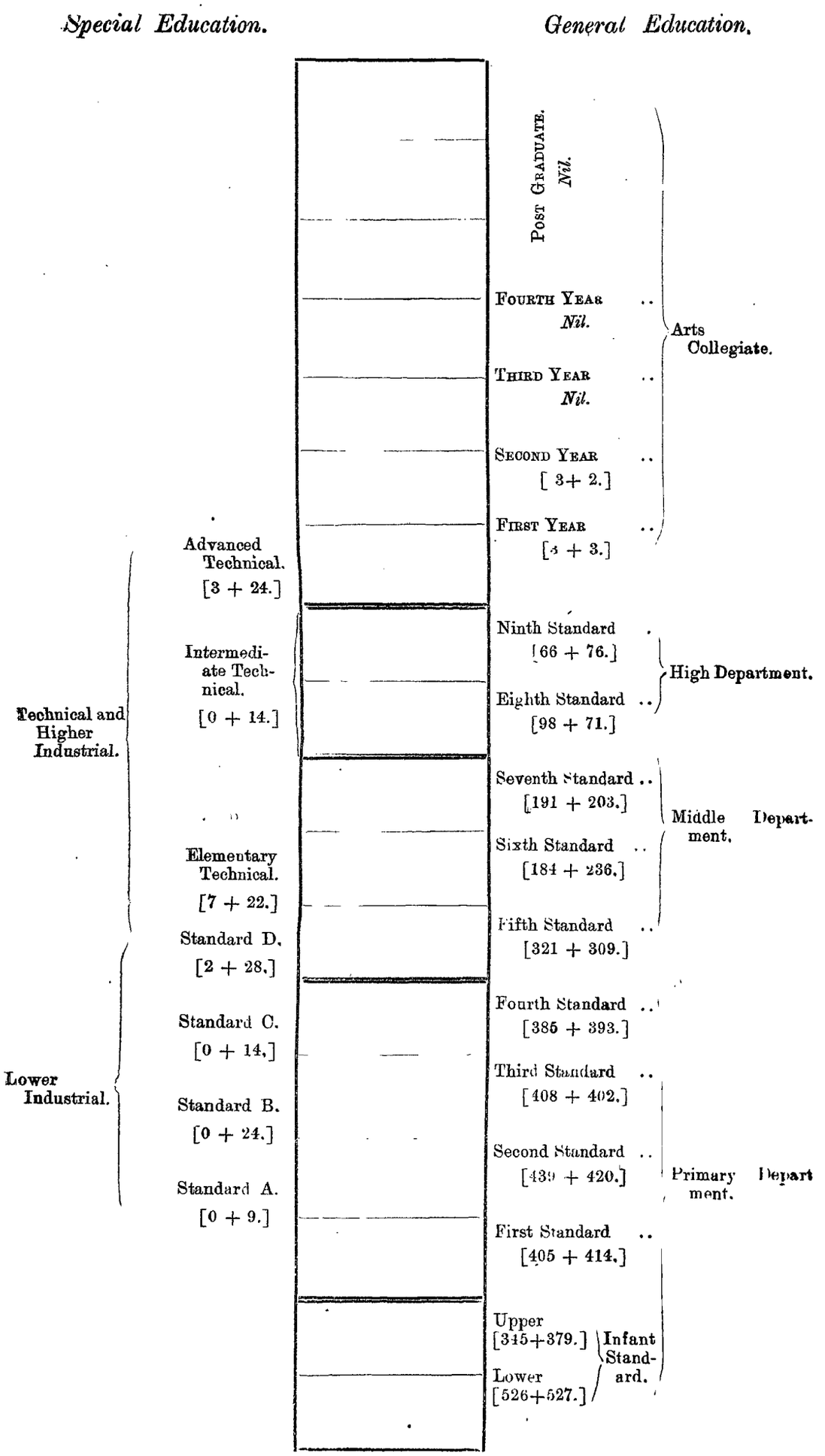
Registration of Books.

147. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar continued to hold the office of Registrar.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 2,919 and this was the highest figure on record. Of these, 2,058 were books and 861 periodicals, the corresponding figures for last year being 1,686 and 655. Out of the total number, 2,744 were original works, 53 republications and 122 translations, as against 2,223, 49 and 69, respectively, in the previous year. Of these, 869 works were in English and 2,050 in the Vernaculars, while 443 works or a little more than 15 per cent. of the total number were educational in their aim. Classified according to the subject-matter, the largest number came under "Religion."

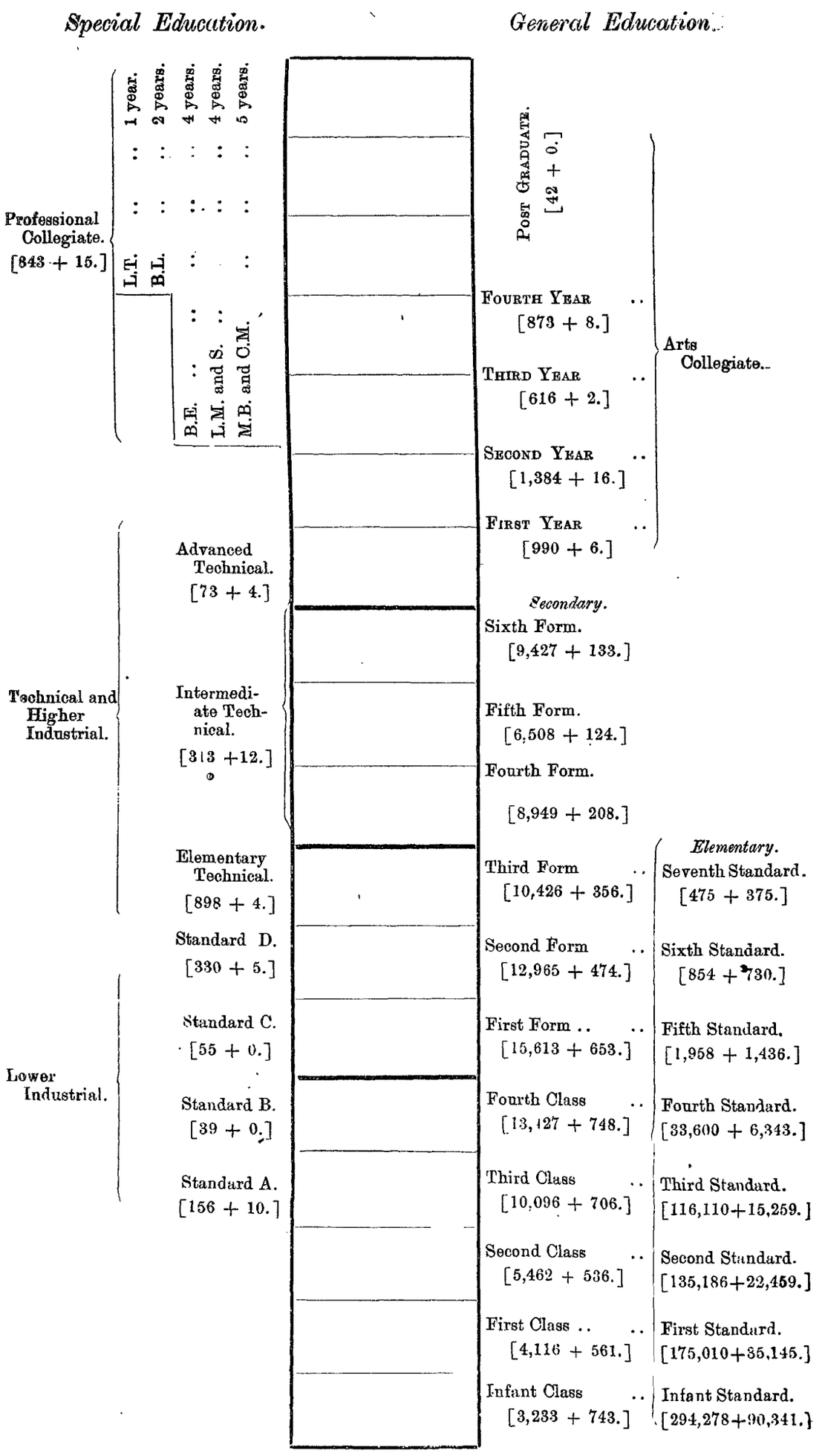
The number of books with regard to which copyright was registered during the year was 580.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.


Special Education.
General Education.
Post Graduate. Nil.
Fourth Year .. Nil.
Third Year .. Nil.
Second Year .. [3+2.]
First Year .. [5+3.]
Arts Collegiate.
Advanced Technical. [3 + 24.]
Intermediate Technical. [0 + 14.]
Technical and Higher Industrial.
Ninth Standard .. [66 + 76.]
Eighth Standard .. [98 + 71.]
High Department.
Seventh Standard .. [191 + 203.]
Sixth Standard .. [184 + 236.]
Fifth Standard .. [321 + 309.]
Middle Department.
Elementary Technical. [7 + 22.]
Standard D. [2 + 28.]
Standard C. [0 + 14.]
Standard B. [0 + 24.]
Standard A. [0 + 9.]
Lower Industrial.
Fourth Standard .. [385 + 393.]
Third Standard .. [408 + 402.]
Second Standard .. [439 + 420.]
First Standard .. [405 + 414.]
Primary Department.
Upper [345+379.]
Lower [526+527.]
Infant Standard.

Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right, female scholars.

NON-EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.



Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right, female scholars.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

148. The educational systems that obtain in this Presidency and the numbers of pupils brought under their influence are depicted in the two diagrams annexed to this paragraph, one of which appertains to non-European and the other to European schools. The arrangement in both the diagrams is the same as it was last year, and the observations made last year in regard to the variations in the number of pupils under instruction in elementary and secondary schools on the general education side of non-European schools still hold good. From the second diagram it will be observed that there are no first-grade Arts Colleges solely intended for Europeans and that consequently students of the Intermediate classes of second-grade colleges for Europeans have to pursue the B.A. course in non-European institutions: nor owing to the paucity of European pupils in the collegiate stage is it desirable or even possible to maintain any first-grade colleges for them.

The fall in the number of students pursuing technical education in both European and non-European schools is more nominal than real, being due to the transfer of the purely industrial schools to the new department of industries.

Physical education.

149. Physical education continued to receive increased attention as will be evidenced from the fact that the total number of institutions in which gymnastic instruction is given on the English and native systems rose further from 12,271 and 3,480 to 13,995 and 5,326, respectively, during the year. Of the 5,646 institutions which had yet made no provision for teaching gymnastics, so many as 5,593 were elementary schools. Out-door sports and games are also being encouraged everywhere.

Education and crime.

150. From paragraph 16 of the report on the Administration of Jails in this Presidency for the year 1909 it will be observed that while the number of youthful female offenders admitted to jail fell from 132 to 70, juvenile male convicts increased in number from 272 to 288. Paragraph 12 of the same report shows that the percentage of literate convicts increased from 13·40 to 14·37, and this advance is attributed by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the general spread of education. He observes as follows:—"Literate men as a rule seek a field for the exercise of their educational qualifications, rather than that of manual labour, and failing in this endeavour, occasionally take to crime as the easier means of livelihood than the exercise of their physical powers or mechanical skill." Of the male convicts, 52 or 9 more than in the previous year were sent to the Reformatory school, Chingleput, and of 101 boys discharged from that institution during the three years ending with 1908, 17 are reported to have lapsed into crime and been reconvicted.

Hostels and boarding houses.

151. There was an increase both in the number of hostels and boarding houses and in the number of boarders therein, the former having risen from 247 to 282 and the latter from 12,823 to 14,322. The bulk of the hostels were, as usual, for Native Christians and Hindus, while those intended for Muhammadans remained stationary at 5 though with 106 more boarders than last year. As noticed last year no hostels for Muhammadan girls existed during the year, but 7 Muhammadan girls or 3 more than in the previous year were returned as boarders. Presumably they were boarding with males in boarding houses intended for the latter.

School accommodation.

152. Some further improvement seems to have been effected in the nature of the accommodation provided for schools, the number of them held in buildings of their own and in rented houses having risen from 16,407 to 16,943. As usual, elementary schools were susceptible of improvement in this direction. The experiment of providing a few elementary schools with municipal buildings rent-free is under consideration in the Madras municipality.

Libraries, museums and exhibitions.

153. All the colleges and almost all the secondary and training schools were provided with suitable libraries, and generally better use is being made of them than in the past. The main defect which requires a remedy is that the reading by the pupils of these library books both in and out of school is not sufficiently directed and controlled.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The maintenance of school museums and the supply of specimens to them were receiving fair attention. A list of the pictures of the Art Loan Collection in the Director's office has just been completed. Copies of the catalogue of the books in the library of the above office have been distributed to the inspecting officers.

Educational exhibitions were held under the guidance mainly of the inspecting officers in a few places during the year, the noteworthy of them being Tenali, Hospet, Bellary, Tiruvallur (Chingleput), Kumbakónam and Cannanore. The exhibits consisted of school work and in some cases of selected British exhibits lent by the Director's office. Lectures on various subjects included in the school curricula and model lessons and addresses were arranged for at most of these exhibitions which seem to have been well attended by teachers and others interested in education.

Educational Associations and Reading Rooms.

154. The number of Teachers' Associations and their members showed a marked increase during the year. These associations exist in almost every range and in every training institution, and in some of the circles the Sub-Assistant Inspectors have been required to furnish the Inspectors with periodical returns showing the number of the meetings held by such associations and the number attended by them and by the supervisors. There was also an increase in the number of members, reading-rooms and literary societies, both registered and unregistered, the latter of which had also an accession to their number.

Educational Conferences.

155. Conferences of teachers presided over by the inspecting officers are becoming very popular and instructive. Some of the Inspectors have held conferences of headmasters of the complete secondary schools in their circles for the purpose of discussing the measures to be taken to carry out the new scheme of secondary school leaving certificates. The Madras Teachers' Guild did not hold its Annual Educational Conference at Madras in December last, but a conference was held at Trichinopoly in that month by the South Indian Teachers' Union under the presidency of Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar, with an opening speech by Rev. Gardiner, Principal of the local S.P.G. College. Since the close of the year Government have passed orders on the proposals for the establishment of Provident Funds for teachers which were the outcome of the deliberations of the Madras Teachers' Guild to the effect that the scheme must be abandoned as unworkable at present.

Schoolmasters as Postmasters.

156. The Postmaster-General, Madras, observes that the system of utilising the services of Government and Local Board Schoolmasters as branch postmasters continues to work satisfactorily. The number of offices in charge of such teachers is reported to have increased by 2·5 per cent. The proportion of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters of all classes to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was about 37 per cent. against 40 per cent. in the previous year.

Service registers and inventories of valuable stock.

157. Service registers and verified copies of them, as also inventories of valuable stock, are reported to have been properly maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. BOURNE,

Director of Public Instruction.

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.			Institutions and scholars.		Public			
					Collegiate education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
			Institutions	For males	30	5	557	23,108
				For females	1	...	254	886
				Total ...	31	5	811	23,994
141,866	Towns 234	Males 18,841,971						
	Villages ... 54,625	Females 19,368,391	Scholars ...	Males	3,911	843	121,128	739,933
				Females	37	15	32,850	147,910
	Total ... 54,859	Total ... 38,210,362						
				Total ...	3,948	858	153,978	887,843

* These relate to European and Non-European Secondary
† These relate to European Primary Schools and other

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.*	Primary schools.†	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	8,06,858	2,43,874	26,31,544	32,62,015	3,00,276	2,30,729	74,75,296
For females	4,653	.....	5,81,882	3,73,821	83,162	20,846	10,64,364
Total ...	8,11,511	2,43,874	32,13,426	36,35,836	3,83,438	2,51,575	85,39,660
2. (*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	6·47	4·25	13·48	27·62	7·83	4·91	64·56
(*b*) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	6·84	81·67	2·25	·09	90·85
(*c*) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	4·74	.....	11·44	71·67	·16	·09	88·10
(*d*) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	6·80	2·04	26·91	30·46	3·21	2·11	71·53
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	201 0 11	188 15 0	16 1 1	9 11 4	130 0 10	156 8 3	35 2 9
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12 0	0 2 0	0 1 8
Total cost ...	282 3 3	277 12 2	19 2 4	10 0 3	132 6 2	173 5 3	42 0 0
District Board institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to District Funds	.....	.....	4 6 11	5 0 3	100 15 3	.....	5 1 2
Total cost ...	.....	.....	14 13 11	5 10 4	100 15 5	.....	6 9 1
Municipal institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	3 1 2	.....	.....	.....	0 12 7
Cost to Municipal Funds	70 8 9	.....	2 7 1	5 14 11	.....	1 9 3	5 8 0
Total cost ...	143 12 8	.....	23 5 8	6 7 1	.....	2 1 6	11 12 0
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost, ...	.....	.....	14 2 9	5 7 7	.....	.....	9 4 1
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	24 12 5	.....	3 9 3	1 12 6	87 15 4	4 9 5	2 4 4
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 3 3	0 3 11	.....	3 7 2	0 3 9
Total cost ...	170 13 5	.....	23 10 9	8 15 11	149 4 1	84 15 6	7 15 9
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	362 4 11	.....	19 8 2	2 0 0	70 5 4	23 3 9	4 10 9
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	62 8 8	188 15 0	3 9 2	1 4 1	106 12 8	85 0 3	2 7 9
Cost to District and Municipal Funds ...	3 11 6	.....	0 12 5	1 5 8	9 2 11	0 9 0	1 4 9
Total cost ...	200 14 8	277 12 2	21 12 8	4 3 9	133 13 4	111 6 8	8 6 6

* These relate to European and Non-European Secondary Schools
† These relate to European Primary Schools and other Elementary

Madras Presidency for the official year 1909–1910.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
63	42	23,805	331	4,882	29,018	Institutions to number of towns and villages ...	52·9
19	2	1,162	8	108	1,278		2·3
82	44	24,967	339	4,990	30,296		55·2
2,520	2,170	870,505	8,178	103,445	982,128	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ...	34·7
459	190	181,461	486	14,973	196,920	Female scholars to female population of school-going age	6·8
2,979	2,360	1,051,966	8,664	118,418	11,79,048		20·6

Schools and Elementary Schools with standards above the fourth.
Elementary Schools.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909–1910.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,90,613	67,860	7,03,064	1,43,486	8,15,615	29,982	13,49,000	33,99,620	1,19,39,280
2,90,613	67,860	7,03,064	1,43,486	8,15,615	29,982	13,49,000	33,99,620	1,19,39,280
·44	1·74	17·97	2·28	8·95	0·77	3·29	35·44	100·00
.....	.....	·06	·24	8·50	.....	·35	9·15	100·00
.....	.....	·09	·03	9·24	.....	2·54	11·90	100·00
2·43	·57	5·89	1·20	6·83	·25	11·30	28·47	100·00

and Elementary Schools with standards above the fourth.
Schools.

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Classes of institutions.	Public											
	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys	4	881	914	848	3	170	213	176	...	...	...	...
English ... ... For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	881	914	348	3	170	213	176	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	1	327	322	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	270	273	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	192	210	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	69	73	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	858	878	817	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys — High schools, English (*a*) ...	6	1,346	1,336	1,234	28	11,166	10,706	9,380	...	..	...	...
For boys — Middle schools, English (*b*) ...	1	40	8	7	59	7,825	7,646	6,640	1	132	127	112
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular (*c*) ...	4	454	406	329	45	5,890	5,751	4,674	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, English (*a*) ...	3	311	309	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English (*b*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular (*c*) ...	61	8,722	8,223	5,917	6	879	837	655	...	...	...	...
Total ...	75	10,873	10,282	7,753	138	25,760	24,940	21,349	1	132	127	112
Primary schools.												
For boys (*d*)	156	7,721	7,495	6,247	3,626	204,721	200,938	165,123	6	97	97	84
For girls (*d*)	117	8,821	8,648	6,236	23	1,868	1,789	1,394	1	76	68	46
Total ...	273	16,542	16,143	12,483	3,649	206,589	202,727	166,517	7	173	165	130
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	31	1,732	1,679	1,584	17	243	229	217	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses	5	142	144	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	1	368	354	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	314	305	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools (*f*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	1	253	280	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1	234	227	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other schools (*e*)	1	57	52	45	4	86	76	37	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44	3,100	3,041	2,740	21	329	305	254	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	401	32,254	31,258	24,641	3,811	232,848	228,135	188,296	8	305	292	242
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Grand total ...	401	32,254	31,258	24,641	3,811	232,848	228,185	188,296	8	305	292	242

(*a*) European High Schools and Non-European Secondary Schools with forms higher than the third.
(*b*) European Middle Schools, Non-European Secondary Schools with no forms higher than the third, and also Preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
(*c*) Elementary Schools with standards above the fourth.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1909–1910.

Institutions.										Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			
Under private management.										English.		A classical language.	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	22	23	24*a*	24*b*	25*a*	25*b*
20	2,730	2,775	2,594	3	171	133	120	30	3,942	3,347	31	548	2
1	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	2,726	2,779	2,598	3	171	133	120	31	3,948	3,347	37	548	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	327	327	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	270	255	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	192	192	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	69	69	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	858	843	15	...	...
114	49,186	46,949	46,971	24	11,209	10,621	9,243	172	72,907	68,271	368	3,642	48
116	16,908	16,274	13,766	46	6,304	6,026	5,109	223	31,209	25,604	872	1,349	39
107	12,263	11,836	9,700	6	374	377	282	162	18,981	8,240	542	73	...
27	3,613	3,274	2,994	1	54	53	52	31	3,978	263	3,576	63	996
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	3,073	3,024	2,658	...	...	...	...	37	3,073	336	2,428	21	122
114	13,765	13,108	10,712	5	464	457	378	186	23,830	299	4,252	...	10
515	98,808	94,565	80,801	82	18,405	17,534	15,064	811	153,978	1,03,013	12,038	10,148	1,215
14,441	499,582	482,898	403,579	4,879	123,621	116,633	100,506	23,108	835,742	26,616	2,126	23,786	6,277
640	36,878	35,520	27,911	105	4,458	4,117	3,211	886	52,101	432	1,685	386	2,138
15,081	536,460	518,418	431,490	4,984	128,079	120,750	103,717	23,994	887,843	27,048	3,811	24,172	8,415
14	524	493	460	1	46	30	29	63	2,545	131	...	...	...
14	292	290	272	...	...	...	...	19	434	...	54	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	368	...	22	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	314	294	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	60	60	60	1	60	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	253	200	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	234	...	...	...	...
7	284	290	238	24	704	614	545	(*g*) 36	1,131	883	135	...	...
35	1,100	1,073	970	26	810	704	634	126	5,339	1,508	234	...	...
15,652	639,094	616,835	515,859	5,095	147,465	139,121	119,535	24,967	1,051,966	135,759	16,135	34,868	9,632
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	3,242	44	9	3,050	130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	4,829	171	3	4,655	73
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	207	...	...	...	197
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,706	57,959	138	8	565	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	357	...	...	1	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	31,232	...	...	22,504	7,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	3,292	...	...	443	2,827
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269	25,913	295	5	651	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,329	127,082	648	25	31,869	11,317
15,652	639,094	616,835	515,859	5,095	147,465	139,121	119,535	30,296	1,179,048	136,407	16,160	66,737	20,949

(*d*) European Primary schools, Elementary schools with standards up to and including the fourth and other Elementary Schools.
(*e*) These relate to Higher class Technical or Art schools.
(*f*) These relate to Lower class Technical or Art schools.
(*g*) Of these 2 schools with 135 girls and 12 boys were for girls.

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1909-1910—continued.

Classes of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—*cont.* A vernacular language.		Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
					Hindus.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
	26*a*	26*b*	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Collegiate education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English ... ... For boys	2,705	16	31	348	2,699	793	69	1	...	1	31	...
English ... ... For girls	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,705	22	31	354	2,699	793	69	1	...	1	31	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.												
Law	...	...	1	14	251	55	6	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	28	51	97	88	4	...	1	1	15	...
Engineering	...	...	19	9	145	17	2	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	1	8	57	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	49	82	550	163	12	...	1	1	15	...
School education, general.												
Secondary schools.												
For boys. High schools. English ...	65,090	459	1,694	6,690	33,462	26,817	4,192	15	24	13	510	...
For boys. Middle schools. English ...	28,780	754	1,415	2,588	10,720	14,830	1,613	13	24	6	1,188	...
For boys. Middle schools. Vernacular ...	17,455	2,044	19	3,749	2,495	10,944	1,667	...	...	107	2,016	...
For girls. High schools. English ...	66	2,178	1,471	1,899	91	477	17	1	18	4	...	276
For girls. High schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle schools. English ...	105	2,148	1,086	1,450	82	442	...	...	13	...	...	337
For girls. Middle schools. Vernacular ...	1,058	22,800	7	4,287	5,255	13,711	568	...	...	2	...	1,082
Total ...	112,554	30,383	5,692	20,663	52,105	67,221	8,057	29	79	132	3,664	1,695
Primary schools.												
For boys	745,925	97,675	670	58,240	67,744	622,241	80,559	2	37	6,249	99,071	...
For girls	3,091	49,006	496	7,427	8,821	29,418	5,930	1	6	2	...	3,262
Total ...	749,016	146,681	1,166	65,667	76,565	651,659	86,489	3	43	6,251	99,071	3,262
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction.												
Training schools for masters	2,389	25	1	648	802	922	164	...	...	8	25	...
Do. for mistresses	...	380	37	309	4	46	38	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	346	...	18	32	22	281	9	1	5	...	22	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	59	62	75	100	17	1	...	...	20	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	50	10	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	10	...
Commercial schools	50	...	4	20	137	42	50	...	...	...	3	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	234	...	...	11	3	193	27	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	118	...	145	74	573	316	23	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...	3,182	415	264	1,156	1,626	1,950	328	2	5	8	80	12
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	867,457	177,501	7,202	87,922	133,545	721,786	94,955	35	128	6,393	102,861	4,969
Private institutions.												
1. Advanced, teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For boys ...	336	130	...	...	...	...	3,242	...	...	...	130	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian For girls ...	...	51	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... ... For boys ...	793	95	...	...	3,969	840	20	...	...	...	98	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... ... For girls ...	...	163	...	...	159	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—												
A vernacular only or mainly—												
For boys	47,277	2,685	...	919	2,297	52,259	2,437	...	...	47	2,662	...
For girls	12	301	...	12	69	235	41	...	...	...	...	12
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—												
For boys	2,536	227	...	...	...	46	31,186	...	...	...	7,939	...
For girls	78	801	...	...	...	...	3,292	...	...	...	...	446
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—												
For boys	24,375	1,266	...	935	1,935	21,827	1,204	...	...	12	1,181	...
For girl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	75,407	5,719	...	1,866	8,429	75,255	41,473	...	...	59	12,010	458
Grand total ...	942,864	183,220	7,202	89,788	141,974	797,041	136,428	35	128	6,452	114,871	5,427

(3a)—*Number of scholars on the 31st March 1910, classified according to sex, race or creed.*

Classes of institutions.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts Colleges—									
Collegiate education. English ... For boys ...	Male	22	333	2,695	790	69	1	...	1
	Female	9	15	4	3	...	...	...	...
English ... For girls ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for professional training—									
Law	Male	1	14	251	55	6	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Male	20	46	97	86	4	...	1	1
	Female	8	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
Engineering	Male	19	9	145	17	2	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	Male	1	8	57	3	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		80	436	3,249	956	81	1	1	2
Secondary schools—									
School education, general. For boys. High schools, English (*a*)	Male	1,566	6,537	33,338	26,714	4,192	15	22	13
	Female	128	153	124	103	...	...	2	...
For boys. Middle schools do. (*b*)	Male	886	2,429	10,510	14,604	1,610	13	13	6
	Female	529	159	210	226	3	...	11	...
For boys. Do. Vernacular (*c*)	Male	17	2,925	2,156	10,106	1,654	...	...	107
	Female	2	824	339	838	13	...	...	...
For girls. High schools, English (*a*)	Male	184	35	11	37	5	...	4	...
	Female	1,287	1,864	80	440	12	1	14	4
For girls. Do. Vernacular.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle schools, English. (*b*)	Male	280	41	1	7	...	...	8	...
	Female	806	1,409	81	435	...	...	5	...
For girls. Do. Vernacular. (*c*)	Male	3	417	132	503	27	...	...	...
	Female	4	3,870	5,123	13,208	541	...	...	2
Primary schools—									
For boys (*d*)	Male	405	43,064	51,507	564,288	71,331	2	22	6,052
	Female	265	15,176	16,237	57,953	9,228	...	15	197
For girls (*d*)	Male	183	664	249	1,677	489	...	...	...
	Female	313	6,763	8,572	27,741	5,441	1	6	2
Total ...		6,858	86,330	128,670	718,880	94,546	32	122	6,383
Schools for special instruction—									
School education, special. Training schools for masters ...	Male	1	626	802	919	164	...	...	8
	Female	...	22	...	3	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	37	309	4	46	38	...	...	...
School of Arts	Male	4	30	22	281	9	...	...	...
	Female	14	2	...	..	...	1	5	...
Law schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	Male	44	58	75	99	17	1	...	...
	Female	15	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools. (*e*)	Male	...	...	10	40	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	Male	2	19	137	42	50	...	...	...
	Female	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Reformatory schools	Male	...	11	3	193	27	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (*f*)	Male	20	68	573	312	23	...	...	...
	Female	125	6	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total ...		264	1,156	1,626	1,950	328	2	5	8
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		7,202	87,922	133,545	721,786	94,955	35	128	6,393
Private institutions. 1. Advanced, teaching—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian for boys.	Male	...	...	...	...	3,112	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...
(*b*) Arabic or Persian for girls.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...
(*c*) Sanskrit for boys	Male	...	...	3,917	794	20	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	52	46	...	...	...	...
(*d*) Sanskrit for girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	159	48	...	...	...	...
(*e*) Any other Oriental classic.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A Vernacular only or mainly— For boys	Male	...	830	2,061	49,059	2,412	...	...	35
	Female	...	89	236	2,300	25	...	...	12
For girls	Male	..	...	8	...	4	...	...	...
	Female	...	12	61	235	37	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran only— For boys	Male	...	...	...	46	23,247	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	7,939	...	..	...
For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	446	...	..	...
	Female	...	...	..	...	2,846	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— For boys	Male	...	528	1,819	21,184	1,191	...	...	10
	Female	...	407	116	643	13	...	...	2
For girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of private institutions ...		...	1,866	8,429	75,255	41,473	...	...	59
Grand total ...		7,202	89,788	141,974	797,041	136,428	35	128	6,452

(*a*) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
(*b*) European Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third and also Preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
(*c*) Elementary schools with standards above the fourth.
(*d*) European Primary schools and other Elementary schools.
(*e*) These relate to Lower class Technical or Art schools.
(*f*) These relate to Higher class Technical or Art schools.

(3b)—*Return of European colleges and schools, and scholars*

Classes of institutions.	Public															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education. English — For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	15	13
Collegiate education. English — For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	15	13
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. For boys... High schools, English...	2	303	301	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	1,265	1,216	1,106
School education, general. For boys... Middle schools English ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,432	1,328	1,110
School education, general. For girls... High schools, English...	1	150	153	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,379	1,327	1,183
School education, general. For girls... Middle schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,140	1,098	972
Total ...	3	453	454	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	5,216	4,979	4,371
Primary schools.																
School education, general. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	553	548	441
School education, general. For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	509	483	421
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,062	1,031	862
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. Industrial schools * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. Other schools †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	147	155	130
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	147	155	130
Total of public institutions	3	453	454	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	6,436	6,180	5,376
Private Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Grand total ...	3	453	454	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	6,436	6,180	5,376

* These relate to Lower class Technical or Art schools.

† These relate to Higher class Technical or Art schools.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909–1910.

institutions.															
management.															
Unaided.															
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	12	1,568	1,568	799	587	1,479	58	13	6	12	124	...
1	34	28	24	21	1,466	1,466	162	546	1,390	35	10	4	27	553	...
...	...	...	...	14	1,529	1,529	906	32	1,402	68	37	6	16	...	208
...	...	...	...	17	1,140	1,140	143	495	1,054	36	7	...	13	...	294
1	34	28	24	64	5,703	5,703	2,010	1,660	5,355	197	67	16	68	677	502
1	33	33	29	10	586	586	3	167	563	15	6	...	2	262	...
...	...	...	...	10	509	509	...	...	490	9	4	3	3	...	185
1	33	33	29	20	1,095	1,095	3	167	1,053	24	10	3	5	262	185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	‡ 2	147	147	...	...	137	6	4	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	2	147	147	...	...	137	6	4	...	...	...	12
2	67	61	53	87	6,956	6,956	2,013	1,827	6,552	231	81	19	73	944	699
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	67	61	53	87	6,956	6,956	2,013	1,827	6,552	231	81	19	73	944	699

‡ All these are girls' schools with 135 girls and 12 boys.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or			
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	1,83,766	...	...	72,140	...	(a) 2,030	2,57,936	...	...	15,026	15,250
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	1,080	...	...	27,886	...	3	28,969	...	...	...	...
Medicine	54,098	...	...	31,474	...	608	86,180	...	...	...	...
Engineering	80,244	...	...	16,047	...	584	96,875	...	...	...	...
Teaching	30,466	...	...	784	...	600	31,850	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,49,654	...	...	1,48,331	...	3,825	5,01,810	...	...	15,026	15,250
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys... High schools, English *	(b)59,656	...	...	24,919	...	1,297	(c 85,872	18,506	13,540	4,107	2,12,753
For boys... Middle schools. English †	720	...	...	17	...	...	737	4,492	27,230	6,539	88,072
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular‡	5,351	...	...	907	..	...	6,258	...	34,912	3,593	10,823
For girls... High schools. English *...	(d)16,775	...	...	963	...	...	(e) 17,738	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular‡	82,714	...	...	3,086	...	442	86,242	...	1,632	4,032	130
Total	1,65,216	...	...	29,892	..	1,739	1,96,847	(f) 22,998	77,314	18,271	3,11,778
Primary schools—											
For boys §	80,931	...	...	4,031	...	14	84,976	...	9,05,177	1,22,661	1,22,895
For girls §	75,829	...	...	852	...	4	76,685	...	3,592	5,070	61
Total	1,56,760	...	...	4,883	...	18	1,61,661	...	9,08,769	1,27,731	1,22,956
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters	2,11,434	(g)2,810	(h) 375	186	...	591	2,15,396	...	22,992	126	...
Do. for mistresses	25,653	(i) 2	...	240	(j)48	...	25,943	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	42,027	...	...	272	...	5,243	47,542	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1,26,060	...	...	3,863	...	427	1,30,350	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Commercial schools	2,427	...	...	4,691	...	...	7,118	..	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	16,737	...	...	...	...	5,477	22,214	...	...	...	...
Other schools	(k) 3,382	...	150	360	...	...	(l) 3,892	...	...	120	...
Total	4,27,720	2,812	525	9,612	48	11,738	4,52,455	...	22,992	246	...
Buildings	(m) 2,81,359	...	...	...	...	...	2,81,359	...	97,324	29,289	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,81,359	...	...	...	...	...	2,81,359	...	97,324	29,289	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in											
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical college	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	13,80,709	2,812	525	1,92,718	48	17,320	15,94,132	22,998	11,06,399	1,90,563	4,49,984

* European High schools and non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
† European Middle schools and non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third.
‡ Elementary schools (non-European) with standards above the fourth.
§ European Primary schools and other Elementary (non-European) schools.

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 656.
(b) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial Grant, Rs. 21,922.
(c) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Total cost, Rs. 21,922.
(d) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial Grant, Rs. 8,321.
(e) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Total cost, Rs. 8,321.
(f) Net cost of Municipal schools.

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institutions.

management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Managed by Native States.							Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	352	30,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,276	...	...	2,02,922	4,450	1,94,459	4,70,107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	...	...	...	...	4,081	4,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	352	30,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,848	...	...	2,02,922	4,450	1,98,540	4,74,760
7	1,596	2,50,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,686	...	...	8,08,660	49,931	2,56,247	13,34,524
1,261	535	1,28,149	...	...	...	539	1,261	...	1,800	52,606	...	...	1,41,114	13,951	1,25,383	3,33,054
516	54	49,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,768	998	5,226	26,659	4,697	45,595	1,09,943
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,158	...	...	44,128	1,487	97,536	1,99,309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,079	...	...	15,249	5,824	43,339	99,491
...	...	5,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,060	...	12,772	13,931	11,594	85,618	1,61,975
1,784	2,205	4,34,350	...	...	...	539	1,261	...	1,800	3,38,357	998	17,998	11,39,741	87,484	6,53,718	22,38,296
1,134	1,215	11,53,082	...	...	...	121	327	80	528	8,41,993	26,005	83,055	3,71,039	54,060	,24,375	18,00,527
...	4	8,727	...	..	...	29	70	276	375	80,286	384	16,323	11,660	9,924	1,50,751	2,69,328
1,134	1,219	11,61,809	...	...	...	150	397	356	903	9,22,279	26,389	99,378	3,82,699	63,984	5,75,126	20,69,855
...	2	23,121	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	36,258	...	...	42	2,681	20,668	59,649
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	32,614	...	...	484	...	24,121	57,219
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	39	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330	1,000	...	11,424	186	10,701	24,641
...	42	23,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,202	1,000	...	11,930	2,867	55,490	1,41,509
...	...	1,26,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,556	...	...	...	15,441	3,02,392	3,86,389
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,982	...	...	...	...	...	29,982
...	...	1,26,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,538	...	...	...	15,441	3,02,392	4,16,371
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1909–1910—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*										
	Unaided.										
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	All other sources.			
								Fees.	Private.	Public.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education.											
Arts colleges—											
English { for boys	9,859	87	38,241	48,187	2,52,042	...	15,026	3,00,171	2,39,619	...	8,06,858
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	572	...	...	...	4,081	...	4,653
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	...	1,080	...	...	27,886	3	...	28,969
Medicine	...	...	...	...	54,098	...	...	31,474	608	...	86,180
Engineering	...	...	...	...	80,244	...	...	16,047	584	...	96,875
Teaching	...	...	...	...	30,466	...	...	784	600	...	31,850
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,859	87	38,241	48,187	4,18,502	...	15,026	5,76,362	2,45,495	...	10,55,385
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys... { High schools, English*	1,84,860	13,694	43,708	2,42,262	2,07,848	13,540	4,107	13,21,192	3,66,480	...	19,13,167
For boys... { Middle schools. { English† ...	56,803	2,027	26,099	84,929	57,818	27,230	6,539	2,86,545	1,70,537	...	5,48,669
For boys... { Middle schools. { Vernacular‡	1,960	56	1,593	3,609	32,119	35,910	8,819	40,349	52,511	...	1,69,708
For girls... { High schools. { English* ...	642	...	3,628	4,270	72,933	...	...	15,733	1,02,651	...	2,21,317
For girls... { High schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... { Middle schools. { English † ...	...	...	...	...	35,079	...	...	15,249	49,163	...	99,491
For girls... { Middle schools. { Vernacular‡	...	30	7,033	7,063	1,20,774	1,632	16,804	17,147	1,04,717	...	2,61,074
Total ...	2,44,265	15,807	82,061	3,42,133	5,26,571	78,312	36,269	17,26,215	8,46,059	...	32,13,426
Primary schools—											
For boys §	1,25,941	20,646	76,315	2,22,902	9,22,924	9,31,182	2,05,716	6,24,027	5,78,166	...	32,62,015
For girls §	766	970	16,970	18,706	1,56,115	3,976	21,393	13,368	1,78,969	...	3,73,821
Total ...	1,26,707	21,616	93,285	2,41,608	10,79,039	9,35,158	2,27,109	6,37,395	7,57,135	...	36,35,836
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters ...	...	...	2,110	2,110	2,47,692	25,802	591	228	26,053	...	3,00,276
Do. for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	58,267	2	...	724	24,169	...	83,162
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	42,027	...	...	272	5,243	...	47,542
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	1,26,060	...	...	3,863	427	...	1,30,350
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	2,427	...	...	4,691	...	...	7,118
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	16,737	...	...	...	5,477	...	22,214
Other schools	8,368	...	7,291	15,659	4,712	1,000	270	20,152	18,217	...	44,351
Total ...	8,368	...	9,401	17,769	4,97,922	26,804	771	29,930	79,586	...	6,35,011
Buildings	...	9,997	11,257	21,254	3,49,915	97,324	29,289	..	3,39,087	...	8,15,617
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	29,982	...	...	...	...	...	29,982
Total ...	...	9,997	11,257	21,254	3,79,897	97,324	29,289	...	3,39,087	...	8,45,597
University	...	...	...	...	17,099	...	...	(*n*) 2,38,147	35,367	...	2,90,613
Direction	...	...	...	...	67,860	...	...	...	...	...	67,860
Inspection	...	...	...	...	7,02,102	670	292	...	...	...	7,03,064
Scholarships held in											
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	15,804	132	...	...	15,484	...	31,420
Medical college	...	...	...	...	2,240	...	...	...	20,317	...	22,557
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	3,448	...	...	...	1,763	...	5,211
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	32,763	...	...	...	5,614	...	38,377
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	17,336	138	...	...	1,199	...	18,673
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	8,156	143	...	...	5,219	...	13,518
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	9,348	2,404	99	...	1,879	...	13,730
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,28,690	4,015	8,042	4,80,982	7,27,271	...	(*o*) 13,49,000
Total ...	...	...	...	...	10,04,846	7,502	8,433	7,19,129	8,14,113	...	25,54,023
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	3,89,199	47,507	2,34,245	6,70,951	(*p*) 39,06,777	11,45,100	3,16,897	34,89,031	30,61,475	...	1,19,39,280

* European High schools and non-European Secondary schools having forms above the third.
† European Middle schools and non-European Secondary schools with no forms higher than the third.
‡ Elementary schools (non-European) with standards above the fourth.
§ European Primary schools and other Elementary (non-European) schools.

(*n*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 8,579.
(*o*) Includes expenditure on Private schools (fees, Rs. 1,65,418, other sources, Rs. 1,92,060, and total, Rs. 3,57,478).
(*p*) Includes grants to Orphanages not paid through the department, Rs. 1,358; grants to Private schools, Rs. 4,955; grant to the Indian Institute of Science, Rs. 50,000.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 15,94,132 + 22,998 + 14,98,224)		31,15,354
Add—Indirect charges—		
University	17,099	
Direction	67,860	
Inspection	7,02,102	
Scholarships	80,095	
Contribution to District Boards	2,12,501	
do. to Municipal Boards	10,180	
Miscellaneous	2,54,949	
		13,53,786
		44,69,140
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and Schools	2,26,926	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,65,369	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the department	1,358	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	3,891	
Building charges met from Public Works funds	2,81,359	
		6,78,903
Total expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement ..		37,90,237

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1909–1910.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English { For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys { High schools, English ...	28,796	...	...	1,401	...	...	30,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { High schools, English ...	8,321	...	...	...	...	...	8,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	37,117	...	...	1,401	...	...	38,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1,918	...	...	...	...	...	1,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,918	...	...	...	...	...	1,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships { Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	39,035	...	...	1,401	...	...	40,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1909–1910—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Public institutions—*continued.* Under private management. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources. Private.	Public.	Grand Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education. *Arts colleges*— English { For boys	3,555	...	...	1,198	12	2,228	6,993	...	...	...	...	3,555	...	...	1,198	2,240	...	6,993
{ For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,555	...	...	1,198	12	2,228	6,993	...	...	...	...	3,555	...	...	1,198	2,240	...	6,993
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys { High schools, English ...	45,579	...	...	26,835	6,916	44,217	1,23,547	...	...	...	...	74,375	...	...	28,236	51,133	...	1,53,744
{ Middle schools, English...	25,460	...	...	12,433	2,509	50,650	91,052	159	...	2,170	2,329	25,460	...	...	12,592	55,329	...	93,381
For girls { High schools, English ...	36,010	...	...	29,249	1,278	55,526	1,22,093	...	...	...	...	44,361	...	...	29,249	56,804	...	1,30,414
{ Middle schools, English...	20,930	...	...	8,511	2,877	20,853	53,171	...	...	...	...	20,930	...	...	8,511	23,730	...	53,171
Total ...	1,28,009	...	...	77,028	13,580	1,71,246	3,89,863	159	...	2,170	2,329	1,65,126	...	...	78,588	1,86,996	...	4,30,710
Primary schools— For boys	7,539	..	...	2,871	3,011	3,717	17,138	268	...	1,253	1,521	7,539	...	...	3,139	7,981	...	18,659
For girls	5,800	...	...	1,555	1,082	7,300	15,737	...	...	...	...	5,800	...	...	1,555	8,382	...	15,737
Total ...	13,339	...	...	4,426	4,093	11,017	32,875	268	...	1,253	1,521	13,339	...	...	4,694	16,363	...	34,396
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	850	...	...	10,023	186	5,169	16,228	...	...	...	...	2,768	...	...	10,023	5,355	...	18,146
Total ...	850	...	...	10,023	186	5,169	16,228	...	...	...	...	2,768	...	...	10,023	5,355	...	18,146
Buildings	7,376	...	...	...	75	15,863	23,314	...	...	...	...	7,376	...	...	...	15,938	...	23,314
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	4,360	...	...	...	...	...	4,360	...	...	...	...	4,360	...	...	...	...	...	4,360
Total ...	11,736	...	...	...	75	15,863	27,674	...	...	...	...	11,736	...	...	...	15,938	...	27,674
Scholarships { Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,025	...	...	...	...	...	3,025
{ Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,988	...	...	...	1,048	...	4,036
{ Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,316	...	...	...	...	...	2,316
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,418	...	...	72,853	1,84,084	...	3,27,355
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,747	...	...	72,853	1,85,132	...	3,36,732
Total expenditure on European schools ...	1,57,489	...	...	92,675	17,946	2,05,523	4,73,633	427	...	3,423	3,850	2,75,271	...	...	1,67,356	4,12,024	...	8,54,651

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils on public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1909-1910.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. (c) Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys .. Government ... English (a) ...	7	1,386	501	...	501	508	...	508	117	1	118	229	2	231	28	...	28	1,383	3	1,386
Government ... Vernacular (b)	4	454	...	...	...	124	...	124	52	...	52	179	22	201	64	13	77	419	35	454
District Board ... English ...	65	12,173	1,492	...	1,492	5,245	38	5,283	2,217	35	2,252	2,872	108	2,980	155	11	166	11,981	192	12,173
District Board ... Vernacular ...	41	5,555	...	...	...	724	4	728	699	14	713	2,870	291	3,161	764	189	953	5,057	498	5,555
Municipal ... English ...	22	6,818	1,908	6	1,914	2,831	11	2,842	966	3	969	1,033	20	1,053	40	...	40	6,778	40	6,818
Municipal ... Vernacular ...	4	335	...	...	...	39	...	39	36	...	36	244	...	244	15	1	16	334	1	335
Native States ... English	1	132	...	...	...	25	...	25	18	1	19	77	4	81	6	1	7	126	6	132
Native States ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... English ...	230	66,094	17,198	35	17,233	24,147	231	24,378	7,947	130	8,077	15,036	691	15,727	589	90	679	64,917	1,177	66,094
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	107	12,263	...	...	...	2,247	138	2,385	1,606	139	1,745	6,394	1,032	7,426	570	137	707	10,817	1,446	12,263
Unaided ... ... English ...	70	17,513	3,948	2	3,950	6,911	52	6,963	2,450	33	2,483	3,904	131	4,035	70	12	82	17,283	230	17,513
Unaided ... ... Vernacular ...	6	374	...	...	...	114	...	114	61	...	61	163	36	199	...	...	...	338	36	374
Total ...	557	123,097	25,047	43	25,090	42,915	474	43,389	16,169	356	16,525	33,001	2,337	35,338	2,301	454	2,755	119,433	3,664	123,097
For girls ... Government ... English (a) ...	3	311	...	36	36	...	85	85	...	50	50	7	117	124	...	16	16	7	304	311
Government ... Vernacular (b).	61	8,722	...	...	...	4	674	678	4	727	731	132	5,435	5,567	48	1,698	1,746	188	8,534	8,722
District Board ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Board ... Vernacular ...	2	221	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	13	13	...	119	119	...	74	74	...	221	221
Municipal ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ... Vernacular ...	4	658	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	49	...	...	508	508	...	64	64	...	658	658
Native States ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... English ...	64	6,686	1	515	516	33	1,778	1,811	49	819	868	436	2,733	3,169	87	235	322	606	6,080	6,686
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	114	13,765	...	...	...	35	1,623	1,658	50	1,211	1,261	694	8,689	9,383	115	1,348	1,463	894	12,871	13,765
Unaided ... ... English ...	1	54	...	18	18	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54
Unaided ... ... Vernacular ...	5	464	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	38	38	...	263	263	...	113	113	..	464	464
Total ...	254	30,881	1	569	570	72	4,298	4,370	103	2,907	3,010	1,269	17,864	19,133	250	3,548	3,798	1,695	29,186	30,881
Total, Secondary schools ...	811	153,978	25,048	612	25,660	42,987	4,772	47,759	16,272	3,263	19,535	34,270	20,201	54,471	2,551	4,002	6,553	121,128	32,850	153,978
Primary schools—(d)																				
For boys... Government	156	7,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	10	957	4,377	138	4,515	2,066	183	2,249	7,390	331	7,721
District Board	3,338	183,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,889	552	12,441	119,401	17,790	137,191	25,305	8,430	33,735	156,595	26,772	183,367
Municipal	288	21,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	50	1,430	14,936	1,556	16,492	2,964	468	3,432	19,280	2,074	21,354
Native States	6	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	58	39	...	39	96	1	97
Aided	14,441	499,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,119	850	16,969	360,251	41,435	401,686	65,149	15,778	80,927	441,519	58,063	499,582
Unaided	4,879	123,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	22	665	88,475	7,149	95,624	22,673	4,659	27,332	111,791	11,830	123,621
Total ...	23,108	835,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,978	1,484	32,462	587,497	68,069	655,566	118,196	29,518	147,714	736,671	99,071	835,742
For girls... Government	117	8,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	540	545	187	5,597	5,784	15	2,477	2,492	207	8,614	8,821
District Board	13	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	997	997	...	92	92	...	1,116	1,116
Municipal	10	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	614	614	...	116	116	...	752	752
Native States	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	2	47	49	...	19	19	2	74	76
Aided	640	36,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	2,019	2,171	2,123	26,835	28,958	353	5,396	5,749	2,628	34,250	36,878
Unaided	105	4,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	121	126	365	3,020	3,385	55	892	947	425	4,033	4,458
Total ...	886	52,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	2,737	2,899	2,677	37,110	39,787	423	8,992	9,415	3,262	48,839	52,101
Total, Primary schools ...	23,994	887,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,140	4,221	35,361	590,174	105,179	695,353	118,619	38,510	157,129	739,933	147,910	887,843
Grand total ...	24,805	1,041,821	25,048	612	25,660	42,987	4,772	47,759	47,412	7,484	54,896	624,444	125,380	749,824	121,170	42,512	163,682	861,061	180,760	1,041,821

(a) These relate to European High and Middle Schools and Non-European Secondary Schools.
(b) These relate to Elementary Schools with standards above the 4th.
(c) The statistics of pupils in standards 5th to 7th of Elementary Schools with standards above the 4th appear under this head.
(d) These relate to European Primary Schools and other Elementary Schools.

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1909–1910.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	2	303	21	...	21	85	...	85	41	...	41	128	...	128	28	...	28	303	...	303
For boys ... Aided	30	2,697	142	15	157	582	148	730	264	70	334	975	355	1,330	76	70	146	2,039	658	2,697
For boys ... Unaided	1	34	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	10	11	21	4	6	10	15	19	34
Total	33	3,034	163	15	178	668	149	817	305	71	376	1,113	366	1,479	108	76	184	2,357	677	3,034
For girls ... Government	1	150	...	4	4	...	50	50	...	24	24	...	56	56	...	16	16	...	150	150
For girls ... Aided	30	2,519	1	128	129	28	549	577	32	229	261	366	1,029	1,395	75	82	157	502	2,017	2,519
Total	31	2,669	1	132	133	28	599	627	32	253	285	366	1,085	1,451	75	98	173	502	2,167	2,669
Total, Secondary schools	64	5,703	164	147	311	696	748	1,444	337	324	661	1,479	1,451	2,930	183	174	357	2,859	2,844	5,703
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	9	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	33	69	221	178	399	49	36	85	306	247	553
For boys ... Unaided		33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	11	10	10	20	18	15	33
Total	10	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	33	71	227	183	410	59	46	105	324	262	586
For girls ... Aided	10	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	36	46	115	235	350	60	53	113	185	324	509
Total	10	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	36	46	115	235	350	60	53	113	185	324	509
Total, Primary schools	20	1,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	69	117	342	418	760	119	99	218	509	586	1,095
Grand total	84	6,798	164	147	311	696	748	1,444	385	393	778	1,821	1,869	3,690	302	273	575	3,368	3,430	6,798

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1909-1910.

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	...	...	...	20	20	...	1	18	1	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	6	6	15	211	538	148	292	1,189	157	303	94	95	649	5	75	459	99	11	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	6	6	15	212	597	140	516	1,465	169	333	88	165	755	6	72	532	126	17	...	...	2
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	6	6	15	188	523	129	132	972	167	445	113	94	819	4	101	539	161	13	...	...	1
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	23	15	45	257	1,021	424	908	2,610	126	400	196	128	850	8	87	573	173	8	...	...	1
Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																						
Law.																						
1. Doctor of Law	The examinations in Law were not held during the year 1909-1910.																					
2. Master of Law																						
3. Bachelor of Law																						
4. First Examination in Law																						
Medicine.																						
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine (final M.B. and C.M.)	1	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	31	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	1
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S. (Final)	1	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	28	13	...	...	...	13	1	1	7	4	...	...	...	...
5. Third M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24	15	...	...	...	15	4	2	4	5	...	...	...	...
6. Second M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	...	..	1	29	...	...	...	29	19	...	...	...	19	1	4	6	7	1	...	...	...
7. First M.B. and C.M. Examination	1	..	...	1	45	...	...	...	45	31	...	...	...	31	3	9	7	11	...	...	...	1
8. Second L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29	12	...	...	...	12	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
9. First L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	50	32	...	...	...	32	3	6	11	11	1	...	...	...
10. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1909-1910—continued.

Names of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—*cont.*																						
Engineering.																						
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Civil	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E. or B.E. { Mechanical	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	..	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	34	9	...	...	...	9	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.																						
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	120	...	...	...	120	103	...	...	...	103	2	14	80	6	1	...	...	...
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Practical					135	...	...		135	103	...	...	...	103	2	21	72	7	1	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																						
Upper Secondary Examination. { Boys	17	61	19	97	96	361	86	269	812	20	56	12	23	111	...	3	91	15	2	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination ... { Boys	28	108	89	225	909	4,073	2,25	8	7,244	175	726	445	...	1,348	19	150	903	279	20	1	...	...
Matriculation Examination ... { Girls	1	16	5	22	5	88	44	...	137	1	19	5	...	25								
Lower Secondary Examination. { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Examination. { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... { Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																						
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Upper	6	2	...	8	404	102	...	...	506	318	69	...	...	387	...	77	301		8	...	...	1
1. Training Schools for Masters. { Lower	25	11	2	38	797	239	30	...	1,066	479	157	23	...	659	...	204	415		36	...	...	4
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Upper	2	4	1	7	86	130	8	...	224	48	84	8	...	140	41	80	13		1	...	...	5
2. Training Schools for Mistresses. { Lower	3	10	...	13	30	136	...	...	166	18	86	...	...	104	...	100	1		3	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination	9	8	6	23	304	47	153	1,485	1,989	198	23	55	594	870	49	154	299	329	36	3	...	..
4. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	37	...	...	3	40	32	...	...	3	35	...	6	12	16	...	1	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	132	...	...	...	132	121	...	...	...	121	Information not available.							
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1909–1910.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1909-1910.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by District Boards.											In institutions managed by			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total *District* Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate education.															
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys — High schools, English	14	5,332	5,149	4,506	...	13,540	...	93,472	7	201	1,07,220	...	...	...	13,540
For boys — Middle schools, English	51	6,841	6,650	5,773	...	27,230	...	75,817	1,261	522	1,04,830	...	...	...	27,230
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	41	5,555	5,427	4,422	...	34,912	...	10,329	516	54	45,811	...	...	998	35,910
For girls — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	2	221	237	139	...	1,632	...	19	...	...	1,651	...	...	...	1,632
Total	108	17,949	17,453	14,890	...	77,314	...	1,79,637	1,784	777	2,59,512	...	...	998	78,312
Primary schools—															
For boys	3,338	183,367	180,134	148,747	...	9,05,177	...	1,12,002	1,134	1,214	10,19,527	...	...	26,005	9,31,182
For girls	13	1,116	1,066	873	...	3,592	...	...	...	4	3,596	...	...	384	3,976
Total	3,351	184,483	181,200	149,620	...	9,08,769	...	1,12,002	1,134	1,218	10,23,123	...	...	26,389	9,35,158
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	17	243	229	217	...	22,992	126	...	...	3	23,121	2,810	...	...	25,802
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Total	17	243	229	217	...	22,992	126	...	...	3	23,121	2,812	...	1,000	26,804

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,324	...	...	...	97,324	...	...	...	97,324
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Total	...	...	...	...	97,324	...	...	...	97,324	...	...	...	97,324
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Medical colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,404
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,015
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,502
							Grand total	...	3,476	202,675	198,882	164,727	...	11,06,399	126	2,91,639	2,918	1,998	14,03,080	2,812	...	28,387	11,45,100

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1909–1910—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Collegiate education.																
Arts colleges—																
English	3	170	213	176	RS. ...	RS. 15,026	RS. ...	RS. 15,250	RS. ...	RS. 352	RS. 30,628	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. 15,026	RS. 15,026
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	170	213	176	...	15,026	...	15,250	...	352	30,628	...	...	...	15,026	15,026
School education, general.																
Secondary schools—																
For boys—High Schools, English	14	5,834	5,557	4,874	18,506	4,107	...	1,19,281	...	1,395	1,43,289	...	...	...	4,107	17,647
For boys—Middle schools English	8	984	996	867	4,492	6,539	...	12,245	...	33	23,319	...	...	...	6,539	33,769
For boys—Middle schools Vernacular	4	335	324	252	...	3,593	...	494	...	...	4,087	...	...	5,226	8,819	44,729
For girls—High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—Middle schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—Middle schools Vernacular	4	658	610	466	...	4,032	...	111	...	...	4,143	...	...	12,772	16,804	18,436
Total	30	7,811	7,487	6,459	22,998	18,271	...	1,32,141	...	1,428	1,74,838	...	...	17,998	36,269	1,14,581
Primary schools—																
For boys	288	21,354	20,804	16,376	...	1,22,661	...	10,893	...	1	1,33,555	...	...	83,055	2,05,716	11,36,898
For girls	10	752	723	521	...	5,070	...	61	...	...	5,131	...	...	16,323	21,393	25,369
Total	298	22,106	21,527	16,897	...	1,27,731	...	10,954	...	1	1,38,686	...	...	99,378	2,27,109	11,62,267
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction—																
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	375	126	...	501	26,303
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	4	86	76	37	...	120	...	...	...	39	159	150	...	...	270	1,270
Total	4	86	76	37	...	120	...	...	...	39	159	525	126	...	771	27,575

Buildings								29,289					29,289				29,289	1,26,613		
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)								...					...				...	...		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,289		...	...	...	29,289	...	...	...	29,289	1,26,613			
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Medical colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	962		
Other Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132		
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138		
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	2,503		
																	8,042	12,057		
Grand total ...	335	30,173	29,303	23,569	22,998	1,90,437	...	1,58,345	...	1,820	3,73,600	525	126	1,17,376	3,16,897	14,61,997				

NOTE B.—

	Rs.	Rs.
Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31		
Miscellaneous charges	3,16,897	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	360	
Do. Fees	22,998	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	1,58,345	
	1,820	
		5,00,420
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	...	29,289
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements	...	4,71,131

(8)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding-houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1909–1910.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Elementary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males.								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	18	910	293	105	110	188	216	* 8,077	...	† 92,888	66,471	1,67,436
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	6	447	...	...	204	243	...	...	...	12,347	3,093	15,440
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	9	694	...	...	316	346	32	22,826	...	32,204	31,804	86,834
4. Unaided	148	7,061	669	7	3,140	2,998	247	...	...	2,16,317	1,35,637	3,51,954
Total ...	181	9,112	962	110	3,770	3,775	495	30,903	...	3,53,756	2,37,005	6,21,664
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	1	162	...	...	54	96	12	‡ 10,462	...	§ 26,585	...	37,047
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3. Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.	21	885	...	...	264	587	34	29,053	1,155	34,281	26,176	90,665
4. Unaided	79	4,163	6	...	984	2,966	207	...	...	1,18,323	44,791	1,63,114
Total ...	101	5,210	6	...	1,302	3,649	253	39,515	1,155	1,79,189	70,967	2,90,826
Grand total ...	282	14,322	968	110	5,072	7,424	748	70,418	1,155	5,32,945	3,07,972	9,12,490

* Lawrence Asylum Provincial grant Rs. 5,377 and Boarding grant Rs. 2,700.
† Lawrence Asylum Miscellaneous Receipts Rs. 90,784. ‡ Lawrence Asylum Provincial grant.
§ Lawrence Asylum Miscellaneous receipts.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1909-1910.

Order—No. 757, Educational, dated 21st December 1910.

The report submitted by the Director of Public Instruction on the state and progress of education in this Presidency in the year 1909–1910 is as usual full and clear.

2. The most important event of the year was the introduction, after prolonged discussion, of a system of secondary school-leaving certificates. The introduction of this system represents an attempt to give a more practical turn to secondary education and to remove the reproach that the education in secondary schools is little more than a system of cramming students in the limited number of subjects required for the Matriculation examination. The Upper Secondary examination has been abolished and the matriculation will no longer be almost the only door to the public service. After the 1st April 1911 holders of completed secondary school-leaving certificates will alone be eligible for appointment to posts in superior service which, under existing rules, are open to candidates who have passed the upper secondary examination or the matriculation examination of the Madras University. Persons whose only educational qualification is that they have passed the latter examination subsequently to the year 1910 will not be eligible for appointments in superior service the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rs. 20 per mensem. On the other hand, the holders of these certificates will not be debarred from entering upon the University course unless they also pass the matriculation examination. The Regulations of the University have been amended so as to permit them to pursue the Intermediate course in affiliated colleges if the head of the institution is satisfied as to their fitness for a University course of study, and when so admitted they will be registered as matriculates. They will also be eligible for admission to a school of professional or technical training not connected with the University. The scheme itself has been so organized as to embrace a wider range of studies than the matriculation examination and to guarantee not merely that a student has passed a certain test but also that he has gone through a definite course of study in a recognised secondary school and that during the period he has spent at such school he has conducted himself in a satisfactory manner. To this end the secondary school-leaving certificates will take into account the school work done by the pupil from the fourth form upwards under a system of awarding marks for each subject and will also contain the results of a public examination conducted by a Board of which the Director of Public Instruction is the President. As Dr. Bourne remarks, this important measure of reform marks a new era in the history of secondary education in this Presidency, and its development will be watched with great interest. Its success will depend largely on the way it is worked, and the Governor in Council is confident that he can rely on the co-operation not only of the Inspecting officers of the Educational department but also of schoolmasters and all those who have the interests of higher education in this Presidency at heart.

The other important events of the year are summarized in the second paragraph of the report, and it is necessary to mention here only the additions made to the staffs of the Government first-grade colleges in order to meet the requirements of the new University regulations relating to the B.A. pass and honours courses. For

this purpose four appointments were added to the cadre of the Indian educational service, three to the cadre of the provincial educational service and seven to the cadre of the subordinate collegiate service.

3. *General statistics.*—So far as it can be judged by purely numerical standards, the progress made during the year was satisfactory. Educational institutions of all classes and grades increased in number from 29,266 to 30,296 and the number of scholars attending them rose from 1,099,615 to 1,179,048. The Government note with satisfaction that the rate of increase in the strength of the institutions exceeded that in their number, a fact which Dr. Bourne regards as evidence of the greater consolidation of schools resulting from the working of the revised Educational rules and the new University regulations. All classes of institutions, private as well as public, contributed to the increase in nearly all districts. The proportion of scholars to the population of school age showed a further increase, the percentage in the case of boys having risen from 32·4 to 34·7 and that in the case of girls from 6·3 to 6·8.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from provincial, local and municipal funds, from fees and from other sources, exceeded all previous figures. It amounted to 119·39 lakhs against 117·40 lakhs in the preceding year. Full details both as to the sources from which this expenditure was met and as to its distribution will be found in table 4 of the general tables appended to the report. The expenditure from provincial funds amounted to Rs. 41,29,458 inclusive of contributions to local boards and municipal councils amounting to Rs. 2,12,501 and Rs. 10,180, respectively. Rupees 9,32,599 were met from local and Rs. 3,06,717 from municipal revenues. Fees contributed Rs. 34,89,031 and other sources, under which term subscriptions, endowments and the like are included, Rs. 30,81,475. These figures are much the same as in the previous year; but it is noteworthy that in the last four years the expenditure on education from provincial funds has increased from Rs. 28·20 lakhs to more than Rs. 41 lakhs. In the same period the average annual cost of education has risen from As. 3–11 per head of population to As. 5. Of the latter sum As. 2–3 were provided from public funds. Of the gross expenditure, Rs. 85·40 lakhs represent "direct expenditure", that is, expenditure on colleges, primary and secondary schools, and professional and training institutions, the figure including rent, contingencies and the like, while Rs. 33·99 lakhs were classed as "indirect" or expenditure on the University and the direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings, grants for furniture and apparatus and various other miscellaneous items among which an outlay of Rs. 9·12 lakhs on hostels and boarding houses deserves special mention. There was increased direct expenditure on all classes of institutions except board and unaided institutions. On the former the amount spent was practically the same as in the previous year, and the fall in respect of unaided institutions was due merely to transfers to the aided list. In aided and unaided institutions together there was an increase of Rs. 87,000. It will be noticed that the total expenditure from provincial funds on elementary and secondary schools increased during the year by nearly ten lakhs while there was a corresponding decrease of more than eight lakhs in the expenditure on these schools from local and municipal revenues. The explanation is that subsidies which formerly were paid to local and municipal bodies to enable them to make grants for elementary schools are now paid direct to the schools from provincial funds. Elementary schools accounted for all but some 15 per cent. of the total expenditure from public funds in secondary and elementary schools amounting to Rs. 29 lakhs. The expenditure on secondary education from the public purse is, however, likely to increase in the near future and towards the close of the year proposals for the establishment of additional Government secondary schools intended to serve as model high schools were laid before the Government of India.

5. *Elementary and secondary education.*—The Government note with satisfaction the progress in elementary education to which the Director draws attention in paragraph 71 of his report. Elementary schools increased both in number and strength, and at the close of the year there were 23,260 public schools for boys in existence with an attendance exceeding 850,000 and 4,882 private schools with an attendance of 103,445. The further increase in the number of higher elementary schools is satisfactory, as also is the general improvement noticed in the qualifications of the teachers and in the success which has attended the efforts of the Department

to introduce the new scheme of studies. On the other hand, there is ample room for improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted especially in many aided and unaided schools where the teachers are often miserably paid and the Government agree with the Director that municipal councils and local boards should make it their aim to take as many of these schools as possible under their own management. It is also evident that there is wide scope for an extension of their operations in the field of elementary education, and their attention will once more be drawn to the fundamental principle that elementary education should be the first and most important charge on such funds as they are able to spare for educational purposes. The question of opening elementary schools in important villages where they do not already exist demands careful attention on the part of district and taluk boards and the Government will consider the question of assisting financially such boards as cannot provide funds for this purpose. There was a further decline during the year in the number of public secondary schools which numbered 362 or 13 less than in the previous year, but the Director reports that the loss was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the attendance and this fact may be regarded as a healthy sign of consolidation among schools of this class. The decrease in number was due to the conversion into elementary schools of higher grade of a small number of incomplete schools, but the number of such schools could probably be reduced still further with advantage. The Government agree that all secondary schools should be provided with preparatory departments. But whether in this country the marked distinction that is drawn elsewhere between elementary instruction and the elementary stage of secondary instruction can be maintained seems somewhat doubtful. Parents of children to whom they desire to give a secondary course of education are unwilling in many cases to send their children to schools at a long distance from their homes until the children have reached the age in which they can be admitted to the upper forms of the school, and until the number of secondary schools is very much greater than at present, unless children can receive their preparatory course in a primary school, they must reside away from their homes. In any case, however, all secondary schools should be provided with efficient preparatory departments. At the same time, the improvement of the quality of instruction given in the larger elementary schools is obviously a matter of great importance. The important measures of reform in secondary education which have already been introduced or are in contemplation have already been mentioned and considerable improvement may be hoped for in the near future. The first public examination under the scheme for the grant of secondary school-leaving certificates will be held in March 1911.

6. *The University and collegiate education.*—During the year under review the Church of Scotland Mission college, Madras, was reduced to the grade of a high school, and the American Baptist Mission college, Ongole, was closed. There were thus on the 31st March 1910, 31 first and second grade colleges, against 33 on the corresponding date in the previous year. A Committee appointed by the Syndicate of the University for the inspection of affiliated colleges visited eleven colleges during the year, and a grant of Rs. 15,000 was made by Government towards the travelling and other expenses of the commission. Seven colleges were affiliated to the University in certain additional groups for the intermediate and B.A. degree examinations.

7. *Training schools.*—There was no change in the number of training schools for masters which remained stationary at 46, but there was a satisfactory increase in the strength of these institutions, the number of teachers under training having risen from 2,164 to 2,302. At the beginning of the year an important change was made in the control of these schools. The general control and annual inspection of the schools is now entrusted to the circle Inspectors, though the Inspector of European and Training schools still "remains responsible for the curriculum", the certificate examination and other matters affecting the institutions generally. The new system is reported to have worked well, but for the present it must be regarded merely in the light of a promising experiment. The schools were maintained at a satisfactory level of efficiency, and the model schools attached to them showed some improvement though they will not fully attain the objects for which they were established until more highly qualified teachers become available for employment in them. The

teachers' associations which have been founded in connection with almost all training schools continued to do useful work and it is satisfactory that the vacation classes opened at the Government Training school at Saidapet during the christmas holidays were well attended. Proposals for the reorganization of Government training schools which will probably involve an addition to their number are now under the consideration of Government.

8. *Female education.*—Female education calls for few remarks. There was an increase in the number as well as the strength of both public and private institutions, and there are now 1,121 institutions for the education of girls and over 80,000 pupils under instruction. An examination of the statistics shows, however, that female education is still confined mainly to the elementary stage, and that when the fourth standard is reached the great majority of Hindu girls discontinue their studies. There is only one separate college for Indian women though a few attend colleges intended for men, and it is a noticeable fact that of 37 secondary girls' schools two are maintained by Government and the rest are under mission management. The supply of teachers is at present ample, but their qualifications are not always as high as might be desired.

9. *European education.*—The total number of pupils under instruction in European schools was 6,956 and the total number of European pupils in all classes of institutions was 7,202. The latter figure is 1,175 in excess of the European pupils of school-going age calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the total European population of the Presidency. The excess will probably be much smaller when the new census figures are available, but it is probable that there are few Europeans at the school age who do not attend school. The difficulty of securing qualified European teachers continued to be felt during the year, and it is unfortunate that the Government training class for Europeans established at Sanawar in 1907 has not so far attracted any teacher from this Presidency, notwithstanding the inducement of higher rates of stipends and travelling allowance offered.

10. *General remarks.*—The report is a record of general progress, and the acknowledgments of Government are due to Dr. Bourne for his efficient administration of the department and to the other officers of the Educational department for the zeal and energy with which they discharged their important duties.

(True Extract.)

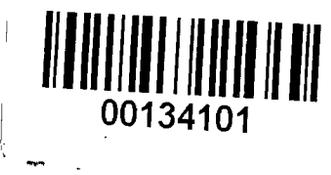
L. Davidson,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 758, Educational, dated 21st December 1910.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

L. Davidson,
Ag. Secretary to Government.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